Koviloor Acadamy

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely : —
   - (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
   - (*b*) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
   - (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
   - (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   - (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   - (*f*) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
   - (*g*) Management of Government estates.
   - (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
6. Development of mineral resources.
7. Protection of wild birds and animals.
8. Agency tracts.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India
12. General service questions.
13. Provincial Gazetteers.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

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II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics
8. All-India services.
9. Territorial changes.
10. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses ; Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    (*a*) Factories.
    (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
    (*c*) Boilers.
    (*d*) Gas.
    (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
    (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
15. Criminal tribes.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

3. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

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II.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
   (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
13. Trading companies and other associations.
14. Opium (central questions regarding—).
15. Central research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonials, titles, order of precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
10. Forests (including cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

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Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
(2) Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
(3) Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
(4) Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
(5) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
(2) Excise.
(3) Registration.
(4) Medical administration.
(5) Pilgrimages within British India.
(6) Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
(7) Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Civil Veterinary Department.
(3) Co-operative societies.
(4) Development of industries.
(5) Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
(6) Fisheries.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. Satagopa Achariyar Avargal, B.A.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur (*Chairman*).	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	NOMINATED.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	NOMINATED.
14. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
16. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
17. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
18. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
19 Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
20. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.	NOMINATED.
21. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
22. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
23. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
24. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
25. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
26. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
27. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
28. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
29. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
30. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.

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Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
34. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
35. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
36. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
37. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
38. Kay, Kenneth	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
39. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
40. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
41. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
42. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
43. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
45. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. (*Chairman*).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. (*Chairman*).	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural
62 Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

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Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66 Nanjappah 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
71. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders
80. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
83. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
87. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
88. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural
90. Robertson, R. J. C.	Madras Trades Association.
91. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
92. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
93. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
94. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
95. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
96. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
97. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
100. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural

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Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
102. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
103. Soundarapandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
104. Souter, I.C.S., C. A.	NOMINATED.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. (*Chairman*).	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
112. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
115. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
116 Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
117. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
119. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
126. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
127. Wright, W. O.	European.
128. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
129. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

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SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Corley, F. E.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.
134. Ramalinga Reddi, C.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.
135. Smith, W. E.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act. Annamalai University Bill.
136. Cunningham, C. B.	NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Third Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME XLV.

Monday, the 26th November 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Corley, Mr. F. E.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kenneth Kay, Mr.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raju Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachenda Bahadur Varu).
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Motbay.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.

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PRESENT—*cont.*

Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—

1. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
2. Mr. R. J. C. ROBERTSON.
3. Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Prohibition of irrigation by open cuts in the upper reaches of the main channel under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

*610 Q.—Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answers to question No. 1618 answered on 28th February 1928,—

(*a*) whether the report of the Revenue Board has been received on the question of prohibiting the system of irrigation by open cuts in the upper reaches of the main channel under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, what the report is and what action the Government have taken or propose to take on that report;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that M.R.Ry. Medam Venkayya Garu petitioned the Collector on 5th May 1926 after the jamabandi referred to in paragraph 3 of the answer to (*b*) and sent reminders on 24th May 1926, 7th June 1926, 5th July 1926, 17th September 1926, 27th October 1926, 17th February 1927, 30th May 1927, 6th June 1927 and 29th June 1927 and whether in any correspondence on the subject he was ever told that he and other ryots or he or other ryots had agreed to bear the whole or part of the cost;

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(*c*) what the 'accepted policy' is that is referred to in paragraph 2 of answer to (*b*), whether any previous published orders exist which enunciate that policy and whether 'a working policy in this particular case' arrived at by the Executive Engineer and the Collector in consultation is in consonance with that accepted policy ;

(*d*) whether the Executive Engineer was called upon to submit a report on this question by the Collector and, if so, what that report is ; and

(*e*) whether any other officer or officers of the Government was or were called upon to report on this question after the presentation of a petition by Mr. Venkayya ; if so, what the report is ?

A.—(*a*), (*d*) & (*e*) The following papers [a] are laid on the table. They explain what the problem is of which Mr. Venkayya's case is an example. There may be other reports on the subject which has long been under discussion but the Government do not propose to call for or publish them : —

B.P. Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.

Official Memorandum No. 4730 B/27-1, Revenue, dated 9th December 1927.

B.P. Rout. No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928, with enclosures.

The Government have approved of the action taken by the Board as reported in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928, and await the further report therein promised.

(*b*) Copies of petitions submitted to the Collector on the dates mentioned (except 29th June 1927) have been submitted to the Government. The latter part of the question is not understood.

(*c*) The accepted policy referred to is that in each irrigation system Government controls the distribution of water up to a certain point only, thereafter leaving it to the ryots to regulate. Generally that point is the sluice in the channel under Government management. As the application of this policy must vary considerably according to local circumstances it is not formally enunciated in published orders but practically applied in the working of actual systems. In the case of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the principle finds recognition, for example, in rule VIII of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal water-rate rules, which are published in Board's Standing Orders, Volume II. The idea of the Executive Engineer and the Collector appears to have been to work out an application of this principle suitable to the case before them.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the answer to (*c*), whether the rule of the Board's Standing Order referred to is rule VIII or rule VII, which runs as follows :—Distributory channels which supply more than one village will be controlled by the canal officers and channels which supply only a single village will be managed by the ryots themselves under the supervision of the village officers. There is no rule VIII in Board's Standing Order No. 4. It is rule VII that applies here."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I accept the correction, Sir."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 111—115 infra.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, with regard to this particular channel, whether the distributor taking off from this so-called water course was not repaired by Government ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"It is a sluice that was repaired Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am speaking of the distributary channel that takes off from this so-called water course. Was it or was it not repaired by the Government and a masonry work erected thereon to carry the water almost to the verge of the river Tungabhadra ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, whether the vent-way under question was reduced in about 1921 and, as open cuts are indiscriminately made, whether the ryots at the tail end are not suffering badly ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether at any time Mr. Venkayya was aware of any promise made by the ryots and whether at any jamabandi he was told that there was a promise by the ryots that they would construct this channel ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I could not say, Sir, what Mr. Venkayya's knowledge might be."

Legislative

Members of the Legislative Council appointed to posts under Government.

* 611 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the Members of this Council who have been appointed to posts under Government or have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council ;

(*b*) the nature of the posts or the offices to which they have been appointed or nominated ; and

(*c*) the reasons why they were preferred to others ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A list [a] furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Considering that 53 hon. Members of this Council have been rewarded by the Government in one way or other, may I know whether the Government in making these appointments have ever considered the possible effect on Members of this Council of such distribution of favours among them ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"They are not favours, Sir ; they are duties."

(Mr. S. Satyamurti : Oh !)

Loans

Applications for loans for sinking wells from the Chingleput district.

* 612 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the district of Chingleput applications for loans are not promptly attended to by the officers concerned ; and

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 116—118 infra.

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(*b*) whether the Government will, in view of the prevalence of famine conditions in the district, consider the advisability of appointing special officers to attend to applications for loans ?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as stated.

(*b*) The Government are not aware of the prevalence of famine conditions and do not see the need for appointing special officers for loans work. Under the rules in the Takkavi Manual, Collectors are competent to employ temporary establishments, when necessary, for the speedy disposal of loan applications.

Public Service

Prohibition of Government servants from becoming members of trade unions.

* 613 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether orders have been passed by the Government prohibiting the Government servants from becoming members of a Trade Union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 ?

A.—The Government of India have under consideration the question of the registration of associations of Government servants under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and have informed local Governments that pending a decision on the revision of the rules governing the formation and conduct of such associations, they think it inadvisable that the associations should apply for registration. Till final orders on the subject are received therefrom, the local Government have instructed Government servants not to be members of an association seeking registration as a Trade Union.

Communal representation in the public services.

* 614 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have recently considered the question of communal representation in the public services ;

(*b*) whether they have issued a Government Order on the subject referred to in (*a*) ;

(*c*) whether they will place on the table their decisions on the question referred to in (*a*) ; and

(*d*) whether they have come to a decision on or have under consideration the question of penalising Government servants belonging to a particular community on account of their birth in the matter of promotions ?

A.—(*a*) The question that has been under the consideration of Government is that of the representation of different communities in recruitment to the public services rather than that of their representation in the public services though no doubt recruitment of different communities must eventually lead to those communities being represented in the public service.

(*b*) Orders have issued regarding recruitment to certain services and are under consideration regarding the rest.

(*c*) A statement will be placed on the table when the consideration of the subject is complete.

(*d*) The answer to both clauses of the question is in the negative.

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the orders relate to recruitment alone or whether they relate to promotions also ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Recruitment, Sir."

Mr K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to clause (*a*), may I ask whether the recruitment includes promotion, whether it means recruitment at every stage, in every grade of the service or only initial recruitment to the service ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I may say, Sir, that in answer to a question put by Mr. Satyamurti, a much fuller statement has been given, and if the hon. Member would wait till it appears on the paper, he will perhaps find his question answered."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I could not hear a syllable of what the hon. Revenue Member said, Sir,"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry I have lost my voice."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to the answer just given, I do not find the answer to my supplementary question anywhere in the answers furnished to-day."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not here."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is the rule uniformly applied to all services or does it vary in different services ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAJORIBANKS :—" That again is answered in connexion with the other question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to give the number of the other question."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not yet on the paper. Full information is given there ; if the hon. Member would wait till that question appears on paper, he will have the answers to his questions. I cannot remember now all that is said there."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether recruitment here includes also appointment to new cadres or new grades created in the service ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Recruitment is a vague expression ; it may be either recruitment from outside or recruitment in certain services which is done partly by selection from lower subordinate services. Recruitment includes both."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it, therefore, in view of the answer of the hon. the Revenue Member, that what the Government is considering is not only the question of initial recruitment as it is usually called, but also weighting the scales in favour of certain communities at the stage where selection grades are made ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I would not say so ; recruitment may be either from outside or from inside the Government service. Recruitment covers both."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it, therefore, that recruitment of the latter class is from inside the Government service, from subordinate and other services, to higher grades, and may I ask whether that is also contemplated by Government to be made on communal considerations ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already said that all this is explained in the hon. Member's other question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it open to the Members on the Treasury Bench, Sir, to refer to an answer to a question which is not before the House ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have only referred to it for the sake of convenience. If the hon. Member presses his question I would ask for notice."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to (*b*), may I know which are the services in regard to which orders have been issued ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*d*) of the question, may I know whether the answer of the Government meant that no member of any Government service would be penalised on account of his birth in the matter of promotions ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know then, Sir, with reference to an earlier answer, whether the Government by promoting men belonging to a particular community over the heads of several others belonging to another community who may be at least as efficient if not more efficient and loyal to the Government, propose to penalise the latter, to use the words of the phrase in the question, and to deny them the rights which shall accrue to them by efficient and loyal service, on no consideration save that of birth or community ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member begs the question, Sir. It is not a question of promotion but one of recruitment."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether promotions have not been made in previous years by applying the principle of selection ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if these promotions have ever been made on considerations other than those of efficiency and loyalty in service to Government, till now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not suppose these considerations are ignored now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if communal considerations are going to be given effect to, whether such considerations had till now governed any—I won't call them appointments, I will call them—promotions, to use the hon. the Revenue Member's phrase, whether till now with regard to any selection grade, the Government of Madras have decided the question on the basis of the community of the individual concerned ? "

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" At the instance of this House, this Government accepted the principle in 1922, that the appointments should be made on such considerations. The complaint of the House ever since has been that this has not been carried into practice."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to (*b*), may I know whether these orders are merely departmental orders or have they taken the form of statutory rules ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They are executive orders and not statutory rules."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" May I know whether direct recruitment has not been made at different stages in the services, for instance, directly to the district judgeships ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is direct recruitment in certain cases, Sir."

11-15 a.m.

Concession to ex-army men in the Medical Department to count their military service with civil service.

*615 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the officers of the Covenanted Services are given the concession of counting their military service, if any, with their civil service ;

(*b*) if so, whether ex-army men subsequently recruited to the Judicial department have been or will be conceded the same concessions ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) The concession of counting military service as civil service for purposes of pay, seniority and pension has been granted to all the All-India Services. In the case of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service the pay and seniority concessions are granted with reference to the age of the candidates at the time of their entry into the Civil and Police Services. As regards pension, officers of the Indian Civil Service are allowed to count up to two years, while those of the Indian Police Service up to four years. In the case of other All-India Services, military service up to a maximum of four years has been allowed to count towards all the three concessions.

(*b*) & (*c*) Provincial Services have been allowed the concession in regard to pension. It has been refused in respect of seniority as it would affect the prospects of men already in service. It is under consideration in respect of pay.

Grant of free quarters or house allowance to Government clerks in big towns.

*616 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that clerks of various Government departments working in big towns are put to inconvenience on account of the high rates of house-rent and of the long distance in many cases from their houses to their offices ;

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(*b*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of giving such clerks free quarters or some allowance towards house-rent, etc., and if so, with what result; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any objection to consider over the matter carefully and to come to some favourable conclusion at an early date, if they have not already done so?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government are aware that the difficulties referred to exist and their attention has been specially drawn to the case of Vizagapatam. The Government have given the matter careful consideration and are disposed to view that the most satisfactory solution would be to provide Government quarters, recovering rents from the occupants. The question of providing such quarters at Vizagapatam town is under their consideration. They consider that the problem can be most satisfactorily dealt with in this manner and they do not contemplate the grant of house-rent allowances.

Depressed Classes

Application for boarding grants to depressed classes students.

*617 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any requisitions were received during the last four months by the Labour Commissioner for boarding grants for depressed classes students studying in the first form and upwards from the various districts; if so, from how many districts and what is the amount involved;

(*b*) whether these requisitions were considered favourably; and

(*c*) if any of these requisitions were refused, whether the Government will be pleased to make special provision to meet these requisitions?

A.—(*a*) Yes; from two districts—
from Salem for Rs. 2,000;
from Nilgiris—amount not specified.

(*b*) The Commissioner could not comply with the requests as the boarding grants placed at his disposal are earmarked for particular communities. The application from Salem which was a request for help in the shape of boarding grants for a newly started hostel for depressed classes was sanctioned by Government.

(*c*) The question of making larger provision for the purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1929-30 is under consideration.

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member the 'particular communities' mentioned in answer to clause (*b*) and the amount earmarked for each?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

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Admission to the Paddison Hostel.

*618 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received for admission to the Paddison Hostel from the old and new students during the current official year; and

(*b*) how many old and new students were admitted?

A.—(*a*) From old students 53; from new students 71.

(*b*) Old students 44; new students 11.

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Sir, I find from the answer that only 44 out of the 53 old students and 11 out of the 71 new students were admitted. May I know whether it is want of accommodation in the hostel or insufficiency of funds in the budget that prevented the Government from admitting all the students?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"It is want of accommodation, Sir."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"What is the extent of accommodation available, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"There is accommodation for 55."

Central Record Office

Work done in the Madras Record office after Mr. Dodwell's retirement.

*619-A Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what work remained to be done in the Madras Record office when Mr. Dodwell left India on retirement in 1922 and whether any full-time officer was appointed soon after his leaving Madras in order to finish the remaining work, if any;

(*b*) what work was done under publication, research, etc., after Mr. Dodwell's departure to England in 1922 and till the present Curator took charge; and

(*c*) whether any whole-time officer was attending to such work?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The current work of the Record office to meet all requirements of the administration never ceases, nor can the task of preserving, repairing, arranging, selecting, printing and publishing the old records ever cease either. Every year adds to the volume of records to which these processes have to be applied. There has always been a full-time officer in charge of the Record office since Mr. Dodwell left. His status and qualifications have, however, varied from time to time.

(*b*) A statement [a] is placed on the table.

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 118 infra.

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Action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

*619-B *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the position of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India Records Department, in relation to the Provincial Record office and its Curator;

(*b*) in what manner the Indian Historical Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India regulate the work and activities of the Madras Record office;

(*c*) whether any work has been undertaken by the Madras Record office at the instance of the Indian Historical Records Commission or the Government of India Record Department;

(*d*) what progress has been made in the direction of those items of work; and

(*e*) what action, if any, has been taken by the Madras Government in pursuance of Resolution VII of the Indian Historical Records Commission passed at its Lahore Session in 1920 regarding the linking of the University with the Record office?

A.—(*a*) The Curator of the Madras Record office is ex-officio a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India Records Department is ex-officio Secretary to the Commission. There is no other connexion.

(*b*) The Indian Historical Records Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India do not regulate the work and activities of the Madras Record office in any way.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise.

(*e*) The resolution in question was brought to the notice of the University of Madras.

Preservation of records in the Madras Record office.

*619-C *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Government to preserve the records in the Madras Record office in tact against the destructive action of tropical heat on the records; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a local committee to advise and help the Record office in the matter of securing greater access by the public to these records?

A.—(*a*) The buildings are specially designed to protect the records from damp and at the same time expose them to diffused light and fresh air. The walls are provided with glazed tiles and the records are kept in open iron racks far removed from the walls. The fluted glass windows admit diffused light; while free flow of air is ensured by providing electric fans and cowle ventilators.

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The new block, which will soon be ready, is of improved design. The windows face north and south and the records will be better protected from the heat of morning and evening sun. Better ventilation is provided by exhaust fans and geared windows.

Damaged records are systematically mended. A special section consisting of one mending assistant specially trained at the Imperial Record Office, Calcutta, and a staff of attenders also specially trained, are attending to this work.

The older records are being typed and printed, and this reduces the necessity for handling the old volumes.

(*b*) The question of making better provision for students is under the consideration of Government. They do not think it necessary to appoint a committee for the purpose.

Civil Justice

Levy of special fee for urgent certified copies in civil courts.

* 620 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps since October 1927 to enable applicants to obtain certified copies of civil court proceedings within one day by levying a special fee as in the Registration offices?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government have at any time considered this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir. The Government consulted the High Court and the High Court stated that the proposal was both undesirable and impracticable."

Forests

Sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East.

* 621 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, at page 46 of the Forest Supplement to the *Kurnool District Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the contractors who work the coupes mentioned in paragraph 2 of the notification are required by the contract—

(i) to earmark any species or numbers of trees for the manufacture of agricultural implements;

(ii) to maintain a register of sales of agricultural implements;

(iii) to sell these agricultural implements to the ryots of the districts in preference to others; and

(iv) to issue receipts for the amounts they receive for sale of agricultural implements at stated rates?

A.—(i) No.

(ii) No. But a register of permits showing the description of produce sold with the amount realized is maintained by contractors.

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(iii) Yes, under one of the conditions of the agreement, the contractor is required to comply with the demand of the public for fuel for genuine domestic consumption or for timber for the local industrial works of the villages, at the departmental rates.

(iv) Receipts are issued by the contractors in the form of permits to the purchasers.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that the contractors are not keeping on to the contract, may I know whether the Government are prepared to ask for a register of sales of agricultural implements and see that some species are earmarked for the manufacture of agricultural implements ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I shall consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"What are the steps the Government have taken to see that the timber made available for the manufacture of agricultural implements is really fit for the purpose ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"So far as I know there has been no complaint. If my hon. Friend asserts that there is a complaint I shall be glad to make enquiries."

Notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool.

*622 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have perused the notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, at page 46 of the Forest Supplement to the *Kurnool District Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1928 ;

(*b*) whether this notification was published in consultation with the Collector of Kurnool ; and

(*c*) if so, whether he approved of such a notification ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) No. But the Government understand that the Collector had approved of the essentials of this notification in April 1926 and that since then a notification on the approved lines has been issued each year. The Conservator has been instructed to see that such notifications are published in future with the previous approval of the Collector in each case.

Enquiry into the death of Mr. Ponnayya.

*623 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers given to my question No. 1818 on the 29th March 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that 14 villagers of the village of Thirumulla were summoned for enquiry at Thirumulla Range office on the 18th November 1926 held by the Assistant Conservator of Forests touching the matter of the death of Ponnayya, the Ranger ; and if they have no information, whether they will enquire into the matter ;

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(*b*) whether the Government have 'looked into the matter' of the conduct of the Sub-Inspector against whom the Divisional Officer of Markapur had made remarks in this case;

(*c*) whether the Government have decided that the enquiry by the Sub-Inspector and his chief on the spot and by the Sub-Magistrate sitting at Giddalur were sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice in this case;

(*d*) whether the Government have taken from Mr. Saiduddin Ahmed Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, any statement as to what conversation passed exactly between the District Forest Officer and Mr. Ponnayya for 15 minutes at 1 p.m. and half an hour between 6 and 7 p.m. on that fateful day;

(*e*) whether the Government have ever tried to ascertain who were all present about the scene in or about the place of the conversation and what they had to state in connexion with the death of Mr. Ponnayya; and

(*f*) whether the Government have taken an explanation from the said District Forest Officer why he considered it necessary to hold two long conversations with a ranger who was under suspension?

A.—(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government have taken no statement. A report of what transpired then was made by the District Forest Officer in a letter to the Conservator under date 21st September 1926.

(*e*) The statement of the persons present at or near the scene were taken by the Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate at the enquiry held on 19th September 1926 and 23rd October 1926.

(*f*) No. The Government have not considered it necessary to take any such explanation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know with reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of this question what has really been done in the matter and how the Government have disposed of the question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"From enquiries carefully made, the Government are convinced that the Sub-Inspector is not in any way to blame."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know under what circumstances the ranger met with his death?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"He committed suicide."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether, after the event and after so much of doubt cast upon the affair in so far as the enquiry was conducted only by the Inspector and Circle Inspector on the spot, the Government are not prepared to take an explanation from the District Forest Officer as to why he considered it necessary to hold two long conversations with the ranger?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact, with reference to the first part of my hon. Friend's question, I may say that it is not only the Circle Inspector and the Magistrate that made enquiries, but the Deputy Superintendent of Police also made enquiries; the District Superintendent of Police made enquiries and the District Magistrate went through all the records and was satisfied that the conclusion arrived at by the Police officers was right.

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"With reference to the second part of my hon. Friend's question, my answer is that in the report sent by the District Forest Officer he says that there were no long conversations. There were two conversations, one at about 1 p.m. and the other in the evening and there was nothing particular in those conversations. They were only ordinary conversations."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the first conversation did not last for 15 minutes and the second for 30 minutes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No."

Shooting of a rogue elephant in Puttur taluk.

*624 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table of this House the communication L. Dis. C. No. 1887/Sub. 28, dated 29th May 1928, of the President, Puttur Taluk Board, in regard to the shooting of a rogue elephant and the reply communication of the District Forest Officer concerned to the former; and

(*b*) to state what objections the Government have to take immediate steps themselves and have the animal shot at their own expense?

A.—(*a*) The papers [a] are placed on the table.

(*b*) No special Government establishment is maintained for the destruction of rogue elephants. The declaration of a wild elephant as a rogue is usually sufficient to attract sportsmen.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"In view of the fact that this elephant has been out at large for over two years, do the Government consider that simply notifying it is enough?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The District Forest Officer has also suggested to the Collector the need for granting a special permit to a very good shikari, one Kalleri Ramachandra Ayyar, to go and shoot even in the reserved forest."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Any reward, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As a matter of fact, the tusks in such cases are given, if applied for."

Education

Establishment of vocational schools.

*625 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any vocational schools have been established during 1927-28; and

(*b*) whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government for the spread of vocational education during 1927-28?

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 119-120 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No new vocational school was established by Government in the year 1927-28. The schools already in existence were continued during the year and grants were given to schools under private management.

If by the expression 'vocational schools' the hon. Member refers to schools which make provision for manual training, the Government sanctioned the opening of new manual training classes in three Government training schools and also sanctioned grants for the opening of such classes in several secondary and elementary schools under local bodies and aided agencies.

Establishment of girls' schools in additional centres.

* 626 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to establish high schools for girls in any additional centres;

(*b*) if so, when; and

(*c*) what are the centres selected by Government?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The question of opening additional secondary schools for girls is under consideration.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know when the question will be settled, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government are considering the question of having additional secondary schools even in this financial year."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how long this has been engaging the attention of the hon. Minister?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This has been engaging my attention only for the last six months. That is why my hon. Friend is not aware of it."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know whether it is only the question of additional centres that is under consideration or whether it is the whole question that is under consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question where these schools ought to be located is under consideration."

Conveyance arrangements for students of the Lady Willingdon Teaching College for Women.

* 627 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware that students of the Indian Christian Hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Teaching College for Women feel great hardship in having to walk a long distance owing to the change of location from Triplicane to Mylapore; and

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(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to make some arrangement for free conveyances for the students on school days until accommodation is found near the college ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) In view of the fact that the hostel is only a mile from the college, the Government do not consider that the provision of conveyance is necessary.

Prevention of smoking in schools and colleges.

* 628 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to my question No. 38 answered on 3rd September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has since received the complete reports regarding the effect of his circular of 1925 in preventing smoking in schools and colleges ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House all the information received on this subject ?

A.—(*a*) The Director of Public Instruction states that replies are awaited from fifteen aided colleges.

(*b*) The question of placing the reports on the table of the House will be considered after their receipt from the Director of Public Instruction.

Local Boards

Grant for the new alignment of the road from Petcheruvu to Srisailam.

* 629 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the replies given to question No. 86 on 4th September 1928 what amount the Government are now prepared to allot for the proposed new alignment of the road from Petcheruvu to Srisailam ?

A.—The question of a grant will be considered after the alignment of the road and its estimated cost have been definitely settled.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government will take steps to expedite the matter as very likely he will not be in office after the next elections ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine himself only to putting his supplementary question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know how long this consideration will last and when the work will be commenced ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government have first of all to consider the financial aspect in putting the trunk roads in order. Then only they will consider the financial effect of this proposal."

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Maintenance of the Mantralamma-Kanama Road.

*630 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the suggestion made by the District Board Engineer, Kurnool, that the Mantralamma-Kanama Road, i.e., Bellary-Guntur Road, should be made a first-class trunk road and maintained by the Government and if they have considered, what they have decided to do; and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of improving and maintaining the road from Rollapenta to Petcheruvu in view of the suggestions made by the District Board Engineer and if so, what they have decided to do?

A.—(*a*) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) The suggestion is under consideration along with the proposal for the construction of a road to Srisailam.

Access of depressed classes to wells or tanks under local bodies.

*631 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any wells or tanks in charge of local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes; and

(*b*) whether any Government Order or circular has at any time been issued declaring that such public wells and tanks should be open to the use and enjoyment of all classes of people, irrespective of caste and creed?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information whether there are any tanks or wells in charge of local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes.

(*b*) A copy of the Government Order [a] (G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., dated the 25th September 1924) on the subject is placed on the table.

Mr. M V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information regarding clause (*a*), Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes, Sir."

Publication in the Gazette of the names of members elected to the East Godavari District Board.

*632 Q.—Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that eight members were elected from the Rajahmundry Taluk Board to the East Godavari District Board on 1st September 1928;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the President, Rajahmundry Taluk Board, despatched the list of names so elected to the President, East Godavari District Board, and to the Government;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the names were not gazetted; and if so, why;

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 120 infra.

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(*d*) whether it is a fact that the President, East Godavari District Board, although he received the names from the President, Rajahmundry Taluk Board, has not forwarded them to the Government; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to make arrangements for gazetting the names at once?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The letter of the President of the East Godavari District Board forwarding the names of members elected to the District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board was received by Government and after disposal of an objection to the validity of the election the names were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd October 1928.

Medical

Extension of the Royapetta Hospital buildings.

* 633 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a few houses in Kasim Sahib street abut into the compound of the Royapetta Hospital;

(*b*) whether they are in a most insanitary condition;

(*c*) whether there were several cases of cholera in these houses last year;

(*d*) whether cholera actually originated there in the Royapetta division;

(*e*) whether His Excellency the Governor, Lady Goschen, the medical officers in charge of the hospital and repeated memorials received from the public have urged the necessity of removing these houses and expanding the compound of the hospital;

(*f*) whether the scheme of expansion has been held up pending the removal of the Tuberculosis Hospital;

(*g*) how many years it is likely to take to bring this about; and

(*h*) whether, pending this scheme, the Government will, as an urgent measure, consider the advisability of acquiring those few houses in the compound?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government have no definite information but a memorial received from certain residents in July last contained the statement that there were cases of cholera in three of those houses last year.

(*d*) No. The epidemic broke out at the end of June 1927, but no case was reported for Royapetta until the third week of July.

(*e*) Memorials to the effect mentioned in the question have been received by the Government. A suggestion to the same effect has also been made by Viscountess Goschen in the visitors' book of the hospital.

(*f*), (*g*) & (*h*) The Government have decided that any scheme for the improvement of this hospital must take its place with reference to the claims of other hospitals in the city and the mufassal for expansion.

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Opening of a dispensary at Attur, Salem district.

*634 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why no provision has hitherto been made either by the Government or the Local Fund authorities for a hospital or dispensary in the taluk of Attur, Salem district;

(b) why there has been no Lady Medical Officer attached to any of the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Government or by the local and municipal authorities in the district of Salem as a whole; and

(c) why no provision has been made hitherto for affording medical treatment and attendance to the women, and especially gosha ladies and children in Salem town, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tiruchengodu, Namakkal, Harur, Hosur, Omalur, Yercaud, Denkerikota, Palakadi, Sankari, Kaveripatnam, Sendamangalam and such other centres in the Salem district which are largely populated by the Muslim community?

A.—(a) There is a Government hospital at Attur.

(b) Two lady medical officers are employed in the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem. The question of employing lady medical officers in other Government institutions is under consideration. As regards the appointment of lady doctors in medical institutions maintained by local bodies, it is for the local bodies themselves to take the initiative.

(c) There are medical institutions in all the stations mentioned in the question and they are open to all communities. The Government will be glad to consider any suggestions for increasing the existing provision.

Eligibility of Licensed Indian Medical Graduates for appointment as Medical practitioners.

*635 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Licenced Indian Medical Graduates are qualified for appointment as medical practitioners;

(b) if they are, whether the Government propose to remove the restriction that the medical practitioners to be appointed for rural dispensaries by local boards should be only licensed medical practitioners; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give liberty to local boards to appoint qualified medical practitioners to rural dispensaries in consultation with the adviser to the Government on Indian Medicine, and not necessarily with that of the District Medical Officers who are allopathic doctors?

A.—(a) Yes, in institutions where Indian systems of medicine are practised.

(b) The matter is already engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) This question will arise only when that referred to in clause (b) has been decided.

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know when this will be settled and how long it has been under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" This question has been under the consideration of the Government since the report of the Principal of the School of Indian Medicine was received. I think orders will be passed soon. I am not able to say exactly when it will be done."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know when the report of the Principal was received ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The report reached us about three or four months ago."

Provision of more accommodation in the Mental Hospitals at Waltair, Madras and Calicut.

*636 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to provide more accommodation in the three Mental Hospitals at Waltair, Madras and Calicut respectively and, if so, to what extent and at what cost ;

(*b*) the progress made in the reorganization of the said hospitals so as to convert them into hospitals for scientific treatment of mental disorders ;

(*c*) the arrangements made for the separation of the acute, chronic, epileptic and recovering cases in these hospitals and the provision of padded cells for violent cases ;

(*d*) the reasons why no progress has been made in providing the hospital at Madras with an improved drainage system though its investigation was sanctioned so long ago as 1925 ;

(*e*) the daily average strength of European and Indian patients, the number of European and Indian patients for whom there is provision and the highest number of European and Indian patients accommodated on any one day respectively in the Madras Mental Hospital ; and

(*f*) why provision is made in the Madras hospital at 60 square feet per European patient as against 45 or 50 square feet for Indian patients ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have sanctioned as the first instalment of a scheme for improving and extending the accommodation in the Madras Mental Hospital the construction of a new enclosure for 100 female patients at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,13,400. The work has been started. Additional buildings to accommodate 30 patients have been sanctioned for the Calicut Mental Hospital at an approximate cost of Rs. 51,075. Proposals for further improvements and additions to this institution and for the extension of the Waltair Mental Hospital are under consideration.

(*b*) The nursing staff of the Mental Hospitals has been reorganized. The reorganization of the medical staff is under consideration. A selected assistant surgeon has been deputed to Europe and America for special training in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders and mental deficiency. The course of clinical studies in mental diseases in Medical Colleges and schools has been enlarged and improved. Proposals for

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the establishment of a home for mental defectives in Madras, the starting of mental clinics and the treatment of borderline cases of mental disorder in the important hospitals are being worked out.

(*c*) In the Madras Mental Hospital convalescent cases and epileptics are as far as possible separated from acute and chronic cases and lodged in separate blocks. In Calicut, epileptic cases are accommodated in single rooms as far as possible and recovering cases in general wards. There are two padded cells for epileptic cases in the Waltair Mental Hospital. There is considerable room for improvement of the arrangements in all the institutions and this is kept in view in working out proposals for additional buildings.

(*d*) The delay was due to the Sanitary Engineer not having sufficient outdoor staff to prepare the scheme. Plans and estimates have since been prepared and are under consideration.

(*e*) The information is furnished below:—

	Daily average strength up to the end of July 1928.	Accommodation available.	Highest number accommodated on any one day.
Europeans ...	150·66	151	151
Indians	690·07	577	698

(*f*) The differentiation in regard to the extent of accommodation provided in the building for European and Indian patients has been in existence ever since the hospital was instituted, but the additions which have been agreed to or are under contemplation will considerably increase the provision of accommodation for Indian patients.

Public Health

Sinking of wells in Kurnool district.

637 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what arrangements have been made for the district of Kurnool to find out the suitability of sites for sinking wells;

(*b*) whether any arrangements have been made with the Industries department to enable presidents of taluk boards to requisition the aid of the boring establishments to find out by test borings if water would be available at the sites pitched upon;

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, what those arrangements are; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the negative, whether the Government will consider the advisability of making suitable arrangements?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information. Under existing orders the health inspectors should inspect all sites selected for the sinking of new wells and should approve of them. Only cases of special difficulty are referred to the District Health Officer.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise.

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(*d*) The Government have recently examined the question of the help to be rendered to local bodies in connexion with the putting down of borings for the improvement of drinking water-supply and a copy of the orders [a] issued on the subject is laid on the table.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Minister for Public Health, in view of the fact that drinking water is very scarce in my district . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is argumentative."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The answer to clause (*a*) is that under existing orders the health inspectors should inspect all sites selected for the sinking of new wells and should approve of them. In view of the urgency of the matter, may I ask whether the hon. Minister will ask the district health officer to give him the whole scheme for the drinking water-supply of the district and carry out the experiments through the local boards as early as possible ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The local boards have to undertake the scheme for the supply of drinking water and no delay will be caused by the health staff."

Repairs to the well at Sindigeri village, Bellary taluk.

* 638 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the one well used for taking drinking water in the village of Sindigeri, Bellary taluk, is in a dilapidated condition and, if so, what action has been taken to repair it ; and

(*b*) whether a bull fell into the well a year ago and, if so, what action was taken to see that such accidents do not recur ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Government made any effort to get this information ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Will they now make some effort ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government thought that the hon. Member might get the information by addressing the taluk board president. Of course if the hon. Member finds it impossible to get the information that way, the Government will make enquiries and get the information."

Promotion of first-class vaccinators as health inspectors.

* 639 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many first-class vaccinators were promoted as health inspectors on probation after April last ; and

(*b*) how many of them belong to the several communities ?

A.—(*a*) Twenty-one.

(*b*) Fourteen are Brahmans and seven are non-Brahmans.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 121–122 infra.

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Alleged protest against vaccination as a safe method of preventing smallpox.

*640 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is a strong feeling against vaccination in England and India as a safe method of preventing smallpox;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that one Mr. K. V. Subramania Ayyar of Palghat is being prosecuted by the Municipal Council of Palghat for not getting his child vaccinated;

(*c*) whether the said Subramania Ayyar has presented a memorial to the said Municipal Council and to the Government that he has a conscientious objection to his child being vaccinated on religious, moral and sanitary grounds and if so, what has become of the memorial;

(*d*) whether the Government will get the necessary information from the Municipal Council, if they do not possess sufficient information;

(*e*) whether the Government have any proposal before them to exempt, under satisfactory safeguards, people having conscientious objections from prosecutions for not getting their children vaccinated; and

(*f*) if there is no such proposal at present whether the Government have any objection to go into the question?

*A.—(*a*) The Government are aware that there is a section in England that hold strong views against vaccination, but they are not aware of any such section in India.

(*b*) The Government understand that a prosecution was launched but withdrawn.

(*c*) Yes. The Government cannot interfere in the matter.

(*d*) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, has reported that the petitions submitted to him and to the Council were rejected.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The matter was considered as late as 1924 and nothing has happened since to justify reconsideration.

Opening of Child Welfare and Maternity centres in the local board areas.

*641 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken in the matter of opening child welfare and maternity centres in the local boards areas?

*A.—Local boards are primarily responsible for the public health of the areas within their respective jurisdictions and it is, therefore, their duty to open child welfare and maternity centres. In 1923 the Government communicated to all local boards a detailed memorandum prepared by the Director of Public Health on Child Welfare and Maternity Relief and requested them to formulate and carry into effect practical measures on the lines suggested by the Director of Public Health. The number of maternity and child welfare centres in 1927 is reported to have been 55. The Director of Public Health has recently reported that a special staff is necessary to organize maternity and child welfare work throughout the Presidency, and his proposals in this regard are under the consideration of the Government.

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Supply of articles to the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement.

* 642 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received a memorial, dated 16th May 1928, signed by Mr. Kundammal Sowcar and other residents of Chingleput complaining against the practice of purchasing rice, firewood and other things without calling for tenders and accepting the lowest rates in the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani;

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any action or propose to take any action on the memorial; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take steps to ensure the supply of good articles to the institute at the lowest rates?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government enquired into the matter and did not consider that any action was necessary.

(*c*) The management of the Leper Settlement is vested in the Mission authorities and the Government have no reason to think that the policy indicated is not being followed by them.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the facts stated in the memorial are true?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"An enquiry was made into the matter. The Government have reasons to believe that the facts stated in the memorial are not correct."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know who supplies this hospital with funds and buildings?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question does not arise."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government satisfied that the quotations given and the quality of the materials supplied are satisfactory?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"They are as satisfactory as possible."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether there was a strike in the Leper Asylum due to the bad condition and diminished quantity of rice supplied to the inmates and that about 200 to 300 lepers left the settlement and invaded the city of Madras?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I will give an answer, Sir, more correctly, if the hon. Member would state to what period he refers."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Just before my hon. Friend became Minister, Sir."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Was it this year or last year?"

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Agriculture

Government agricultural coconut farm at Kasaragod.

*643 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of the Government agricultural coconut farm at Kasaragod in South Kanara district;

(*b*) the cost of the acquisition of the site;

(*c*) the total capital outlay so far under various headings;

(*d*) the annual expenditure on the same under different heads;

(*e*) the annual yield from year to year;

(*f*) the total number of trees yielding and non-yielding; and

(*g*) the net gain or loss?

A.—(*a*) 25·32 acres.

(*b*) Rs. 19,967-4-1.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) Three statements [a] furnishing the figures called for are laid on the table.

(*f*) There are 1,255 bearing trees and 491 seedlings at present.

(*g*) The station is purely an experimental one and so should not be expected to pay. Nevertheless the station at the present moment is running at a profit. The net gain in 1927-28 was Rs. 558-5-7.

Admission of candidates from Ceded districts into the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

*644 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of applicants with their qualifications who applied this year from the Ceded districts for admission to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and those selected for admission from out of them?

A.—The total number of applications received from the Ceded districts this year for admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore was twenty. Only eighteen applicants presented themselves before the Selection Committee and three candidates were selected. All the applicants were Intermediates in Arts and Science.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why the other fifteen applicants were rejected? They were intermediates in Arts and Science."

The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Candidates from various parts of the Presidency have to be selected so as to give representation to the different areas."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Does he consider that three candidates for four districts is a proper proportion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is what the Selection Committee thought."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I enquire whether the hon. Minister will consider the grant of increased representation for the Ceded districts?"

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 122-123 infra.

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"If the number of candidates is on the whole increased, Ceded districts would have a proportionate increase."

Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"May I know whether the rejected candidates belong to the land-owning class?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what percentage of the total number of demonstrators belongs to the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Admission of two Mappilla orphan boys into the Government Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba.

*645 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government or the Agricultural Department have received any application from the management of the I.D.T. Islam Orphanage at Calicut, requesting them to admit two Mappilla orphan boys every year into the Government Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba, for training in agriculture;

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(*c*) if no action has been taken whether the Government will consider the question of admitting into the said school two Mappilla orphans from the said orphanage?

A.—(*a*) In March 1926 the Secretary, I.D.T. Islam, sent an application for admission of two boys from the orphanage into the Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba.

(*b*) Two Mappilla boys from the I.D.T. Islam Orphanage were admitted in 1926 and two more in 1927. No admission was sought in 1928.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Alleged complaints about cooking arrangements in the Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba.

*646 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether some Mappilla boys sought admission into the Government Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba and whether they had to leave the school as they were asked to take meals prepared by a non-Muslim cook;

(*b*) what is the total number of boys, Brahmans, Nayars and non-caste Hindus and Muslims in the school;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that separate cooking arrangements are provided for caste Hindus and non-caste Hindus;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that very serious caste prejudices prevail in the institution as the Muslim boys and other non-caste Hindus are made to receive their food at kitchen door and clean their plates themselves; and

(*e*) whether the Deputy Director has received any complaint about the same and if so, what action has been taken by him to remove them?

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A.—(*a*) Three of the six Mappilla boys that sought admission to the school visited it on 1st May but went away again as there were no separate cooking arrangements for them.

(*b*)

Brahmans	4
Poduwals	2
Nambissan	1
Nayars	35
Tiyyas	4
Muslims	2

(*c*) The answer is in the negative. There are two messes only, one vegetarian and one non-vegetarian.

(*d*) Owing to the difficulty of getting suitable servants non-caste Hindus and Muslim boys are now made to clean their plates themselves. The matter is however engaging the attention of Government and the Director of Agriculture is being asked to remedy early any possible caste prejudices that may be prevailing in the institution on account of the difficulty of getting suitable servants.

(*e*) No formal complaint has been brought to the notice of the Director of Agriculture.

Co-operative Societies

Alleged cancellation of the Park Town Co-operative Credit Society.

*647 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received a mahazar from Mr. N. Gnanaprakasam, Secretary, the Park Town Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, dated 30th July, protesting against the order of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies cancelling the registration of that society;

(*b*) what was the need for the Registrar to pass the order of cancellation of registration ex parte and without due enquiry as to the possibility of setting the society to work on sound lines;

(*c*) the reason why the Registrar refused to furnish the reports and papers asked for by the officials of the above society for passing such orders; and

(*d*) whether an appeal has been preferred by the society against the cancellation of registration and if so, what orders have been passed thereon by Government?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that the order was made ex parte or that it was passed without due enquiry into the possibility of reviving the society.

(*c*) The Registrar did not think it necessary to comply with the request.

(*d*) The appeal preferred by the society is under the consideration of Government.

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Establishment of co-operative societies for Muslims in Salem and other districts.

* 648 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of co-operative credit societies and banks in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot and the Nilgiris;

(*b*) the number of such co-operative credit societies and banks exclusively established by and intended for Muslims in those districts;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recently refused to register a Provincial Co-operative Muslim Bank at Udamalpet, Coimbatore district;

(*d*) if so, why the application of the Muslim gentleman from Udamalpet was rejected; and whether the Government will place the correspondence on the table;

(*e*) what steps have been taken hitherto by the Government and the Co-operative Department to spread and popularize the co-operative movement among the Muslim community of this province and particularly in the abovesaid districts;

(*f*) whether the Government have given effect to the recommendations of the recent Townshend Committee on Co-operation; and

(*g*) if not, when they propose to give effect to the said report and what are the reasons for the delay?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(*e*) The Government have not taken any special steps to spread and popularize the co-operative movement among the Muslim community or any other particular community. The Co-operative department addresses its propaganda to agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means irrespective of the caste or community to which they belong.

(*f*) & (*g*) The report is under the consideration of Government.

Proposed starting of a mortgage bank at Kurnool.

* 649 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the proposals to start a land mortgage bank at Kurnool? 11-30 a.m.

A.—A careful investigation indicated that no reasonable prospects for the successful working of such a bank in Kurnool existed at present.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state in a brief manner what exactly the conditions in the district were which made the Government believe that 'no reasonable prospects for the successful working of such a bank in Kurnool district existed at present?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Every attempt is being made to start land mortgage banks in every district but it is very difficult to get properly trained men to work such banks. As it is, we are in need of properly trained men to work the land mortgage banks."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Does the hon. Minister think that land mortgage banks in other districts are not working satisfactorily ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government thought that so far as Kurnool district was concerned it was not in a fit state for starting land mortgage banks."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Was any attempt made to get honorary workers ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think the hon. Member will find in the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that an attempt was made to get honorary workers but it did not prove successful."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is prepared to place on the table of this House the report of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I shall consider it."

Publication of the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation.

* 650 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the expenses incurred in connexion with the Committee on Co-operation ;

(*b*) the amount, if any, spent in excess of the original allotment ;

(*c*) the number of copies of the report of the Committee printed and the cost thereof ;

(*d*) whether the Government have ascertained from the Superintendent of the Government Press the probable cost of printing copies of the evidence equal in number to the copies of the report printed ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the evidence given or tendered before the Malabar Tenancy Committee, the Unemployment Committee and the Tamil University Committee has been printed and copies made available to the public ; and

(*f*) whether the Government have considered or propose to consider the question of publishing the evidence, written and oral, tendered or given before the Committee and whether they have arrived at a decision ?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 73,725-8-0.
(*b*) Rs. 18,725-8-0.
(*c*) 2,000 ; Rs. 957-1-0.
(*d*) No.
(*e*) Yes.
(*f*) The Government have asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to prepare and forward typed copies of the evidence, written and oral. On receipt, the copies will be placed in the Legislative Council Library.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to get the information referred to in clause (*d*) of the question ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The information is available. It would cost Rs. 6,000 and odd."

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any objection to get the evidence, written or oral, printed so as to bring it in line with the report of the Malabar Tenancy Bill Committee, the Unemployment Committee and the Tamil University Committee ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Provided we get public opinion in favour of such a proposal. As it is, the Registrar thinks that it is not necessary to print the evidence. But if there is a demand from the public the Government will have no objection."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that two Members of this Committee opined that the evidence should be printed ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" But the majority of the Members were against it."

Industries

Continuance of the Ink factory, Madras.

* 651 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government cannot continue to run the ink factory a year longer ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the factory does not involve Government in any loss in working ;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to publish details as to the quantity of production, the profits of working and other particulars so that other people may take it up as a cottage industry ;

(*d*) whether they will be pleased to sell the ink factory only to the natives of the country ; and

(*e*) whether the Director of Industries has got any proposals ready for pioneering any other industry ?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the press communiqué dated 31st August 1928.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The audited accounts of the factory have been placed on Editors' Table.

(*d*) The Government have invited tenders and the most suitable tender will be accepted.

(*e*) Yes.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (*e*) of this question, may I know from the hon. Minister what those other proposals are ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the Government be pleased to carefully consider the desirability of continuing the present ink factory ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have very carefully considered it."

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Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the ink manufactured in our ink factory is superior to the ink imported from England ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any tenders were invited ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know how many tenders have so far been received ? "

The hon. Mr. M R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I want notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In reply to clause (*e*) of the question, the answer given is ' Yes ', i.e., the ' Director of Industries has got proposals ready for starting some industry or other '. I just want to know what those proposals are."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not say that those proposals have been finally decided upon."

Winding up of some industrial concerns managed by the Director of Industries.

*652 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what industrial concerns under the management of the Director of Industries are proposed to be wound up or disposed of in the near future ?

A.—Ink manufacture in the Government Industrial Institute, Madras.

Development of cottage industries in Kistna district.

*653 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any investigation is proposed to be made by Government with regard to the means of developing cottage industries in Kistna district ; and

(*b*) if so, when, and through whom ?

A.—One of the three Special Tahsildars appointed for the survey of cottage industries has, under the supervision of the Special Deputy Collector, made a survey of the cottage industries in the Kistna district. The Director of Industries is awaiting a report from the Special Deputy Collector on the results of the survey.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what cottage industries were made a survey of ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" All cottage industries."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the report that has been submitted by the officer who has been deputed to make this survey will be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

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Work done by the Industries Department in South Kanara.

*654 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any officer of the Department of Industries is stationed in South Kanara; and

(*b*) if so, what work he has been doing?

A.—(*a*) Yes; a supervisor of industries.

(*b*) His work consists mainly of the investigation of new engineering projects, of the erection of new power installation, the maintenance of pumping and industrial machinery already at work, the conduct of boring operations, the supply, erection and maintenance of pumps suitable for irrigation and the investigation of applications for loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"The answer to clause (*b*) of this question is 'His work consists mainly of the investigation of new engineering projects, of the erection of new power installation, the maintenance of pumping and industrial machinery already at work, the conduct of boring operations, the supply, erection and maintenance of pumps suitable for irrigation and the investigation of applications for loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act.' May I ask why a report has not been called for or whether the answer has been defectively worded?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is presumed that the officer who is in charge of the Industries Department in that district must have been doing all kinds of work enumerated in the answer given above."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to call for a report and place it on the table of this House?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I do not think any report is necessary."

Veterinary

Maintenance of stud bulls for breeding purposes in ten centres of the Presidency.

*655 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to table No. VII appended to the latest administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government will arrange to maintain stud bulls for breeding purposes in at least ten centres in the Presidency as an experimental measure?

A.—Government breeding bulls are kept at stud at present in the following places:—

The Madras Veterinary College	... ...	7
Ootacamund Gardens	... ...	1
Veterinary Hospital, Conjeeveram	... ...	1
Do. Mayavaram	... ...	2
Do. Madura	... ...	1

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Ongole	1
Guntur	1
Mangalore	1
Palkonda	1
Aduthurai Paddy Breeding Station	1
Koilpatti Cotton Breeding Station	4
Taliparamba Experimental Station	1
Amalapuram	1

Proposals for stationing bulls at other veterinary hospitals are under consideration.

In addition to this 19 bulls are at stud under a system of maintenance grants.

The whole system of distribution and supervision of stud bulls is being reviewed. Veterinary hospitals are by no means ideal places at which to station stud bulls but for lack of better places this system is at present being adopted. The Agricultural Department are doing all they can in the matter and the proposal made by the hon. Member is in reality being carried out.

Prevention of anthrax, rinderpest and other diseases.

* 656 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the taluks by districts in which anthrax, blackquarter, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease respectively were prevalent during the current year;

(*b*) the number of attacks and deaths from each of the above diseases and the number of cases inoculated against each of them in the respective areas; and

(*c*) other measures, if any, taken to root out or prevent the spread of the diseases referred to above from the concerned areas ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] furnishing the information asked for is placed on the table. Preventive inoculations against foot and mouth disease are not available at present. There were no virulent outbreaks of anthrax.

(*c*) In many of the affected areas the Cattle Disease Act was in force and suitable measures were taken in regard to segregation, burial of carcases, disinfection, etc.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know why the serum simultaneous method was not tried in the Kurnool district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" It is being tried gradually whenever and wherever there is a need for it."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know what the total number of cattle in these six taluks where there has been such heavy incidence of disease is ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I want notice."

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 124—126 infra.

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Cost involved in the inoculation of animals by Veterinary doctors.

*657 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 218 answered on 6th September 1928, regarding the inoculation of animals by veterinary doctors, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state to what extent the old and new serum will be used and the cost to Government for each during the year 1928–29?

A.—It is not possible to say definitely to what extent the old and new methods of inoculation will be used during the current year. The cost of anti-rinderpest sera used up to 1st October for the old serum alone inoculations and the new serum simultaneous inoculations was Rs. 1,28,900 and Rs. 53,300 respectively.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether the Government are aware that the report of the Agricultural Commission has condemned this serum-alone method as useless?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, they are quite aware."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know then why the Government are not taking any action in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Government are taking action, but only slowly."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know why they proceed slowly in a matter where they should proceed with haste?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They want to proceed cautiously."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Has not the Director of Agriculture condemned the serum-alone method? Is the hon. Minister looking forward for any better results from a method which has been tried and found as useless?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, we admit that the serum-alone method is bad. Though we can condemn it in a way, yet we are trying to obtain some results out of this method."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Supplemental questions are not intended to give information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Serious injury is done to the poor and innocent ryots by prosecuting them for not submitting their cattle to be inoculated by this useless method."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will take some other opportunity for condemning such a method."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In Mysore State the serum that is used is entirely a new kind of serum. Is the hon. Minister aware of it?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I am not aware of it."

Registration

Appointments in the Registration department.

*657-A *Q.*—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place on the table of the House—

(*a*) a list of Sub-Registrars in the upper grade on the 3rd September 1928 with the total service of each individual and the age and community to which each belongs;

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(*b*) the letter of the Inspector-General of Registration asking for the creation of a selection grade of sub-registrars; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) on what principle the persons referred to in clause (i) (*a*) were selected from the total body of sub-registrars;

(*b*) the name of those who have been put into the new selection grade; and

(*c*) whether the claims of any persons have been superseded and if so, why?

A.—(i) (*a*) The list is published in the list of officers in the Registration department.

(*b*) A copy of the letter is appended herewith.[a]

(ii) (*a*) The selection was made with reference to seniority, efficiency and community.

(*b*) A list is appended.[a]

(*c*) Persons who were considered unfit have been superseded.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Navigation

Expenditure on improvements to the Buckingham Canal.

658 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government intend to spend about 3 lakhs of rupees on the Buckingham canal;

(*b*) what the extent of this canal is;

(*c*) what benefit it is hoped to be derived from this improvement; and

(*d*) what is the estimated return from this further investment of 3 lakhs?

A.—(*a*) Estimates amounting to Rs. 1·92 lakhs have been approved for the improvement of the junction canal and the south section of the canal and an allotment of Rs. 62,700 is made in the current year's budget.

(*b*) The canal is 262 miles long extending from Peddaganjam in the Guntur district to Markanam in the South Arcot district.

(*c*) Boats will be able to use the canal to a greater extent than is now possible.

(*d*) An extra annual revenue of Rs. 1·16 lakhs is expected ultimately from a gradual increase in the fees.

Forest Panchayats

Nomination of depressed classes to forest panchayats in Ceded districts.

659 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many forest panchayat courts have been started in the Ceded districts;

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[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 127—129 infra.

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(*b*) how many Forest Panchayat Tahsildars have been appointed in the Ceded districts; and

(*c*) how many members of the depressed classes have been nominated to the forest panchayat in each district of the Ceded districts?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1318, Revenue, dated 21st June 1928, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The reference to forest panchayat courts is however not understood.

(*b*) Eight.

(*c*) There are some 1,130 panchayats. The Government have no particulars as to the personnel of these panchayats.

Irrigation

Improvement of the third reach of the Pandavayar.

660 *Q.*—Mr. C. MARUDAVANAM PILLAI:—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1399 answered on 25th January 1928—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer on the financial aspects of the scheme for the improvement of the third reach of the Pandavayar has been received;

(*b*) if so, whether the scheme has been sanctioned;

(*c*) whether provision will be made in the next budget for the execution of this scheme; and

(*d*) whether the Government have received any complaints about the very great difficulties which the mirasdars concerned are undergoing owing to the delay caused in the execution of the scheme?

A.—(*a*) A report on the financial aspect of the scheme is still awaited by the Government. The Chief Engineer obtained a report from the Collector and forwarded it to the Board of Revenue in May last; but as the information contained therein was incomplete, the Board has made a further reference to the Collector.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

The Monigedda scheme.

661 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report from the Chief Engineer re-examining the Thorrigedda scheme referred to in the answer to question No. 779 answered on 21st October 1927 has been received; and what it is;

(*b*) if not, when it is likely to be received;

(*c*) what the rough estimate of the scheme is; and

(*d*) whether the same will be provided for in the next budget?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A preliminary report has been submitted by the Chief Engineer. The gist of it is that the submersion of the surrounding villages would be mitigated if about 5 miles of bank from the mouth of the vagu, together with three outfall sluices, were constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 66,000. The Chief Engineer, however, stated that it was not possible to say

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that the proposed works would provide any substantial protection, until the scheme was investigated in detail. Before deciding if the Chief Engineer should be asked to take up the detailed investigation of the scheme, the Collector was asked to report what amount the ryots were prepared to pay towards the cost of the scheme. A reply to this reference is awaited.

(*d*) No.

Estimates for the Gundlakamma project.

662 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 785 (*c*) answered on 21st October 1927 regarding the estimates for the Gundlakamma project—

(*a*) what the further information called for from the Chief Engineer is;

(*b*) whether the further information called for as stated in October last has been received; and

(*c*) if so, what the information is?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The information called for from the Chief Engineer was a list of villages which would be served by the Gundlakamma project and the area in each irrigable by it. This was placed on the Council table in reply to question No. 784 on the same date. The information had already been furnished to M.R.Ry. C. V. Krishna Rao, landholder of Ongole, to enable him to find out what water-rate he could persuade the ryots to pay, the water-rate necessary for the project to be taken up as a protective work according to the criterion laid down by the Indian Irrigation Commission being Rs. 17 per acre roughly. Mr. Krishna Rao reported that the ryots might be persuaded to accept a water-rate of Rs. 15 per acre, and the Government subsequently ordered the re-investigation of the project in G.O. No. 2919 I., dated 5th December 1927, which was placed on the Editors' Table. The Chief Engineer is now re-examining the project.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills.

663 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the application made by certain planters for the assignment of 6,000 acres of land on Shevaroy Hills has been considered by the Government; and

(*b*) whether the said lands have been assigned to them?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such application has reached the Government.

Land Revenue

Failure of crops in Tinnevelly district.

664 *Q.*—Mr. Daniel Thomas: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the failure of the south-west monsoon and the consequent failure of crops in the Tinnevelly district;

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(*b*) what progress has been made with reference to the Papanasam hydro-electric scheme and when the actual operations will commence ; and

(*c*) whether the said scheme will materially improve the irrigation facilities of the Tambraparani area, and, if so, to what extent ?

A.—(*a*) The Government has received reports which show that the average rainfall this year was about five-eighths of the normal and that the paddy crop suffered considerably in consequence in parts of the district.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the Press Communiqué issued on 19th June 1928 (G.O. No. 1565 W.) and to the answer given to question No. 92 at the meeting of the Council on the 4th September 1928. The proposals are under consideration and it cannot at present be definitely said when actual operations can be commenced.

(*c*) The scheme is intended mainly for the development of industries and the question raised has not yet been investigated.

Minor Irrigation

Maximum of expenditure on restoration of breached tanks.

665 *Q.*—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any rule that in the restoration of breached tanks, the revenue expected after construction should be at least 5 per cent of the outlay required ?

A.—The rule is that in the case of schemes costing Rs. 10,000 or under (including restoration of ruined tanks or tanks long in disuse) detailed investigation is made only if a return of 5 per cent is anticipated or if the execution of the work can be justified as a protection against famine or for other special reasons, while, in the case of schemes costing over Rs. 10,000, preliminary reports are obtained before detailed investigation is ordered.

Berm-cutting in the Ceded districts.

666 *Q.*—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva : Will the hon. the Member of Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation Committee appointed for the Ceded districts, recommended the taking up of the work of cutting berms in all spring channels by Government, and if so, why the proposal has not yet been sanctioned by Government ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to sanction a fair grant for such works every year, as several channels have deteriorated for want of berms ?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2418, Revenue, dated 15th October 1928, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

(*b*) The question will be considered after the report on the result of the experiment called for in paragraph 3 of the Government Order has been received.

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Maximum of expenditure on repairs to minor irrigation tanks.

667 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any rule that in the repairs of minor irrigation tanks, the amount of estimate for repairs should not exceed five years' revenue realized under the tank?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Repairs to irrigation tanks in East Godavari Agency.

668 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the area of cultivated wet lands in the East Godavari Agency is;

(*b*) how much of it is irrigated by tanks;

(*c*) what the amount sanctioned during last year for repairs and improvements to these tanks is; and

(*d*) how much of it was actually spent?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Agent has been asked to report if the information can be compiled from such accounts as are maintained in the Agency.

(*c*) & (*d*) A report has been called for.

Labour

Appointment of a new District Labour Officer for Malabar.

669 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a District Labour Officer for Malabar paid or honorary was appointed since the death of P. V. Gopalan, late District Labour Officer; and

(*b*) what steps have been taken by the Labour Department to ameliorate the condition of Nayadis in Malabar?

A.—(*a*) The Tahsildar of Calicut has been placed in charge of the office of District Labour Officer, Malabar, in addition to his own duties since the death of Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. The question of appointing a full-time officer is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) Land has been acquired for housing Nayadis' families. Further steps towards the amelioration of the Nayadis will be taken up when a full-time District Labour Officer is appointed.

Police

Alleged dismissal of Mr. V. S Patro, a third-grade Sub-Inspector.

670 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Mr. V. S. Patro, a third-grade Sub-Inspector, was dismissed from service while working in the Agency, East Godavari; and

(*b*) what the reasons for such dismissal are?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) He was dismissed on charges of extortion and false investigation.

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Jails

Prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion.

671 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 771 answered on 31st March 1927, regarding prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion, whether the information called for has been received and if so, what it is?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 519 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 18th October 1927.

Education

Number and strength of elementary schools in each district.

672 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of boys and girls available for attending elementary schools in each district;

(*b*) the number actually attending the schools; and

(*c*) whether the Government have got any scheme under which almost every boy is provided with facilities for receiving elementary education?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to tables (45) and (62) of the Supplemental statistics in Part I of Volume II of the report of Public Instruction for the year 1926–27 and for the quinquennium 1921–22 to 1926–27, which give the male and female population of the Madras Presidency according to districts and the number of boys and girls in public elementary schools on 31st March 1927. It is presumed that by the term "number of boys and girls available for attending elementary schools" the hon. Member means the number of boys and girls of school-age. This number is generally taken as 15 per cent of the male and female population respectively.

(*c*) The question of revising the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, so as to make possible within a reasonable time free and compulsory elementary education for all children of school-age, is under the consideration of Government.

Local Boards

Trifurcation of the Rajahmundry taluk board.

673 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the trifurcation of Taluk Board of Rajahmundry; and

(*b*) if so, what it is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No decision has been arrived at. A report called for in November 1927 from the President, District Board, East Godavari, on the financial aspect of the proposal is still awaited.

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Municipal Councils

Alleged grievances of teachers in Municipal High School, Cuddapah.

674 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any memorial or petition from the teachers of the Municipal High School, Cuddapah, regarding their grievances; and

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to enquire in detail about the working of the school and the grievances of the teachers.

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) No case has been made out for such an enquiry.

Medical

Number of students who passed out of the Vellore Mission Medical School.

675 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of contribution made by Government to the Vellore Mission Medical School for each of the last four years;

(*b*) the number of students who passed out of that school last year; and

(*c*) how many of them were from Travancore and how many from Cochin?

A.—(*a*) The contribution is as follows:—

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1924–25	18,500
1925–26	8,170
1926–27	7,220
1927–28	7,080

(*b*) Eleven.

(*c*) Two from Travancore and none from Cochin.

Strength of the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras.

676 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the strength of the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, is; and

(*b*) how much accommodation there is and how many passed out of it last year?

A.—(*a*) 95.

(*b*) Twenty-five students can be admitted into the school every year. Eleven students passed in the Board examinations held in April and October 1927 and ten students in the examination held in April 1928.

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Provision of a ward in the General Hospital for the Madras University students.

677 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any ward has been provided in the General Hospital for the Madras University students?

A.—No.

Allegations against the authorities of the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital.

678 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious allegations made against the authorities of the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, in respect of the treatment of the case of the late Azizunissa whose confinement was entrusted to the authorities of the said hospital in February 1928, and whose demise took place in the hospital itself;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter; and

(*c*) if not, whether the Government propose to take any action to prevent similar irregularities in future?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have obtained a report on the subject and have satisfied themselves that there were no shortcomings on the part of the staff of the hospital in dealing with the case and that everything possible was done for the patient.

Conduct of post-mortem examination of women.

679 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cases of women (Muslim and non-Muslim separately) have come up for post-mortem examination from 1920 to 1928 annually in this Presidency; and

(*b*) in how many cases (Muslim and non-Muslim separately) the post-mortem was conducted by lady doctors alone?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The information is furnished below:—

Year.	Number of cases which came up for post-mortem examination.		Number of cases in which the post-mortem examination was conducted by lady doctors.	
	Muslim women.	Non-Muslim women.	Muslim women.	Non-Muslim women.
1920	30	1,262	3	2
1921	32	1,262	1	..
1922	29	1,143	1	1
1923	42	1,182	3	..
1924	44	1,343	3	4
1925	33	1,321	..	9
1926	47	1,454	3	15
1927	49	1,453	15	36
1928	40	1,127	13	10

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Public Health

Vaccination of infants of very tender age.

680 Q.—Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps the Government propose to take to relieve infants under six months of age from the evil effects of vaccination such as itch and sores and their parents from inconvenience; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the depressed classes women have often to carry their infants of very tender age for miles in the scorching sun to the vaccination centre and that after waiting there for long hours are ordered to go to another centre the next day?

A.—(*a*) Vaccination when properly performed is not attended with ill effects such as itches and sores. The Government have issued detailed instructions for the use of vaccine lymph.

(*b*) No such complaints have so far been received.

Agriculture

Action taken on the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission.

681 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have been accepted by the Government and what steps have been taken to give effect to them?

A.—Pending the communication of the decisions arrived at at the conference convened by the Government of India recently to discuss the recommendations of the Royal Commission this Government have not definitely decided as to what recommendations should be accepted and what steps should be taken to give effect to them.

Economic position of indigenous manures.

682 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 724 answered on 31st March 1927—

(*a*) the nature and quantity of manures that were exported from this province in each of the years from 1920-21 to 1926-27; and

(*b*) when the Government of India was last reminded about the appointment of a committee to examine the economic position of indigenous manures?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to 'the annual statements of the Sea-borne trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency.'

(*b*) The Government of India were last reminded on 21st March 1927 about the appointment of a committee, but the matter was dropped by them as the Royal Commission were expected to survey the matter. The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 87, 91 and 92 on pages 87-89, 92-93 of the Royal Commission's Report where the subject has been discussed in detail.

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Vacancies in the posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture and Government Agricultural Chemist.

683 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the two posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture and the posts of Government Agricultural Chemist have been kept vacant;

(*b*) whether these posts would be abolished hereafter; and

(*c*) why it was found necessary to create three temporary posts outside the Madras Agricultural Service?

A.—(*a*) These appointments were held by officers who were officiating in the Indian Agricultural Service. As a result of the Lee Commission Report all recruitment to the Indian Agricultural Service had to be stopped and those who were only officiating in this service could not be confirmed. These appointments had therefore to be held in abeyance.

(*b*) They will be abolished from the cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service but will be included in the new Provincial Service to be constituted.

(*c*) As these officers could no longer be borne in the cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service, temporary posts outside the cadre of the Madras Agricultural Service had to be created pending the constitution of the new Provincial Service.

Agricultural demonstrators in North Arcot district.

684 Q.—Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many agricultural demonstrators there are for North Arcot district;

(*b*) why no one has been stationed at Vellore the headquarters of the district and at Ranipet where a big weekly market is held; and

(*c*) the number of villages which each Inspector is bound to visit every year?

A.—(*a*) Five.

(*b*) There was an officer at Vellore till May 1924. As Vellore was found to be too urban a centre for the demonstrator to be in touch with cultivators his headquarters were shifted to Polur. There is a demonstrator at Wallajah which is more central than Ranipet. The presence of the market is not the only consideration for fixing the headquarters of the demonstrator.

(*c*) There is no hard and fast rule prescribing the number of villages the demonstrator should visit each year but the average number visited during the year 1927–28 was 57.

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of Muhammadans as Deputy Registrars in the Co-operative Department.

685 Q.—Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no Muhammadan has ever been appointed in the Co-operative Department, though eight gazetted appointments in the cadre of Deputy Registrars have been sanctioned by Government?

A.—It is not a fact.

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Industries

Experiments in extracting oil from oil seeds.

686 Q.—Mr. K. V. R Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 759 (*b*) answered on 21st October 1927—

(*a*) whether the Government have undertaken any experiments to find out the cheapest and efficient method for expelling oil from oil seeds;

(*b*) if not, when the same will be undertaken;

(*c*) whether the schemes and estimates are ready;

(*d*) if not, when they are likely to be got ready; and

(*e*) whether the amount required for this purpose will be provided for in the next budget?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) Do not arise.

Possibilities of manufacturing sandalwood oil in this province.

687 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government will take any steps to examine the possibilities of manufacturing sandalwood oil in this province; and what they are?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is 'No.' The second part does not arise.

Management of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.

688 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the sums lent to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, cannot be realized unless the Government assume the management of the mill and unless further sums are advanced to it for starting and carrying on the work; and

(*b*) whether the Government have been warned that there will be a paper famine of the world wide character and whether they propose to take any steps to protect this Province from scarcity of paper?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no data on which a reply to this question can be given.

(*b*) The Government have had no warnings.

Opening of a model industrial school in Northern Circars.

689 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a proposal to start a model industrial school in the Northern Circars;

(*b*) whether the proposal has been dropped;

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(*c*) if so, why ;
(*d*) whether there are any such schools in the northern districts ;
(*e*) how many such schools there are in the southern districts ; and
(*f*) whether the Government will reconsider the question ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1337, dated 13th September 1926, which has been placed on Editors' Table.
(*d*) There are no Government schools there.
(*e*) One.
(*f*) A report has been called for from the Director of Industries.

Utilization of the amounts allotted for State Aid to Industries.

690 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the reasons are for the failure of Government to spend the sums allotted under Loans and Advances by Provincial Government Advances under special laws—State Aids to Industries during the last three years ; and
(*b*) what steps the Government intend to take for utilizing the sums allotted ?

A.—(*a*) The entire amount could not be spent as the applications received did not in all cases satisfy the provisions of section 9 and in some they did not come within the scope of section 5 of the Act.
(*b*) The Government have recently amended the Act exempting small scale and cottage industries from certain sections thereof relating to security, maintenance of accounts, etc. It is likely that this step will lead to a greater measure of assistance being availed of by smaller concerns in future.

Qualifications of the Industrial Engineer.

691 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 820 answered on 31st March 1927, regarding the qualifications of the Industrial Engineer—

(*a*) whether the report referred to in answer to clause (*d*) has been received ;
(*b*) whether the same will be published ;
(*c*) whether the Government have come to any decision with reference to the appointment of a qualified man in charge of the Industrial Workshop ; and
(*d*) if so, what the decision is ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report published in answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 664 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 19th October 1927.
(*c*) & (*d*) The present Industrial Engineer is quite competent to hold charge of the Workshop and it is not the intention to appoint any one else for charge of it.

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[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts which were passed in the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against each :—

An Act to amend the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922	19th October 1928.
The Annamalai University Act, 1928 ...	3rd November 1928.
The Indian Fisheries (Madras Amendment) Act, 1927	Do.

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. No. 1605, [a] Development, dated 24th September 1928, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineering Workshop for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December 1927.

2. G.O. No. 1623, [b] Development, dated 26th September 1928, passing orders on the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for 1927–28.

3. G.O. No. 2221, [c] Revenue, dated 25th September 1928, relating to the proposal of the survey and settlement of the rented villages in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions, East Godavari district (vide answer to question No. 25 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd September 1928).

4. Copies of the statement [d] showing the names of villages in Kistna and Godavari districts selected for making enquiries into indebtedness of the ryots together with the information as to the number of ryots examined in each village (vide answer to a supplementary question to question No. 116 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1928 and the answer to question No. 455 answered on 9th October 1928).

5. Copies of extract [e] from the letter of the Director of Industries, dated 17th February 1928, regarding the reduction of the price of charcoal required by the metal industry at Vonipenta village, Cuddapah district (vide answer to the supplementary question to question No. 163 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th September 1928).

6. Copies of the note [f] explaining the remark that there were no applicants for the scholarship at the Leather Trades School in 1928 (vide answer to the supplementary question to question No. 284 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928).

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[a] Printed and supplied to Members of the Legislative Council.
[b] Do. do.
[c] Placed on Editors' Table.
[d] Printed as Appendix X at pages 130–132 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix XI at pages 132–133 infra.
[f] Printed as Appendix XII at page 133 infra.

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7. The reports [g] of the Collector of Vizagapatam and East Godavari and other local officers on the recent floods in those districts and the orders of the Government on the subject.

V

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the policy recently adopted by the Government in regard to recent appointments in the Registration Department."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see whether the motion is in order. Does any Member of the Government raise any objection as to whether the matter is recent or urgent ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not objecting to it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does any hon. Member object to the motion being made ?

" (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member objects, the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The question is when the motion is to be taken up."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It would be convenient if the discussion of this motion is taken up to-morrow afternoon."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The discussion of this motion will be taken up to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT VI—IRRIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS—RESERVED.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move —

' that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 *under Grant VI—Irrigation—Civil Officers—Reserved.'*

to provide for the maintenance of, and repairs to, Minor Irrigation Works."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

' that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 *under Grant XXIII. Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.'*

to provide for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary Department."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

(g) Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 133—154 infra.

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* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I beg to move--

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,34,000 *for purchase of additional sera and vaccine for Veterinary Department be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" Sir, I have given notice of this motion to discuss the need for the production of vaccine and sera in this Presidency instead of purchasing it from Muktesar, and thus save the expenses that are caused by transportation and other things. Mr. President, Sir, in the explanatory note that has been circulated on this demand it is stated that a sum of Rs. 17,000 is used for the purpose of transporting this article from Muktesar to Bombay. A very large sum of money is thus spent on mere transportation of the material. Sir, from the information that has been available to us from the answer given to question No. 656 we notice that the number of cattle that have been inoculated by the serum imported from this place is very few, and the number of deaths owing to attack by such diseases as rinderpest, etc., is very large. That being so, I think the enormous amount of money that is being wasted by way of transport charges can be easily saved by producing vaccine and sera in this Presidency itself.

" There is another item of expenditure which can be saved if this vaccine were prepared in the Madras Presidency itself, and that is the money spent in the packages of these articles. The packages that are used for sending this article are to be sold in Madras for a price which cannot be obtained here. So they will have to be sent back to Muktesar involving an amount of expenditure which is more than what is really necessary.

" Again, Sir, the department is well aware that the supply of serum which was obtained from Muktesar last year was not very regular. Three or four times during the course of the year the supply from that place failed and what was the effect? The disease that was stopped in certain places where this medicine was applied began again in a virulent form on account of insufficient supply.

11-45 a.m. " Then, Sir, I suggest that in order to have a regular supply of sera and vaccine we should prepare them in Madras. Again, Sir, the Muktesar Institute has not been supplying us all the quantity that we need. I understand that this year the department has sent for sera and vaccine from Bangalore. There is no difficulty in preparing them here. Muktesar is not the only place where this can be prepared; for Mysore has been preparing this for quite a long time. It is the custom in this Presidency to say that even for the preparation of these small things there should be highly-paid Europeans. I do not agree. The Mysore Government sent their own men to Muktesar, got them trained there and when they came back they were able to prepare excellent sera and vaccine. As a proof of that, this Government also have sent for their sera and vaccine from Bangalore. I understand that the department once made a suggestion that an institute for the production of sera and vaccine should be started in Madras. I should like to know why that suggestion was not taken up and executed. Besides there is this question of the extra cost, the extra money that is being paid for the sera that is obtained from elsewhere. The Bombay Government make some profit on the sera and vaccine that they sell. I do not see why we should not be profited by the manufacture of sera and vaccine in our Presidency itself. In consideration of all these things and in view of the fact that we should have a large amount of sera at our disposal for use at any time we like, and in view

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of the fact that the cattle for which the Muktesar sera and vaccine are prepared and standardized are very different from the cattle in our Presidency—in fact in our own Presidency we have got a wide variety of cattle each different from the other in the matter of susceptibility to and immunity from, the disease—I do not see any reason why we should depend on the standards of cattle of Muktesar. I urge that sera should be manufactured here in Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,34,000 for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary department by Rs. 100."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I have listened to the remarks of the hon. Member very carefully. Even as it is, an Indian research officer of our department has been successful in manufacturing vaccine. Government will take measures to see that serum also is manufactured here."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I have listened to the hon. the Minister. He calls the virus as the serum. That is the indication of the knowledge which the Government have in this matter. They do not still realize their responsibility towards the cattle in this Presidency. The greater portion of their revenue is derived from the agriculturists. There are about 22 million cattle in this Presidency. Year before last we lost about one lakh of them from rinderpest alone. Last year we lost about 36,000 heads of cattle from rinderpest and the total loss was 50,000. Putting the value of one head of cattle at Rs. 200, how much have we lost during this period and what is the sum that is proposed to be spent now by the Government? Sir, it looks to me that the Government are not concerned at all with the poor man's cattle. When they pass orders they say that every head of cattle belonging to Government such as those in the Military dairy farms should be protected against rinderpest by the serum-simultaneous method. But when it comes to a question of the poor man's cattle, it is only by the serum method."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is transgressing from the question. The question is whether the Government should get the vaccine from Muktesar or have it prepared in this Presidency."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I bow to your ruling. I am only pointing out to the Government that they are persisting in a wasteful method which they ought not to do."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am saying that the hon. Member's remarks are not relevant to the motion."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I shall speak on the main motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may do it at a later stage."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I oppose this motion. As long as Government includes in this estimate in future or at present any sum for getting the old serum . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will please resume his seat. If the hon. Member wants to offer any general remarks he may do so after the present motion of Mr. Nagan Gowda is disposed of. I take it that the House is ready to dispose of this amendment."

The amendment of Mr. Nagan Gowda was then put to the House and lost.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I propose that the whole grant be omitted. I maintain again that the method that the Government are following is a wasteful one. Their own officers have admitted that the serum alone method is useless. The experience in the whole Presidency is against this method. The ryots themselves are objecting to this method and yet the Government have the courage to prosecute these men."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know from the Government whether this grant relates to both systems of inoculation."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If they insist on the ryots to follow a method which has been admitted to be useless by their own officers, what right have the Government to prosecute these poor men? What right have they to come here and ask for a grant? In the report submitted this year by one of their own officers, it is stated that in one of the cows injected,—the cow belonging to the Zamindar of Kannungudi—the virus was dead. In other words the serum used here to inoculate the cow was dead. In another place, another officer says that the heat of this Presidency is not conducive to the vitality of the serum and vaccine obtained from Muktesar. Yet they have been going on year after year with this method. They started with two lakhs at the beginning of the year and now they want three lahks. In this way by increasing it year after year the demand will go up to seven or eight lakhs for this useless preventive work, while the cost of the whole Veterinary department is only six lakhs. Why should they spend eight lahks on this inoculation method which has been found to be useless? They have tried it for three or four years; have they succeeded in keeping rinderpest down? They have no settled plan; they do not know what they are doing. They want serum and vaccine straightaway from Muktesar to be brought here and used indiscriminately without any policy. If England, Egypt, South Africa and even German East Africa can keep away rinderpest by preventive methods, why not we now do it here and do it in a systematic way? Rinderpest is a curable disease; in fact it has been said so by your own officers. They admit that cattle is the mainstay of the cultivators and rinderpest is a disease which is feared the most by the ryots. Government have got every facility to keep out that disease; but are they doing it? Are we to be supporting Muktesar in the old theory of the serum method? Other countries have adopted different methods and kept out that disease. The Phillipines and our neighbour Siam have kept out that disease by wholesale vaccination of cattle against rinderpest. What are we doing here? We are allowing the epidemic to develop. The serum alone method is not going to help in the least. Sir, one of the authorities on cattle diseases has said that the best method of keeping out this disease is to get hold of the young calves six months old and vaccinate them with the serum-simultaneous method. You can vaccinate 100 calves with the vaccine now used for one cow. It costs Rs. 10–8–0 to render immune one cow by the serum-simultaneous method. With that Rs. 10–8–0 you can inoculate 100 calves. The cows will last only for four years; whereas the calves will last for 24 years. Sir, the money that is spent now is sheer waste. What you must do now is to start mass inoculation against rinderpest. You must start your institute strightaway in Madras; you can do it. Government are able to prepare vaccine in the King Institute to eradicate smallpox from infants. In the same way Government

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can easily do something to eradicate rinderpest from the cattle. It does not require any elaborate process. The centrifugal machines are all gone. Bangalore has done it. Mysore which has just the number of cattle that we have, has also eradicated this disease. It can be done at a very small cost. I ask the hon. Minister why we should not do it. Why persist in wasting money on Muktesar serum which has no vitality in it when it comes here and which is sterile? So far as my enquiries go, we want a certain amount of money to start with, say, Rs 1,60,000, Rs. 20,000 more than what you are asking now. Place the money at the disposal of the authorities of the Veterinary College and ask them to prepare the serum. They have already made a beginning and they may be asked to do it on a large scale by placing sufficient facilities at their disposal. If the Government think that they have not sufficient cattle, I have consulted the authorities of the Pinjrapole and they have got a large number of cattle ready to be placed at the disposal of the Government. They will be fed by the authorities of the Pinjrapole. You may inoculate them, draw out the serum and supply for the whole Presidency. If you want any help from private parties they are willing to help you so long as it would help to prevent the death of cattle in this Presidency. I appeal to this House to turn down this grant. It is a sheer waste of money. We are not going to help the ryots; we are only helping the Government to waste the money on the serum of Muktesar which is stale."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I also desire that this grant should be rejected. Unless we take such a drastic action Government will never come to their senses. No less an authority than the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India have taken evidence which shows that the Government have been negligent and criminally negligent in this matter. It says that the serum alone method is subject to the serious limitations that it affords complete immunity for less than a fortnight, where the infection may persist in a village for a much longer period and that the cattle are liable to contract disease unless re-inoculated and when they do so the process should be the serum simultaneous method.

"It is now 30 years since the serum-simultaneous method was first used in various countries. Only one experiment on an extensive scale with the serum-simultaneous method has been so far made in India. This method was introduced in Mysore in the year 1925. More than once, last year and the year before last, I brought to the notice of the Government the necessity for a change. Still the Government are sticking fast to their method; I do not know with what motive. I am afraid that there is something wrong with this department. The Government have been sticking to a thing which has been condemned by an officer of the same department. It has been condemned by the Royal Commission on Agriculture also. A greater portion of the grant is required for following the old system. Why not get rid of it at once? Why not appoint proper men and get them trained? The Mysore Agricultural Department was able to introduce the new system within a year. The Mysore Government has been more progressive. It is better that the hon. Minister for Development learns the system that is adopted there instead of doing things slowly and gradually. Until what time shall we wait? We have been waiting for a long time." 12 noon.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have tabled a similar motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in this grant. My object is . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may speak on the main motion "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" I urge the same reasons. I simply stated that I was also interested in this matter because I have given notice of a motion of a similar nature. I move for this cut on the ground that there has been serious loss of cattle this year in many districts of the Presidency. The Government are not able to help the ryots in the situation. So far as South Arcot goes, the figures given in the answer to a question put to-day show a state of affairs which is very appalling. The same is the case with regard to some districts like Bellary, Kurnool and probably Anantapur and some other districts. It is high time now that the Government of Madras begin to think of some measures to alleviate this grievance. They take a long time indeed to get serum vaccine from the Bombay Presidency. As some hon. Members urged this morning, the Government think of taking steps to manufacture serum vaccine here.

" Another thing which I would suggest to the Government of Madras to give serious attention to is to start more dispensaries. When we have more dispensaries for human beings, we must think of having more dispensaries and hospitals for animals as well. Cattle is the main stay of the country. In answer to another question it was stated this morning that only some dispensaries were opened here and there. I think they are not quite enough to meet the situation. If matters are allowed to drift in this way, I am afraid a large number of agriculturists in this country will be driven to poverty very soon. It is high time therefore that Government should start some more dispensaries and hospitals. The department does nothing practically. They spend their time, I suppose, in travelling mostly. Before the epidemic takes a severe form, these people are not able to reach the place. Before these people go to that particular spot, many hundreds of cattle would have died. Some more urgent remedial measures should be adopted to see that this is put a stop to."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, Sir, unless the two systems are separated and unless this grant is confined only to the serum-simultaneous process, I think I for one cannot support the grant. We have had a very severe attack on cattle by rinderpest throughout the country and we have been trying and wasting money by thousands on this simple process ; it has simply hampered our work. I would strongly submit to the Government to spend all this money on the simultaneous process. The other process has been found completely useless. Therefore, unless the Government can confine this grant to the simultaneous process, I must oppose the grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Pillai has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the system of supplying serum. I do not think his motion is in order. He may speak on the main motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, I have tabled a cut motion. During the time when rinderpest breaks in a certain village, the people there are not able to get timely help to treat the cattle . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already stated that the hon. Member will not be in order in discussing on this supplementary grant the method of supplying serum."

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* Mr R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, in opposing this grant I just want to refer to two points. One is this ; it has been referred to by the hon. Member from Madras, viz., that only the serum method is not efficient, for this very simple reason that it gives immunity only for a period of nine days. After that period, cattle have again to be inoculated. Instead of that, if you adopt the simultaneous method you can be done with it for the next two years.

" This brings me to the next point I have in mind which is this. The system of serum simultaneous method is a simple method and anybody who has gone through the Veterinary College, a graduate of that College, ought to be able to follow it. It is a mistaken notion, I believe, on the part of the Government that this work cannot be done by the ordinary Veterinary Surgeon. It is a simple method. In view of the fact that mortality on account of rinderpest is very great, I think it is worth while risking this work being done by veterinary assistants. Therefore I suggest to the Government that the serum simultaneous method alone should be taken up and it ought to be done by each and every veterinary assistant in the Presidency."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that some hon. Members are under a misapprehension that this grant is for adopting both the methods. As a matter of fact, the grant now asked for is mostly and practically for the new method. (Voices :—How much ?) I cannot say that definitely. The grant is mostly for adopting the new method."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do you get vaccine from Muktesar or locally ? "

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are getting it *locally*. I can assure hon. Members that the grant is entirely, mostly and practically for the new method.

" Our idea is to open one dispensary for each taluk. We want trained men ; we do not have them now ; that is our difficulty. We hope to have men very soon. Serum on hand has already been exhausted. We have already sent for the new serum. It is expected very soon. I hope hon. Members will give the grant asked for."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the case the hon. Minister has made out for this item of the grant has not satisfied the Council. For, I find first of all, that serum alone method has been condemned and found useless and ineffective both by the public and the Government. The report itself says that there has been a large number of prosecutions, as many as 43 prosecutions, when this system was pushed through because it is not popular with the people. The next point I wish to refer to is that the serum from Muktesar has been considered as dead. I do not know the reason why the hon. Minister still persists in getting that serum alone."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, my only excuse for speaking on this motion is that the subject, which has been debated in the House, is one which quite recently has taken up the very closest attention of the Government. It is perfectly true that, under existing conditions in this country where it is practically impossible to isolate cattle, the serum alone method can only be used effectively under special conditions. It can, of course, be used in cases where you can isolate cattle ; such is the case in some

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parts of the country and it is also the case in Government farms and similar institutions. But it has been recognized—it was before my hon. Colleague took up his office—that this system is generally admitted to be defective. I can hardly see why the onus of responsibility for adopting the system, which has been known for a considerable number of years, more rapidly should be entirely thrown upon his shoulders. But when the whole question, as to what the future policy of Government must be, was considered at a conference at which I was present, as obviously there was considerable amount of money involved in this matter, our conclusion was that, as far as possible, we should devote as much resources as will be available in future to the serum simultaneous method on the ground that, except in those few cases to which I referred, any other method can produce only temporary benefit. But here I am afraid I must disagree with the hon. Member from Bellary; it is not a method which can be entrusted to any untrained man to undertake. There are dangers and difficulties in connexion with the serum simultaneous method and, if it is not carried out by trained hands, you will probably have considerable mishaps resulting in the ryots being put against the method. That is the very thing that we wish to avoid, and it was decided that we should not attempt to push this method faster than can be done by the trained hands. But the intention is to use the serum alone method only for cases to which it is applicable. There may be some small exceptions because, as I have said, it will be really difficult for the Veterinary department when the ryots in a particular tract say: 'We don't care which method you use; if you employ the serum alone method and that will give us some benefit, then we shall be thankful for it.' But the policy of Government, as far as the personnel of its establishment permits, is to dispense with the serum alone method and to extend the serum simultaneous method. My hon. Colleague was therefore perfectly correct when he said that out of this demand that we are asking, by far the greater portion of it would be spent in extending the serum simultaneous method. If, of course, the House rejects the provision, as I have said, there will be no serum for either method. What serum we had on hand has been exhausted, and there will be grave injury done to the owners of the cattle."

12-15 p.m.

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I did not say that the work ought to be entrusted to untrained men. I said that people who have gone through the Veterinary College, who are graduates of the college, could be trained without difficulty for this work."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Sir, the hon. the Finance Member, as usual, came to the rescue of the hon. the Minister for Development. Of course, finance is involved in every proposal which comes before the House. What the House wanted to know, I suppose, Mr. President, is what portion of this amount will be spent over the serum which is condemned on all hands, and what portion of this demand will be spent over the serum-simultaneous method. No information has been given to this House either by the Minister for Development or by the hon. the Finance Member who is expected to know much better than the Development Minister or who at least presumes to know much better than the Development Minister. If they do not know what to say, then they ought not to have come here with this demand at all. The hon. the Finance Member threatens this House saying 'unless you give this grant, no remedy can be found for the cattle and they may die'. Is it

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the reply to be given to this House or is this House to be coerced in this manner? An opportunity was given to them by the speeches made by so many hon. Members of this House to just explain how much of this amount was going to be spent on a useless method and how much on a useful method which is appreciated on all hands. The hon. the Finance Member now says that he would rather go to the cultivator himself and consult him as to which method he would have—not that he would consult any expert, because expert opinion is always against such proposals. He says he would consult the illiterate cultivator and expects him to say 'I do not mind what method you adopt; I only want a remedy'. My hon. Friends who spoke on this subject wanted to entrust this work not to untrained men. By all means have well trained men, but what is the time required for this training? The Government have not said anything about it; they won't take this House into their confidence. They always come up with a big demand and they do not want to give any information. Perhaps they are sure that this demand will be passed by the majority which they have got just now, and perhaps they thought that others also might consent to it, because they could be threatened with the consequences of this grant not being made. That is not the proper way of dealing with this matter. They must give explanations wherever necessary. When they have a poor case, they must take the advice given by this House and they must admit that they would employ the whole of this amount for the serum simultaneous method which is recommended by all experts. Therefore, I submit through you, Mr. President, that this House need not be frightened by what the hon. the Finance Member has said that unless this is granted, we should beware of the consequences. It is the duty of the Government to place their cards before this House and tell us how much of this money is to be spent on a useful purpose and how much will be wasted. Therefore, at least with a view to teach the Government that they should behave more properly in future and that they should give every opportunity to this House to know more of the subject, by explaining the demands which they want to get through this House, this demand ought to be rejected by this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 under Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred."

The demand was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib.
18. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.

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Ayes—cont.

22. Mr. J. A. Davis.
23. ,, R. Foulkes.
24. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
25. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
26. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, K. Krishnan.
30. ,, N. Siva Raj.
31. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
32. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
34. ,, Daniel Thomas.
35. ,, S. Venkiah.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
39. ,, W. O. Wright.
40. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
41. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
42. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
43. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
44. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
45. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
46. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
47. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
48. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
49. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
50. The Raja of Panagal.
51. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
52. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
53. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
54. M hammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
55. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
56. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
57. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
14. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
20. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
22. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
27. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
28. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
29. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
30. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
36. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
37. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Neutral.

1. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
2. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
3. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 57. Noes 37. Neutral 3.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> ' *that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,140 *for provision for additional inspectors for the supervision of co-operative societies in West Godavari and Ramnad districts.*' "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,140 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

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* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move my amendment which is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,140 *for Co-operative Societies—Transferred, by Rs.* 100 '

with a view to discuss the necessity of appointing the Co-operative Inspectors required for this purpose from the depressed classes.

"In moving this amendment, I wish to say a few words. It has been repeatedly said in this House by the Members of the depressed classes that members of the depressed classes, wherever possible, should be recruited for co-operative work. Co-operative work is a kind of work which will afford great opportunities for the inspectors to come into contact with the depressed classes in the villages. That was my chief idea in giving a token cut on this grant, and as far as I can understand, the Minister is already favouring the appointment of members of the depressed classes to these posts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,140 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred by Rs. 100." 12–30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government are alive to the welfare of the depressed classes and will endeavour their best to appoint depressed class men, if suitable candidates are available."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" In view of the assurance made by the hon. Minister I withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXVI—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 *under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred'*

for the extension of the period of the employment of the staff for the survey of cottage industries."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The first item for Rs. 25,000 will not be moved, but I move the second item for Rs. 6,500.

" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,500 *under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred,'*

for the creation of a new circle of superintendence in the Public Works Department wit headquarters at Dowlaishweram. This is intended for the building of the new circle."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second t."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,500 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. It is a motion for a grant to establish another circle with headquarters at Dowlaishweram and to spend money upon a top-heavy administration. The Public Works Department has already acquired a notoriety that does not belong to any other department in the Government of this country. We have circle after circle created, engineer after engineer appointed when there is no need to spend money on supervision. The explanatory note which has attempted to make a great deal about the necessity for this particular grant does not show how much it means to the ryot. The expenditure is given on page 10 of the Explanatory Memoranda. It amounts to Rs. 50,000 and it includes one Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,750 ; one Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer on Rs. 250—20—750 ; one manager, one head clerk and all that. Well, Sir, we have been complaining on the floor of this House that Government is not giving enough work to experts. In this case, the Minister does not seem to have bestowed enough thought over the question. There is no doubt an appearance of work which has increased, but I really want to know exactly whether the Minister has examined if this whole work cannot be achieved by men in the lower rungs, not by imposing on them additional superintendence. There are enough of men at the top and enough of experts who draw fat salaries and one expert who draws fat salary can always be put in charge of additional work if that additional work is not of a very distinctive type. In this particular case, there does not seem to be any distinctive type of work adumbrated. What is adumbrated is merely a new circle to carry on the work in a more efficient manner, let us take. But, when there is not a distinctive type of work to be performed and there is only the ordinary routine work to be done, I feel that in the present conditions in this country, it would be best if Ministers direct their attention to the strengthening of the lower rungs and see that the work is achieved. It so happens that the men at the top get their salary and the lower men work more heavily. The higher men merely superintend and therefore work is not gone through, while the ratepayer is burdened with the expenditure on superintendence. From the note that is circulated, I do not see that I can come to any conclusion on this aspect of the question. It is all very well to tell us that experts are required. Yes, but there are already many experts under Government and the Government can always take advice from these experts. To multiply them is no good in a poor country like ours. After all these experts who have been engaged on the work of giving us facilities for irrigation have proved absolutely worthless in initiating new schemes. We have found how we have been suffering all these years with so many experts at the head. We have been suffering in the country for want of irrigation facilities. Now, to add one more expert to the cadre does not appear to be useful or necessary. I therefore feel that this grant should be opposed."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I find, Sir, from the explanatory note supplied to us in connexion with this grant that there is no information to enable hon. Members of this House to come to any conclusions as to whether the establishment is necessary or not. To begin with, it is not stated here whether the increase in the establishment proposed is to be temporary or permanent and also, Sir, I find that reference has been made

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to the sanction of certain new divisions. Possibly, some of these were counted as sanctions, because they were sanctioned by this House during the last budget. I would also point out that the information furnished here does not give us the clue as to what amount of the grant each division spends in a year, nor any information concerning the volume of office work that each of these divisions has to get through. Most hon. Members of this House would like that Government should have given us information about the amount of annual grant that has been spent by each of these divisions and some indication in the note here as to the total volume of work of various sorts that these divisions have to get through. Besides, Sir, I feel that there is no urgency about this and instead of coming now for a grant, the Government could come up to this House at a later date when the budget is being considered and in the meantime they might put hon. Members of this House in possession of information on various points that will enable this House to see clearly about the necessity for the establishment herein referred to. For these reasons I would ask Government, if possible, to withdraw this grant now and bring it up later on during budget time. If they do not withdraw, I shall be forced to oppose this grant."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"It so happens, Sir, that upon this question, I belong to a district which is really concerned in the matter. I am now in the painful situation of having to differ from some of the hon. Members on this side of the House. This is a question about which we have been agitating for the last fifteen years. The situation is this. The old Godavari district was bifurcated and a portion of it was tacked on to the Kistna district in 1904 and that a portion of the Godavari delta which was contained in the Kistna district was tacked on to Bezwada circle, whereas the other deltaic portions of the Godavari district have been tacked on to Waltair circle. This has led to an anomaly in that the agencies working were entirely uniform and homogeneous previous to the bifurcation; whereas subsequent to the bifurcation, one division was attached to another circle and a lot of delay has been caused in the matter of settling questions and inconveniences have been caused. Orders have been issued by one authority which were antogonistic to those of the other. Therefore it was represented to Government that these anomalies should be put an end to and that all the territory which has the same consideration and the same common principle has got to be welded into one circle and one Superintending Engineer has to be posted in charge of that circle.

"Now, with reference to the observations made by some of my predecessors, may I point out that the work that is expected of this Superintending Engineer is of a peculiarly unique character and differs from the work expected of a Superintending Engineer, relating as it does to the peculiar nature of the problems to be dealt with? In the dry districts, I may say, the questions that crop up are entirely different from those in the deltaic tracts. As things stand at present, we of the deltaic taluks do feel the necessity of even a greater attention being paid to several matters which are now not being given attention to. There are so many questions with reference to breach irrigation and a number of other things which are being carried on in a most disorganized manner. We find that all these problems might be entrusted to one Superintending Engineer and not collaborated with other problems in other districts. Of course it is better late than never. I am glad that Government, now at least have come to the conclusion, of welding all

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these smaller divisions into one circle which is absolutely necessary for the furtherance of uniform and homogeneous work. It is therefore absolutely necessary that this grant should be made."

2-45 p.m. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I am not going to withdraw. This grant is only to be spent on improvements to the late Head Works and Supply subdivision office building at Dowlaishweram to accommodate the office of the Superintending Engineer of the proposed Dowlaishweram Circle. It is proposed to include this circle in the next budget estimates and hon. Members of this House will have an opportunity of knowing more about this and in greater detail. The statistics furnished by the Chief Engineer will show that the grants have more than doubled from 29·56 lakhs in 1921-22 to 72·29 lakhs in 1928-29. Therefore urgent relief is required and so I request the House to pass this grant."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is ' Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 6,500 under Grant XXX.—Civil Works—Transferred.' "

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor

' *that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 10,880 *under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.*

" The purpose is explained in the note attached and circulated, and it is to provide for the reconstruction of the bridge at 81/1-2 on the Boud road in the Ganjam Agency."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is ' Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,880 under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts.' "

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion on the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923. The Council was discussing *clause* 15. Class III is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the word ' twenty ' be substituted for ' ten ' and the word ' ten ' for ' five ' in Class III, item (2). My reason for the amendment is to provide compensation for the loss the affiliated colleges suffer in their representation in the Senate. In the original Act the number was twenty and we have now got it reduced to ten. As a matter of justice to the affiliated colleges I would urge we should have a representation of twenty in the Senate ; and proportionately

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also it must be provided that at least ten shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. And hon. Members will remember that an assurance was given that compensation will be provided for. I may say the hon. the Minister also said like that."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I second it and in doing so I would commend this to the hon. the Minister. I want to point out that the result of the amendment is that we are exactly where we were under the earlier Act. Now we have instead of 'ten members elected by the Academic Council and ten members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges', 'twenty members elected by the Academic Council from among its own body of whom ten shall be teachers of affiliated colleges' which means that it may be exactly what it was, ten from the Academic Council and ten from the Council of Affiliated Colleges. In order to carry out the real intention and to see that the representation of the mufassal is adequately dealt with I suggested that at least ten shall be from the teachers of affiliated colleges. Therefore I suggest to the hon. the Minister to agree to the amendment."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" One of the main principles of the amending Bill which was introduced into this House was the reduction of the number of members of the Senate. But the Select Committee did not accept this suggestion and in view of what has fallen from Mr. Saldanha and Mr. Satyamurti, I will not object to this amendment and will therefore accept it."

The amendment was put and carried.

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, in item (3) under class III, I move that in line 1, after the word 'the' the word 'elected' be inserted and in line 3, for the word 'themselves' the words 'the non-official members thereof' be substituted. The effect of this amendment would be that twelve members to be elected by this Legislative Council would be elected as now from amongst the non-official members of this Council. That portion will remain unchanged. But so far as the franchise is concerned the result of the amendment would be that the franchise would be confined to the elected non-official members of this Council. I think that it is no wrong argument to say in support of this intelligible amendment, that it is but right that the franchise should be confined to the elected members of this Council as otherwise it would be giving the franchise to be exercised by those to whom the nominated non-official members generally look for guidance, if not for a mandate. For that reason I would ask that the franchise be confined to the elected members of this Council, though nominated non-official members may also stand for election from this House to the Senate."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—I second it.

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not going to waste the time of the House by replying to my friend elaborately, because I am not in a position to accept his amendment for the simple reason that it would detrimentally affect the interests of a whole class or classes and more especially the depressed classes. By the amendment now proposed to be adopted they would gain very little and if the House is to adopt the amendment of Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, there will not be any chance for a member of the community to come in by election."

The amendment was put and negatived.

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Item (7).

*Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I beg to move that the following be substituted for item (7):—

'*Two members elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and two members elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.*'

"The original idea with which this amending Bill was conceived was to reduce the strength of the Senate and when that object was not achieved and if it is not possible to do so if all interests should be represented on the Senate there should have been no objection to allot two seats in the Senate for each of these institutions. Further when two seats are allotted to the Muhammadan Educational Association and two seats for the Madras Landholders' Association, four seats to the Madras Corporation and thirty seats to the District Boards I do not see why the hon. the Minister should not find his way for the retention of two seats which these chambers have under the Act. I may point out that the Madras Chamber is an old institution and has mobilized the trade of the Presidency, and the other has a twenty years' standing. I therefore hope that the hon. Minister and the House will accept my amendment."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this. We find that the number of members has not been reduced very much in any case and so I do not see any reason why these two chambers should suffer.

1 p.m. "It is very desirable that the representation of the commercial interest—though the Government may not accept an increase in the original number as laid down in the Act—should be maintained at least at its original level. The original Act contained two members from each of the two Chambers of Commerce. We know that both the Chambers of Commerce in Madras are very influential and consist of several influential members residing not only in Madras but residing throughout the Presidency. It is therefore very necessary, Sir, that this mild amendment should be accepted by the Government, and I am sure, instead of showing any partiality one way or the other, the hon. the Minister will be consistent and accept this amendment also."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In view of what has fallen from my hon. Friends Mr. Gopala Menon and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I have no objection to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (8).

*The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

'*In item* (8) for *the words* '*the voters of the Madras Landholders Constituency of the Legislative Assembly resident within the jurisdiction of the University*", substitute *the words* '*the Madras Landholders' Association.*"

"In moving this amendment I wish to be as brief as I can. Under the present Act the Madras Landholders' Association possesses the privilege of sending in two representatives of itself and members of the association take it as a recognition of the humble services rendered by the community in the cause of learning. And I may also state, Sir, that most of those who have contributed their humble mite towards the advancement of education belong

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to the Madras Landholders' Association. As such they feel that only the association can send in competent representatives. There seems to be an impression that my amendment seeks to narrow the constituency. Though my amendment will have the effect of narrowing down the electorate since the sphere of selection is unlimited, it is, I submit, an advantage over what is contemplated in the Bill, since only the members of Madras Landholders constituency for the Assembly have to represent the landholders on the Senate. It is for these reasons, Sir, that we feel that it is an unmerited deprivation which the Bill contemplates. For these reasons, I request the House to support my amendment."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Sir, I beg to second this amendment. After all the amendment seeks to retain the status quo. It does not make any drastic changes in the existing Act. But on the other hand it wants that the Madras Landholders' Association should be treated in the same manner as the other institutions, namely, the Educational Association of Southern India and the two Chambers of Commerce, have been treated. As has already been pointed out very lucidly by my hon. Friend the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, this amendment is not brought forward with any intention of narrowing down the electorate, but it is only to show that the representation might be made more effective and also to satisfy the aspirations of the community of landholders who have contributed a good deal towards the progress of education in Southern India."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, there is one difficulty that I should like to point out to my hon. Friend who moved this amendment, and that is, the Andhra University having now come into existence, one of the objects of the Select Committee when this amendment was put in was that the voters for the Landholders constituency should come from within the jurisdiction of the University of Madras. If this amendment is carried, the result would be that all members of the Landholders Association who may live within the jurisdiction of the University of Madras and others who may be outside the jurisdiction of the University of Madras will get the right of voting for the representatives of the landholders on that University. That is the difficulty that presents itself to my mind and I would like to know what my hon. Friends who proposed this amendment and seconded it have got to say to this, before I make up my mind whether to accept the amendment or oppose it."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, the difficulty pointed out is not very important because in the case of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and in the case of the Madras Chamber of Commerce the members (voters) are spread all over the Presidency. That is also the case with regard to the Legislative Council. The privilege of election in these cases was not due to any territorial jurisdiction. I do not know how the hon. Member would reconcile this difficulty. At least it is apparent to every one who looks at it squarely, it is not at all a difficulty, in view of the representation we have in other corporate bodies. Moreover it will be quite consistent to allow this amendment because in the case of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South India Chamber of Commerce they allowed it. And I do not see any difficulty should occur in regard to the Madras Landholders' Association, which is the premier association in this province and is also a very ancient one. Such an institution should not be left out in this matter. Therefore this difficulty is not one which stands in the way of the hon. the Minister."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan rose to speak.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of a second speech."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Sir, I also support the amendment. After all, there is no real difficulty in accepting this amendment. The Madras Landholders' Association has been a long-standing body and has been a very respectable one. The landholders and particularly the premier zamindars of the Telugu country also have been helping education very much. Therefore there is no necessity for changing the constituency in the existing Act."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In view of what the hon. Members have stated, the Government have no objection to accept this amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (9).

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' in item (9) *that the words " two Muhammadan members elected by registered graduates " be substituted for the words " two members elected by the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India."'*

" My reason for moving this amendment is that the South Indian Muhammadan Educational Association is almost a private body and I appeal to the members of at least this part of the House not to introduce separate electorates at least in the Senate. This electorate will be a separate electorate of purely a Muhammadan body. Moreover, that body is an entirely official-ridden body. Any man who pays 4 annas can become a member, and anybody who has got money can enrol 400 members and get himself elected to the Senate. When we are asking for progress and when we are agitating and are coming to terms on the question of not having separate electorates, the Government is going to introduce separate electorates in a body which of all bodies should not have separate electorates, as it is purely an educational body. Therefore I appeal to the Government and my friends on both sides of the House to accept my amendment in this matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib. I have to say one or two words in support of this amendment. Although I belong to the association, yet, in view of the fact that this Bill introduces the principle of separate electorates in an institution where we did not expect it, I support this amendment. Further, Sir, I must point out that it is a wrong policy to give representation, to such small organizations which can be controlled by one person or another. To-day they may be controlled by an official and to-morrow they may be controlled by a rich non-official. Really the object of representation is lost and frustrated by giving such important representation as this Bill seeks to give to a small body of members who can be swayed easily by either a highly placed official or by a very rich non-official. I have no fear of contradiction when I say that at present the Muhammadan Educational Association is practically an official body. Not only is it an official body, but it is also a body which is more or less conducted or directed by C.I.D. Mussalmans in the city. The last elections show that if anybody was in the good books of the C.I.D. it was possible for him to get elected to the executive committee. If he was not in the good books of the

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C. I. D. he was excluded from the membership of the executive committee. When such are the dangers that can always be there in a small organization like the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, I have no doubt that the members of this Council will see that representation is not given to such a body where the very object of representation will be frustrated."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"I have no objection if two members are to be elected by the registered graduates of the Madras University by the Senate but I object to the remark that the two members which the Select Committee has recommended to be returned by the Educational Association of Southern India should be deleted and these two members should be put in their place." 1-15 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to speak on this amendment."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" They say that the Muhammadan Educational Association is a small body and should not be given representation. When the Annamalai University Bill was before the House, these members could not see their way to oppose such small sanghams as the Sanskrit Association and the Tamil Sangham being given representation. But now that this Madras University Bill is before the House, they say it is a small association and should not be given representation. This is of course a well-organized and registered body with large membership. Now what I say is that the two members proposed to be returned by the registered graduates should not be in the place of those to be returned by the Educational Association."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am in entire support of my Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib. But one point is not clear, whether the two members are to be elected by the Muhammadan registered graduates or by all the graduates. (Voices : By all the graduates.) "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I regret very much that I am not in a position to accept the amendment, because when the Select Committee considered this, somebody said that it should be by the registered graduates. After a careful consideration, the Select Committee thought that it should be by the Muhammadan Educational Association, as it represents the Islamic culture and if Muhammadans be on the University Senate they would represent that culture. So it seems best that the Muhammadan Educational Association, which I am told is composed of members other than Mussalmans, be given representation. This is not really giving communal representation and they may be allowed to elect such members. So I oppose the ammendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I regret very much the hon. the Minister has seen fit to oppose this amendment. I myself would have preferred no reservation of seats for any community on any elective body, and seeing things around us, the only way in which we can allay communal fears and suspicions will be to accept the principle of joint electorates with reservation of seats for minority communities, if they desire it. My hon. Friend from Malabar has given notice of this amendment bearing that principle in mind. You get at any rate two Mussalmans represented on the Senate. It gives them a wider electorate, and there will be two Mussalmans who will represent, not the ommunity, or any section of the community, but the whole of the registered

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graduates. That will give them a standing. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend that representation of special cultures is far preferable to representation of special communities. We have no information as to what this Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India is. The Mussalman Member for Madras said that the Association is not Muslim. I do not believe any Mussalman will prefer to call himself a Muhammadan. The word is an Anglo-Indian manufacture. It should be Mussalman. But that is neither here nor there. Who are the leading spirits of this Association? My Friend, Mr. Hamid Khan, has made a serious allegation, that it is run by the members of the C.I.D. and the Muhammadans of the City Police. He may be correct or incorrect. But so far, the Government have not ventured to contradict that statement. I do not see why such associations should be given the right of representation on communal basis. Moreover, I was surprised to see that my hon. Friend from South Kanara, speaking from his temporary seat on the Treasury Bench, had succumbed to the ministerial influence, and after having risen to support the amendment ultimately ended by opposing it. Now the Muhammadan Educational Association will not give the same representation to the mufassal voters, whether Mussalmans or non-Mussalmans, as the registered graduates will give. The registered graduates are spread all over the province, from Ganjam in the north to Tinnevelly in the south, from Madras in the east to South Kanara in the west. They number roughly about 5,000 and they will send their representatives, two of whom shall be Mussalmans. In those circumstances, and from every relevant point of view, I trust this amendment will be accepted by this House, as giving these people a representation which they deserve and require, without putting it on a communal basis. I may be permitted to add that, in Sir A. P. Patro's Act, there was absolutely no communal representation whatever as suggested. District boards were represented, municipalities were represented and other associations were represented. They were interests or cultures. There was no such association as Muhammadan Association represented. It is for the first time we hear of this expression. I trust, therefore, all parties in the House will accept the amendment without compromising the principle for which we all stand, namely, communal justice."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, while I agree with the spirit of the remarks of the hon. Member representing the University, I think his observations in regard to the Muhammadan Educational Association are quite beside the point. It is a pity that the hon. Member representing the University for so many years has not yet been able to understand the aims and objects of this Association or as to how long it has been in existence or what work it has been doing. It is the one association that is endeavouring to promote the Muslim culture, and situated at Madras, it is extending its influence all over the districts. It is a centre of Muslim culture, and encourages study of various subjects.

" Then as regards the Muslim member who said that it is influenced by Government officials or the C.I.D. people, I do not know how he was justified in making these observations. If he could quote any instance or concrete fact in support of what he says, then we can be satisfied. It may be an institution in which people of certain persuasions only may be admitted ; there may be some unpleasant relations among its members, but on that ground to say that the institution is controlled by the C.I.D. or influenced by the Government

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officials, is wrong. This institution is a centre of Islamic culture radiating its influence throughout the province. So far as we know this institution has been doing very useful work on the literary and cultural side. Again I am not able to agree with the Member for University about communal representation. Politics should be outside academic bodies. This is not a political body; it is purely an academic body. If any representation is sought to be given it is purely on cultural grounds. When we gave representation to such institutions as the Andhra academy or the Tamil academy, it was because they represented a particular culture As regards Mussalman representation, there was a heated debate on this question. After all we are agreed, because it represents a particular culture in Southern India, representation is absolutely necessary. I do not think that any case has been made out by either the mover or the supporter against the representation of this institution."

The amendment was put and negatived.

Item (10).

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I move—

'for the words " nor amounting" substitute the words " but not amounting to."'

" Sir, this is merely a verbal amendment, and I think it serves to make the sense clearer. I think the House will accept it."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As these words do not make any difference to the Bill, I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Item (11).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

'In line 3 for the word " and" substitute the word " or".'

" Sir, this is merely a verbal amendment and does not make much difference. I think this will improve the drafting."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I do not know exactly what my hon. Friend the Minister meant by saying it is only a verbal amendment. Sometimes, in statutes, I know, 'or' means 'and.' If it is used in that sense, namely, that he would secure the representation of both depressed and backward classes I have no objection, in which case I prefer 'and' to 'or.' Unfortunately, there are two such classes in this country. There are some people who cannot come under 'depressed classes' but all the same they are people who are backward educationally, socially and economically; and in order to give them representation the word 'and' is put there. I do not know if the hon. Minister insists on this amendment. I would suggest to him to leave the word as it is."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Sir, I am also afraid that this amendment will lead to dangerous consequences. The word 'or' has a distinctive meaning. If the amendment means nominations either from depressed and backward

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classes or as an alternative from other minority communities not adequately represented, I think that is not the intention of the hon. Minister. I therefore prefer that the word should remain as it is."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

-30 p.m. Mr. S ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

' that in line 4, *after the word " classes " a comma be inserted and the words " Indian Christian " added.'*

" My reason for moving this amendment is that in all Acts an important position is assigned to Indian Christians. Here I find that mention is made of the depressed classes, the backward classes, etc., but the Indian Christians have been omitted. I do not see why that omission should be a feature of this particular Act. Therefore, Sir, for the sake of uniformity and considering the importance of the position of Indian Christians, I suggest that my amendment be accepted. This is a minority community and deserves a place."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept this amendment of my hon. Friend. The Indian Christian community is well represented on the Syndicate, on the Senate, on the Academic Council and even on the Council of Affiliated Colleges. Just as the Brahmin community, the Indian Christian community is the most highly educated community in the province. I do not think therefore that the Indian Christian community is a minority community which needs protection under this section."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Item (12).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. S. Satyamurti will move his amendment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mine is a new amendment, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then I must ascertain the wishes of the House. The hon. Member has given notice of an amendment this morning to substitute the word ' Indian ' for the word ' vernacular.' Has the hon. Member leave of the House to move it ? (After a pause.) Since no objection is raised, the hon. Member has leave of the House to move the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I move—

that for the word " vernacular " the word " Indian " be substituted.'

" In one sense this amendment is a verbal amendment, and in another sense it is a substantial amendment. It is a verbal amendment because the word ' vernacular ' and the word ' Indian ' both mean the same thing and the word ' Indian ' will cover both. It is a substantial amendment also because it seeks to delete the word ' vernacular.' Vernacular means the tongue of slaves I do not think we ought to insult our languages by calling them ' vernacular

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or tongues of slaves. Of course the answer of the Englishman would be, 'My vernacular is English.' But he never uses the word 'vernacular' in connexion with his mother-tongue. This Council has accepted the principle behind my amendment; for, in the Andhra University Act, the word 'vernacular' wohih found a place, was deleted by this Council at my instance and the word 'Indian' was substituted. My hon. Friend the Minister might say that there would be difficulty in accepting my amendment, because Sanskrit may be included. But I think that that difficulty will not be felt in working the Act. Because, this word finds a place only in describing the kind of people to be appointed to the Senate by the Chancellor. Therefore what languages should be represented there will depend upon the advice which the Minister and the Vice-Chancellor give to the Governor. In these circumstances I do not see any practical difficulty in accepting this amendment. I therefore commend this to the House and expect the hon. Minister to accept the same."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment before the House is to substitute the word 'Indian' for the word 'vernacular'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (13).

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, I move to add the following as new item (13) :—

'(13) *Two members, elected by the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras.*'

"Mr. President, in moving this amendment I do not think I need say much because it is obvious that the policy of the Government ought to be, if it has not been so till now, to see that on the Senate representation is given to institutions which take interest in commercial and industrial matters. This institution is one of that kind The Andhra Chamber of Commerce has been started and has been carrying on useful work in the direction of developing the trade and industry of the Andhradesa. The hon. Minister might argue that the Andhra University might look after the Andhra commercial interests. But I am afraid that argument cannot hold good because there are representatives of Andhras and Andhra institutions on the Senate from other bodies. Therefore that argument cannot be raised at all. I hope this amendment will be accepted by the hon. Minister, if not by the whole House."

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I have very great pleasure in seconding this amendment. It is quite possible that my friends from the Tamil districts feel that there is the Andhra University and the Andhra Chamber of Commerce might as well apply to the Andhra University for recognition. But one thing I must say and that is this. We are not yet

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driven out of the metropolis of the Presidency. We have a place in Madras and some of us hope that even when the Andhra province becomes a reality we shall get a portion of Madras into our province. I quite agree that the Andhra Chamber of Commerce is a recent creation. It is a little more recent than the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. If you take the history of Chambers of Commerce that have developed in the country, you will see that the Madras Chamber of Commerce is also one of comparatively recent growth. Therefore, to say that because the Andhra Chamber of Commerce came into being only recently it does not require representation, appears to be not a very proper position to take. I feel that the Andhras are a very strong element in Madras. They have had a great deal to do with this province and they have yet a great deal more to do in this province along with their brethern the Tamils, the Karnatakas and the Malayalis, etc., in shaping the Madras University. Also many of us have been the alumni of this University. Many of us are on the registered list of graduates of this University. Therefore it is but right that our institution which claims to represent the Andhra commercial interests should be recognized and given the same representation as the other Indian Chambers of Commerce."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I regret very much that I cannot accept this amendment, because I think the Andhra gentlemen are also represented on the South Indian Chamber of Commerce as explained by Sir A. P. Patro when he supported the resolution to give representation to the Madras Landholders' Association. Further, the House has accepted the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon to give two representatives to the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Under the circumstances I do not think there is any necessity to accept this amendment."

*Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" For the information of the House I may say that in the list of the committee members of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce I find that 10 members out of 20 belong to the City of Madras. I may also state that among the student population resident in Madras really 40 per cent are Andhras and among the mercantile population nearly 40 per cent are Andhras and in certain colleges there are many Andhras. In the matter of education, Sir, I may say that the contribution of the Andhras to the Madras University is not insignificant. In view of these facts and in view of the further fact that this Andhra Chamber of Commerce has been inaugurated under very powerful and inspiring auspices and is going to show some substantial work, I submit that the Government might view this proposal with favour. Further, the Andhra University has not yet begun to function in right earnest and this is an additional reason in favour of the acceptance of this amendment. Again, Sir, in view of the abiding interest which the Andhras have taken in the capital of the province —for a long time to come they are bound to take a keen interest in it as it is not likely that the Andhra province will be established with a capital of its own in the near future from what we see of the attitude of the Government in this matter—and in view of the relations existing between the Andhras and the rest of the population of this province, a strong case has been made out for stretching a point in favour of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce. I hope the Minister will accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

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Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
2. ,, G. R. Premayya.
3. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
7. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
16. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
17. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
18. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
20. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
23. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
24. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
25. ,, K. S. Sivasubramania Ayyar.
26. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
27. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. Mr. R. Foulkes.
19. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Mr. K. Krishnan.
21. ,, N. Siva Raj.
22. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
23. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
24. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar,
25. ,, Daniel Thomas.
26. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
28. Mr. W. E. Smith.
29. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
30. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
31. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
32. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
33. ,, F. E. Corley.
34. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
35. ,, K. R. Venkatrama Ayyar.
36. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.

Neutral.

1. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
2. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
3. ,, S. Venkiah.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
10. The Raja of Panagal.
11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
12. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
13. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
14. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
15. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
16. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 27. Noes 36. Neutral 16.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 15—*Sub-clause* (*b*)—*First proviso.*

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I beg to move the motion that stands in my name and runs thus : 2-45 p.m.

'*In line* 4, *after the word* "*unless*" *issert the word* "*meanwhile*".'

"The proviso as it is reads, 'provided however that no member elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body shall hold office for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such a member unless he

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again becomes member of that body.' I think the intention of the framers of this proviso will be far more satisfactorily carried out by the introduction of the word 'meanwhile' which I seek to introduce in it. The real idea is if a person is elected by reason of his being a member of a parent body and afterwards ceases to be a member of the parent body, he cannot retain the benefit of the election for more than three months beyond such cessation unless meanwhile he again becomes a member of the parent body. Therefore the idea will be brought out clearly by the introduction of the word 'meanwhile'. Hence this amendment."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Second proviso.

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I beg to move '*that the word "and" at the end of second proviso be omitted.*' Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to move amendment No. 25 also, together with this amendment because they go together. In view of the amendment which I wish to move under 25, I am asking for the deletion of the word 'and'. I think as a matter of drafting the last sentence in the second proviso does not read well. In order to make the meaning clear I want to move amendment No. 25 which reads '*For* the words "On ceasing" in sub-clause (*c*) *substitute* the words "When a person ceases".' As it is, the second proviso reads like this : 'Provided also that where an elected or nominated member of the Senate is appointed temporarily to any of the offices by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member of the Senate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him to the Vice-Chancellor within seven days from the date of his taking charge of his appointment, choose whether he will continue to be a member of the Senate by virtue of his previous election or nomination or whether he will vacate office as such member and become a member ex officio by virtue of his appointment and the choice shall be conclusive. On failure to make such choice he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as an elected or nominated member.' Now taking this second proviso as it now stands it provides for a nominated or elected member becoming ex officio a member of the Senate by reason of his appointment to an office which entitles him to an ex officio membership of the Senate. Then the question arises whether he chooses to be such ex officio member or continues to be a member of the Senate by virtue of election or appointment as a member of the Senate. It is open to him to make a choice and if he does not make the choice his status as an elected or nominated member of the Senate goes. Then clause (*c*) provides 'On ceasing to be a member of the Senate under the preceding sub-section he shall cease to be a member of any of the University authorities of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Senate.' I think the meaning will be brought out more clearly by leaving the second proviso of clause (*b*) as it is and not tacking it on to clause (*c*) by having the word 'and' at the end of the second proviso. Instead of beginning clause (*c*) with the words 'On ceasing' if you begin the clause with the words 'When a person ceases' then it will read thus : 'When a person ceases to be a member of the Senate under the preceding sub-section he shall cease to be a member of any of the University

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authorities of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Senate.' This is subsidiary or corollary membership of various other university bodies of which, by reason of his ceasing to be a member of the Senate, he shall cease to be a member . . ."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I entirely agree with the views of the hon. Member from Madura and I accept his amendment."

The amendments were put and carried.

Clause 15, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move the amendment which runs as follows :—

' Omit the words " and the decision shall be final" at the end of the clause.'

" Sir, the word ' final ' is vague, and perhaps the question arises whether a decision arrived at by two-thirds of the number of members of the Syndicate or the Academic Council will be final or *ultra vires*. The legal advisers of the Government are doubtful on this point. So I thought it best to leave out these words. This House has no jurisdiction to oust the power of civil courts in a matter of this kind."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am surprised to hear the opinions of the legal officers of the present Madras Government. The words ' the decision shall be final ' occur in the District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act, the City Municipal Act and various other Acts. There are heaps of decisions of courts which have interpreted these words to mean that so far as the action of the particular body under a particular Act is concerned its decision is final, and that these words shall not take away the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Simply in order to avoid internecine disputes those words ' the decision shall be final ' are put and they apply only so far as the action of the particular bodies is concerned. You will also notice that this proviso is an important proviso on which questions of dispute may not unoften arise. The proviso reads thus : ' Provided that if any question arises whether the Syndicate or the Academic Council has acted in accordance with such powers as aforesaid or not, the question shall be decided by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the number of members present and voting at a meeting of the Senate and the decision shall be final.' If the hon. Minister has suggested the deletion of the whole proviso, I could have understood him. By prescribing certain rules and by giving certain powers to a particular body under those rules it does not mean that those rules have ousted the jurisdiction of the civil courts. After all what does this proviso provide ? It provides for a meeting of the Senate and it has to go into the whole question and then decide whether the Syndicate or the Academic Council has or has not acted within the ambit of the powers given under this Act or the Statute or the ordinances or the regulations framed under that Act. So far at least as this University Act is concerned, after allowing this clause, viz., ' the decision shall be final,' in the Select Committee, now to come at the last stage and ask us to omit those words would only mean that the Minister wants to upset the decision of even a two-thirds majority of the members present.

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"The Senate is the supreme governing body of the University under the scheme of the present Act. You have given certain powers to the Syndicate and the Academic Council. Disputes may and do sometimes occur and you provide a tribunal for the settlement of these disputes. You provide the requisite majority. Then common-sense requires that you must wind up by saying that the decision so obtained shall be final. As for the courts, no legislature can really oust the jurisdiction of the courts except by express provision. This has been well established for the past several years. Several Acts passed by this Council even after the Montford Reforms contain the sentence 'the decision shall be final.' Therefore I suggest to the hon. Minister not to press his amendment and if he does so I request the House to reject it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In view of the remarks of the hon. Member for the University and in view of the fact that the words occur in several Acts passed by this House, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn. Clause 16 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 17.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I move —

'*that in item* (5), *line* 2, *for the words "in consultation with" the words "after consideration of the recommendations, if any, of" be substituted.*'

"The provision in the draft Bill seems to be an impracticable one. The Academic Council and the Senate are big bodies and nowhere in the Bill is there any provision for the method of consultation with these big bodies. The proper course would be to invite the recommendation of the Academic Council, and then decide as to the institution and maintenance of constituent colleges or prescription of the courses of study, etc.. As the Bill stands at present, it is not clear how the hon. Minister proposes to hold this consultation with these two big bodies. Consultation would be easy between individuals, but between two such big bodies I do not see how consultation can be held—whether it is by joint meetings or by consultation among the heads of these bodies or among certain number of individuals of these bodies. Hence I move this amendment."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid the hon. Member will make the position worse by his amendment. The result of his amendment will be that there may not be the same obligation on the Senate to refer the matter to the Academic Council. As it is, the Academic Council is supposed to be the supreme body in academic matters. If this amendment is accepted, the Senate, unless it takes it into its head to refer the matter to the Academic Council, may proceed with the matter without referring it to the Academic Council. I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move the following verbal amendments in item (6) :—

'*In line* 3, *for the word "providing" substitute the words "in which provision is made for."*'

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'*In line* 4, *for the word* "*preparing*" *substitute the words* "*for the preparation of.*"

'*In lines* 5 *and* 6, *omit the words* "*to withdraw approval from such institutions.*"

'*In line* 11, *for the words* "*such time as they may be*" *substitute the words* "*they are.*"

'*In line* 12, *after the word* "*universities*" *insert the words* "*and to withdraw such approval.*" '"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'*that in item* 8, *lines* 2 *and* 3, *for the word* "*lecturerships*" *the word* "*lectureships*" *be substituted.*'

"We have already accepted the word 'lectureships' and this amendment is intended to have the same word all through the Bill."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'*that in item* (10), *line* 3, *after the word* "*University*" *where it first occurs, the word* "*of*" *be inserted.*'"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'*that in item* (10), *line* 8, *for the words* "*such time as they may be*" *the words* "*they are*" *be substituted.*'"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'*that in item* (18), *line* 5, *for the words* "*other purposes*" *the words* "*all or any of the purposes specified in section* 4-*A of this Act*" *be substituted.*'

"This is intended to amplify the meaning contained in the words put in by the Select Committee."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 17 as amended was put to the House and passed.

Clause 18 was put to the House and passed.

Clause 19.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I have one difficulty and I submit it for your decision. My first amendment No. 41 is really consequential to my amendment No. 44. You will notice, Sir, that . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may move his amendments after amendments 42 and 43 are disposed of."

* MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Sir, I move—

' that in line 4, after the word " colleges " the words " and one at least a teacher of a Muhammadan college " be inserted.'

" My object in moving this amendment is simply to safeguard the Muhammadan educational interests. I do not mean to introduce any communal question or communal clause here. There are now in the Muhammadan Colleges teachers belonging to different communities, such as Muhammadans, christians and others. My resolution simply wants to have one teacher from one of the Muhammadan colleges."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment falls through for want of a seconder."

* MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I shall state the reasons for my two amendments and then move them one by one with your leave. My first amendment is to omit sub-clause (*a*) (i), which seeks to reduce the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate, or at least to modify it by prescribing that out of these eight members elected by the Senate three at least shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. On the other hand, I entirely agree with the hon. the Minister that there should be adequate, if not, ample representation of teachers both of the affiliated and constituent colleges on the Syndicate which is in practice the supreme governing body of the University. Therefore hon. Members will notice that in my second amendment I have suggested that there should be six members of whom not less than three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. I have proposed that *for the words 'clause* (3) . . . . *as* (3)' *in lines* 6 *and* 7, *substitute the words 'in clause* (3)' ; *for the word 'three' substitute the word, 'six'* ; *for the words 'Council of affiliated colleges' substitute 'Academic Council'* ; *add at the end the words 'of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges'*. This means that the Academic Council will elect its representatives to the Syndicate all of whom shall be teachers and three of whom at least shall be teachers of affiliated colleges in the mufassal. This will preserve the balance of power between the three classes of members on the Syndicate, namely, the ex-officio members, the elected members and the nominated members. Hon. Members will appreciate the force of what I say if they compare the existing composition of the Syndicate under the Act which we are now amending and the proposed composition of the Syndicate according to the hon. the Minister's Bill. Under the present Act the Syndicate consists of 19 members 2 of whom are ex-officio members, the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor. Then there are eight members elected by the Senate from among its own members, three members elected by the Council of affiliated colleges from among its own members, three members elected by the Academic Council from among its own members and three members nominated by the Chancellor.

3-15 p.m. " Therefore in a Syndicate of 19 members, there are 2 ex-officio members, 14 elected members and 3 nominated members, so that the elective strength is 14 as against 3 nominated and 2 ex-officio members, or 14 against 5 non-elected members. Whereas under the scheme of the hon. Minister's Bill it will come to this. The ex-officio strength will remain unaffected ; the nominated strength also will remain unaffected ; but the elective strength will be

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reduced by as many as three members. That is to say, instead of 14 members there will be only 11 members of whom 8 shall be from the Senate and 3 from the Academic Council. In thus providing for the representation of teachers of affiliated colleges and not from the body from which they are naturally to be elected, from the body in which they will be amply represented, it is sought to make them representatives from the Senate; whereas the Academic Council consisting of a large number of teachers both from the Madras and mufassal colleges will be the proper constituency for the election of these members. If my amendments are accepted, the constitution of the Syndicate will be exactly what it was so far as the proportion between ex officio, the elected and the nominated members is concerned. There will be 2 ex-officio members; there will be 14 elected members and there will be 3 nominated members. Eight members will be elected by the Senate both under the old Act and the new Bill but the remaining six members who are now elected, three each by the Academic Council and the Council of affiliated colleges, will be hereafter elected by the Academic Council. In order to provide for the safeguarding of the interests of the affiliated colleges I have provided, even as the hon. Minister has provided, for the election of three teachers of affiliated colleges. The only point of difference between the hon. Minister and myself is from which number this three is to come. I suggest that you leave the existing strength as it is, 14, and provide for teachers of affiliated colleges by increasing the representation of the Academic Council from three to six and leave eight by the Senate as it is.

"There is only one more point I want to mention. I am one of those who want that educationists must be represented adequately and fully on the Syndicate. At the same time I am one of those who believe that laymen also should be represented on the Syndicate. Either under my scheme or under the hon. Minister's scheme there will be at least eight educationists positively. That is to say, there will be two ex-officio members, the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor, who, I presume (if the Chancellor cares to secure educationists), will be experienced and well-known educationists. Secondly, there will be six members from the Academic Council, all of whom shall be teachers. Thus there will be eight members. Then there will be three members nominated by the Chancellor. I do not know what future Chancellors may do. But I know this that, in the nominations so far made, the Chancellor has nominated only educationists. A convention has been established—I am sure that the hon. Minister is familiar with it—that the Principal of the Engineering College, the Principal of the Medical College and one other general educationist are usually appointed by the Chancellor if the engineering and medical interests do not get representation otherwise. Hon. Members will, therefore, see that there will be 2 plus 6 plus 3 or 11 educationists always on the Syndicate. The only question is whether you should make an inroad on the remaining eight members who are elected by the Senate. Even there, I should like to say to my knowledge in the last two elections, out of six men at least two men have been educationists. To-day the Senate is represented on the Syndicate by eight members three of whom are educationists, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. Ranganathan and Mr. Candeth. There is no fear of laymen swamping educationists. As a matter of fact, there are 14 educationists in the Syndicate and only five laymen. That will not be considered unreasonable. Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I trust my hon. Friend, the Education Minister, will see his

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way to accept my amendment which is merely consequential on his accepting the amendment this morning to increase the representation of the Academic Council on the Senate from 10 to 20 and to reserve 10 of them for the representatives of the mufassal colleges. In any case the Senate being the supreme governing body it should not have its representation on the Syndicate affected. That is the main purpose of my amendment. At the same time ample provision is made for the representation of at least 14 teachers on the Syndicate. On that score there need be no fear. Therefore, I have great pleasure in commending my amendment to the acceptance of the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have no objection to accept this amendment. But I would like to point out to the hon. Member for the University one difficulty which occurs to me, and that is, as the Act stands, the three members elected by the Academic Council from among its members will still stand. That is clause (2). Then in clause (3) my hon. Friend seems to make this amendment, viz., six members elected by the Academic Council of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. So, it means really that the Syndicate, instead of being 19, will become 22 and the Academic Council will elect really nine members and not six, of whom three at least should be teachers of affiliated colleges. So evidently the intention of my hon. Friend, if I understand him correctly, is that clause (2) should be omitted, clause (3) should be re-numbered as clause (2) and that the amendment should read as it is drafted. Sir, if you would give me permission, I would like to move an amendment . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House is not in a drafting stage now."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Then, Sir, there is no other alternative for me than to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, because, really speaking, the Syndicate will become 22 instead of 19. I would rather leave it at 19 as will be the case under the Bill."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I wish to correct the misunderstanding, made by the hon. the Minister, of what I said with regard to the scope of this Bill . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As long as it is a personal explanation, I shall allow it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My amendment is in lines 6 and 7 of the Select Committee's Bill printed here . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be in order if he explains how the hon. Minister misunderstood him."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is what I am leading to. My amendment is a draft amendment to the original Act: 'In lines 6 and 7, *for* the words " clause (3) shall be omitted and clause (4) re-numbered as (3)", *substitute* the words " in clause (3)"; *for* the word " three" *substitute* the word " six"; *for* the words " Council of affiliated colleges" *substitute* " Academic Council"; *add* at the end the words " of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges."' My amendment, if it is put into the Act as it stands, with the amendment of the Select Committee; will read eight members elected

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by the Senate from among its members, six members elected by the Academic Council of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. I notice, however, that I have not given notice of a consequential amendment which is that clause (2), instead of being left as it is, should be deleted. Now in view of the fact that the Government and myself have agreed on this point, I shall give in the amendment if you will give me indulgence . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Bill has gone through the Select Committee. Now the Council is asked to sit again in a Select Committee stage and consider no less than 150 amendments. A new amendment is now sought to be introduced without any previous notice. I cannot be a party to such hasty legislation."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, my hon. Friend, the representative for the University was very solicitous about representation of affiliated colleges. His amending Bill and the Bill of the hon. Minister have the object of abolishing the Council of the Affiliated Colleges. We provided representation for them. So far, we have tried in the Select Committee stage to give proper representation to the affiliated colleges both on the Senate and on the Syndicate. If this amendment is accepted, the result will be real executive work will be denied to them. The underlying motive for this amendment is not very clear. If we allow such an amendment, it would be taking away the power of the Syndicate. I do not therefore consider that this amendment is necessary in the interest of the executive work of the Syndicate."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name which reads as follows :—

'*Omit the proviso in sub-clause* (*a*) (iii).'

" I shall read the proviso itself in the Bill :—'Provided that no whole-time University Professor or whole-time teacher of the University shall be elected or nominated a member of the Syndicate.' Sir, if this proviso is passed, it would disable University Professors from holding a place on the managing body of the University. In other words, University Professors as such shall not be eligible for election to the Syndicate either from the Academic Council or from the Senate. A little while ago I was interested to hear from the hon. Member for the University that there should be educationists of all shades of opinion represented on the Syndicate. If that be so, then University Professors who are engaged in research work should not be debarred from becoming members of the Syndicate. I hope the hon. Minister will find his way to accept this amendment.

" The object with which the Madras University Act was passed in 1923 was to transform the University into a teaching University. There is no regular teaching by the University Professors except that they are holding classes to train up students for the Diploma in Economics. The University should not be debarred from exercising any of its teaching functions. If my amendment is not accepted, it will make it impossible to take any steps to transform the Madras University into a teaching University. The question is whether there is really any need to keep out the University Professors out of the University administration. If the amendment of the Select Committee is accepted, the Syndicate would be composed of the ex officio Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, three representatives from the

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Academic Council, six members representing the Senate, and three members nominated by the Chancellor. Of these, how many can claim to have any acquaintance with research work? It is therefore essential that University Professors who are carrying out research work should find a place on the
3-30 p.m. Syndicate. There may be an objection put forward, Sir, that these University Professors are servants of the Syndicate and that they are receiving salaries from the University and on that account they should not find a place on the Syndicate. If that be so, the Vice-Chancellor who is on the Syndicate is also receiving his salary from the University. Therefore, that plea cannot stand. If we look into the practice obtaining in other Universities in India, we find that the University Professors find a place on the Syndicate, for instance, in Calcutta, Allahabad, Benares, Dacca, etc. On these grounds, Sir, I move that this proviso in sub-clause (*a*) (iii) be deleted."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Sir, I second this."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the proviso in sub-clause (*a*) (iii) be omitted."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, because the Syndicate is the executive body of the University and it has certain powers over these professors who are really whole-time servants of the University. I do not think it is right that such whole-time servants should find a place on the managing body of the University. I think that is the reason which made my hon. Friend when he introduced the Andhra University Act, to incorporate such a provision in the Andhra University Act. Under the circumstances, I cannot accept this amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon."

The amendment was put to the House and negatived.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move—

'*that in line* 5, *for the words* " *elected or nominated* ", *the words* " *eligible for election or nomination as* " *be substituted.*'

" This is merely a consequential amendment and I move it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is : *For* the words ' elected or nominated ' in line 5, *substitute* the words ' eligible for election or nomination as.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that in line* 3 *of sub-clause* (*b*), *the letter* ' (*b*) ' *in clarendon type be omitted.*'

" It is only a consequential amendment, Sir, and I move it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that in line 3 of sub-clause (*b*), the letter ' (*b*) ' in clarendon type be omitted."

The amendment was put and carried.

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* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, I move—

' that in the first proviso, after the word " unless " the word " meanwhile " be inserted.'

" The House has already accepted such an amendment of a previous clause, and I move this."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that in the first proviso, after the word ' unless ' the word ' meanwhile ' be inserted."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I accept the amendment because it is similar to the one that my hon. Friend moved with regard to the Senate."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : —" Sir, I move—

' that at the end of the first proviso, the following words be added :— " or in the case of a teacher of an affiliated college, if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months." '

" Sir, it is a new principle which is not contained in the Act itself, but this principle has been accepted in regard to the recent Annamalai University Act. This has been there accepted both by the Select Committee and the Council. It is only applicable to cases where people go on long leave. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it within the scope of this amending Bill ? "

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Yes, Sir. The proviso simply says : ' No member elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body shall hold office for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such member '. The word ' ceased ' should have practically the same effect if the member goes on leave. We had recently some instances where people went on leave for two or three years but still continued to be borne on the establishment. Wherever people went on leave, I do not think they ceased to be members, but were continued as members on long leave, and shown in the registers as such. So, it is only a question of principle. Since the hon. the Minister has accepted a similar amendment in the matter of the other Act, I think he will accept this amendment also. I am not however very particular about the period of the leave."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I second it. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that at the end of the first proviso, the following words be added :—

' or in the case of a teacher of an affiliated college, if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.' "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I should like to point out one difficulty to my hon. Friend, and that is : there may be a case of a teacher of an affiliated college being on leave but still living in the country and being able to attend to the work of the University. Does my friend mean that such a teacher should cease to be a member of the Syndicate although he is able to discharge his duty in the country by remaining on the

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spot ? I think the amendment as carried by the Select Committee will meet the wishes of my hon. Friend. I would rather like this amendment is not carried, and I request him to withdraw it."

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, the new proviso of which I have given notice and which I now place before this House is this :

> *' Provided further that a member of the Syndicate shall cease to be a member, if he absents himself from three consecutive monthly meetings of the Syndicate, but he may be reinstated, once, as a member of the Syndicate.'*

" Sir, the Syndicate is an executive body discharging from week to week by circulation and from month to month by meetings, important executive and administrative functions of the University. If members of the Syndicate can be absent from three consecutive monthly meetings, it means that for three months they need not attend to the work of the Syndicate ; and moreover, Sir, if after three months they become eligible for reinstatement if their colleagues on the Syndicate think that their absence was due to reasonable causes and that they ought not to deprive themselves of the continuous presence of such members, I think it would be fair to have a provision of this kind. I may mention, Mr. President, that to my knowledge in the Madras City Municipal Act there is a similar provision that any person absenting himself from three consecutive meetings loses his seat, but he has the right of being reinstated if his colleagues vote in favour of such reinstatement. I have provided, Sir, in my amendment that a person may be absent from three consecutive meetings and yet retain his seat. At the fourth meeting, it is open to his colleagues to reinstate him. He can go on for another three months. If at the seventh meeting it is found that he has been absent for the second three months, he loses his membership on the Syndicate. I think, Sir, we must think of the bodies whose representation we are securing on the Syndicate through such members. It is not fair that the representative on the Syndicate should be absent for six consecutive months and meetings. This is an important matter and I suggest that the absence of these members will deprive those bodies that are represented on the Syndicate of their rightful representation. Moreover, Sir, I think we must also make the members of the Syndicate feel that they cannot have membership of the Syndicate as a kind of sinecure where they can just attend or need not attend meetings. As a matter of fact, I want that they should be active members if they want to be on the Syndicate at all. With that purpose, Sir, I move my amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to add a new proviso at the end of sub-clause (*b*), as in the agenda."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I would first point out one difficulty, and that is : my friend says he may be reinstated. But by whom ? That is not made clear in the proviso that he has proposed. Secondly, I think we ought to leave men on these bodies to think themselves of the responsibility that they have undertaken. We get only really educated men on these bodies, and we ought to leave it to their good sense to think of the responsibility they have undertaken to the constituency they represent ;

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and if they think they are not fulfilling their duties properly, I think it should be given to them to resign. We ought not to legislate in this manner. Under these circumstances, I object to this amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes 31.

1. Mr. F. E. Corley.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
8. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
9. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
10. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
11. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
13. ,, P. Bakthavatsulu Nayudu.
14. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
15. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
16. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
17. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
18. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
19. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
20. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
23. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
24. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
25. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
27. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
28. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
29. Rao Bahadur C. S Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
30. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
31. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes 43.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
22. Mr J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. K. Krishnan.
25. ,, N. Siva Raj.
26. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
27. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
29. ,, Daniel Thomas.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. W. E. Smith.
34. ,, W. O. Wright.
35. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
36. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
37. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
38. The Raja of Panagal.
39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
40. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
41. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
42. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 31. Noes 43.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 19—*Sub-clause* (*c*).

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move—

'*that in line* 1, *for the words* " *On ceasing* " *the words* " *When a person ceases* " *be substituted.*' 3-45 p.m.

" A similar amendment has already been accepted."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I second it."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, this is a similar amendment to the one that my hon. Friend moved with regard to the Senate. So, I have no objection to accept it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 19 as amended is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I crave leave to move that the further consideration of this clause be adjourned. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment is not in my hands."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg to move that the further consideration of clause 19 be adjourned to the next official day. My reason is this. There was an important amendment of mine voted upon in respect of the composition of the Syndicate on which both my hon. Friend the Education Minister and myself found ourselves in agreement, but owing to a mistake on my part, for which I take full responsibility and I apologise to the House, in my drafting the amendment, there was one consequential amendment which was not put in. Since you ruled that you cannot give permission to it, my object is that I may be able, if this House agrees to the adjournment to the next official day, to put my amendment in the proper form, so that the House may have an opportunity of voting. To-day unfortunately the voting had to be, I say so without any disrespect, because of a defect in the wording which is entirely mine."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member be in order to move an amendment in the same stage? For the convenience of hon. Members, the third reading will be the proper stage, because you cannot raise the same question again at this stage."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I may say, I am agreeable to adopting your suggestion of bringing it up, subject to your ruling. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" You may move it with that risk."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The amendment which was actually moved and voted upon would not be the same amendment which I will have to bring later on, because it will be a different amendment, i.e., to delete a particular clause in the Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to consider that aspect of the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I may make one submission to you, Sir. In any case if the House agrees that I shall have to bring it at the third reading stage as you put it, I shall take the risk, and with that end in view, I beg to move that the further consideration of this clause be adjourned to the next official day."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the further consideration of clause 19 be adjourned to the next official day."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I have no objection to this adjournment."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, the better course will be for the Government to bring it up, and it is for them to arrange their own agenda. So, I will omit the words 'to the next official day.' The question is that the further consideration of clause 19 be adjourned."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Clause 20.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In lines 5 and 6 of item (*j*).

'the words "and rescind approval already granted" be omitted'

"This is being done because already we have given this power to the Senate and if this power is retained in the Syndicate there will be conflict between the two authorities. So, I move this amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I move—

'that item (l) be omitted, viz., "to prescribe the qualifications of teachers in constitutent and affiliated colleges and hostels" and the remaining items be re-lettered.'

"This, Sir, is really the business of the Academic Council. In the old Act it is the Academic Council that discharged this duty and it is now put in under clause 19 in the powers of the Syndicate. The hon. the Minister has seen the spirit of it and he has given an amendment to add the words 'in consultation with the Academic Council.' What I suggest is that it is the duty of the Academic Council and I request that the hon. Minister will see his way to accept my amendment. So, I move for the deletion of the item."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I second it, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I do not mean to move my amendment No. 59 . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We are discussing item No. 58."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In talking on this amendment the hon. Member referred to my amendment No. 59. He wants the whole power to be given to the Academic Council. As a matter of fact, I think this power ought to be in the Syndicate because it is a manageable body and meets quite often. As it is, even under the old Act this power was given to the Syndicate. I think for the proper discharge of business, this power should be in the hands of the Syndicate rather than in the Academic Council. So, I oppose the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, the amendment is to delete item (*q*) '*to appoint members to the Boards of Studies*' and '*re-letter the remaining items.*' This is really within the power of the Academic Council and this power is now being transferred to the Syndicate. The Academic Council should not be deprived of this power and I therefore move that this item be deleted."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The select committee with whom I agreed considered that it would be better if these Boards of Studies are appointed by a

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body like the Syndicate which meets more often and is able to get through business more quickly than the Academic Council. Besides, it is a smaller body and it will be well able to do this work and, even before the 1923 Act came into force, this matter of the appointment of the members of the Board of Studies was in the hands of the Syndicate. I think, for the better constitution of the University, it would be better if the power is in their hands. So, I oppose the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I move that the following be substituted for item (*r*) (i) :—

> ' *To appoint examiners and assistant examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Board of Studies, but no member of the Syndicate shall be appointed as an examiner or assistant examiner.*'

" My reason in moving this amendment is that the Syndicate is the appointing authority and it may happen that they may appoint one of their own men of the Syndicate as an examiner, in which case they will be arrogating the power to themselves. That is not a sound policy. Therefore I say that no member of the Syndicate should be appointed as an examiner especially when there is no paucity of qualified men to be appointed as examiners."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : —" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I quite see my hon. Friend's point of view. As it is, the Syndicate has been following this practice of not appointing members of the Syndicate either as examiners or as assistant examiners, except in particular cases and that is when they cannot find any one capable of discharging that function. So, I do not think we ought to restrict the Syndicate by legislation. Therefore, I oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, this amendment, if carried, will really cause serious difficulties in the case of technical examinations. In the case of Engineering College examinations, the Principal of the Engineering College is generally a member of the Syndicate. So also, in the case of the Madras Medical College, the Principal of the Medical College is a member of the Syndicate. If these two men are denied examinerships, you are depriving the services of the best men as examiners. They are generally also Chairmen of the Board of Examiners. In every way this is handicapping them and the insinuation made by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon is rather ungracious, i.e., that the members of the Syndicate will see that their friends are made examiners. It is not fair to make that remark behind their backs. I wish that my hon. Friend Mr. Menon will see his way to withdraw his amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, my sympathies are entirely with my hon. Friend representing the Chamber of Commerce My hon. Friend from the City, I think, has set an example of how members may attack others and he said that my hon. Friend representing the South Indian Chamber of Commerce did something which he ought not to have done and it was very ungracious, to use his own words. My hon. Friend, I think, put forward a view which all countries and all institutions accept, that is to say, that no man would place himself in a position where his interest and duty would come into conflict with each other. It does not matter even if they actually come into conflict.

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My friend from the City may rise above all temptation. Some of us are human, many of us are and the undoubted possibility is that when you feel that you can appoint yourselves, there are likely to be less rigorous tests, even consciously, sometimes even unconsciously.

"Now we are nineteen members of the Syndicate. I am not divulging any 4 p.m.
secret whatever. But at the same time I can assure you that we discuss very much more mercilessly the claims and qualifications of any outsider than those among ourselves. No colleague can sit there and raise any demur against his colleague being proposed, unless he is superhuman."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"There is not party system."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"As my friend says, there is no party system and so there is nothing to oppose any one being proposed. Supposing I am proposed, somebody may murmur and, by the time the murmur gains strength, I would have been appointed.

"My friend raises the fundamental principle of public morality. He says nobody should be given power to distribute offices among themselves, as it is liable to abuse. I do not suggest for one moment that it has been abused in the past. But a legislature will well consider in giving it such powers after taking reasonable precautions. My friend said the Principals of the Engineering and Medical Colleges are members of the Syndicate and they ought not to be there. But it is said thereby we will be depriving the body of experts. But there are many engineers, many doctors in this country and this Presidency and, if these would be able to attend, then you would have a satisfactory board. It is to think very poorly of this body to say that those experts are indispensable. The Principals are not ex-officio members; they are nominated members. If the authorities concerned think much harm will follow, there is nothing to prevent them from taking a self-denying resolution. There may be other engineers and other doctors in the Syndicate.

"But, Sir, the hon. the Minister, who I thought would accept the spirit of the amendment, has chosen to oppose. What we have here to consider is the spirit of the amendment. I can assure the hon. Member for the South Indian Chamber of Commerce that we shall appoint them only where we cannot get any other experts. Out of nineteen members, only two members are examiners, and that because of special circumstances. I do not want the Mover to press this amendment, for the Syndicate will take care not to violate the principle involved even though the amendment may be defeated. For I know the amendment will be defeated and the defeat will be the defeat of the amendment and not that of the principle underlying it."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"On a matter of personal explanation, I never threw out any insinuation . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It does not constitute a matter for personal explanation."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am only surprised that the Member for the University should go all the way to ask the Mover to withdraw the amendment. This question has been raised in the Senate by me more than once both by way of questions as well as by way of suggested resolutions and speeches. It was said in reply to a question that, as a rule, Syndicate members are not appointed as examiners, but there are exceptions to it and to-day we are told that out of nineteen members only two

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are examiners and that too due to exceptional circumstances. I am surprised the hon. the Minister who has admitted the wisdom of this amendment is in action opposing it. His action is clearly like that of one seeking legal advice and when a contrary advice is given he says 'Well, I am satisfied with your advice.'

"This is a question of prestige as well as of safety. There is no doubt whatever from what Mr. Satyamurti has told the House that when once the name of a member of the Syndicate is proposed nobody will be prepared to object to it. With such an admission before us it is certainly very unjust to say that this amendment should not be moved. I should not be blamed if I say that there is nothing to prevent all the nineteen members of the Syndicate from being appointed as examiners. I strongly support this amendment and I hope the hon. the Minister, here I see even the experts sometimes voting against him, will pay some attention to this matter and take a serious decision. I appeal to the House to pass this amendment and tell the Syndicate not to do such things."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, the principle of this amendment is so important that its analogous principles are accepted in appointments to the services and boards, and even in municipalities in the relation of the chairmen to contractors. Therefore I support this amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
2. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
3. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. K. R. Karant.
16. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
17. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
19. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
20. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
21. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
22. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
23. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
24. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
25. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
26. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
28. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
29. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
30. ,, P. Siva Rao.
31. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
32. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
33. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
34. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. Mr. C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, J. A. Davis.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.

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Noes—cont.

24. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, Daniel Thomas.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. W. E. Smith.
37. ,, W. O. Wright.
38. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
39. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
40. ,, G. R. Premayya.
41. ,, F. E. Corley.
42. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
43. The Raja of Panagal.
44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Bhirajulu Nayudu.
45. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
46. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
47. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
48. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
49. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
50. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar

Ayes 35. Noes 50.

The amendment was lost.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I move the deletion of the words '*the Academic Council and*' '*in item* (*r*) (*i*) *of clause* 20. My point is this. Under the scheme of this Bill, the hon. the Minister will notice that the Board of Studies have got to recommend examiners and then on their recommendation the Syndicate will appoint examiners. As the Bill stands, both the Academic Council and the Board of Studies make these recommendations and the result is that of the two the Syndicate is to consider the recommendations of the Board of Studies and only in cases where these recommendations are not satisfactory it turns to the recommendations of the Academic Council, or the recommendations of the Academic Council are merely appended and they are not looked at for any serious purpose. The Academic Council also being under the Bill a very large body, a very large number of examiners happen to be put on the list of recommendations—this is a public matter and so you should expose to the public what happens in the Academic Council. Any member can suggest any name. There is no discussion, there can be no discussion in such a large body and the result is that a long list of names put together as recommendations of particular members of the Academic Council is placed before the Syndicate. I am moving the amendment with a view to strengthen the hands of the Board of Studies. They are really experts in the subjects assigned to them. The Syndicate after all is representative of a few subjects ; it represents some subjects and does not represent the other subjects. It functions by accepting, except in certain exceptional cases, the recommendations by formally and approving subject to fair codes, to ensure justice to all colleges and to all teachers.

"Whereas now if you give the power to the Academic Council also, it simply means a huge list with no attempt at classification of the qualifications, flung on the heads of the Syndicate. Therefore I want to strengthen the powers of the Board of Studies on the one hand and to see to it that expert bodies recommend names and those names are duly and carefully considered by the Syndicate. I suggest that this power which is not really exercised and cannot be exercised well in the circumstances now existing in the Academic Council, be taken away from the Academic Council and vested solely in the Board of Studies. I am moving this, Sir, not to deprive the Academic Council of any real power it has now got. I am sure my friends who are the expert members will support me when I say that the Academic Council cannot and does not exercise any powers of assessing the qualifications of the various persons whose names are recommended or purported to be

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recommended by the Academic Council for examinerships. They are merely thrown together pell-mell as they are proposed to the Academic Council and the list is sent up to the Syndicate without any classification. Whereas if the Board of Studies recommends names for examinerships, the list will command authority with the Syndicate. For these reasons, I move the amendment which stands in my name."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I second the amendment and in doing so, I must observe that there is nothing more scandalous than the way the examiners are appointed. The names are submitted in a very haphazard manner by the Academic Council to the Syndicate. Then there is very great difficulty in making a proper selection. The whole thing should be left in the hands of a body of experts who know the merits of the various candidates who want to become examiners. I think the best body should make a proper selection and recommendation and the names should then be sent up to the Syndicate to make proper selection out of such a list."

Mr. W. E. SMITH :—" Sir, I support the amendment. It could be an advantage to the Syndicate to have before it only one list of recommendations for examinerships, namely, that of the Board of Studies. It is no advantage to the Syndicate to have a list of recommendations put forward by a less competent body, namely, the Academic Council."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (y).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move the amendment standing in my name which runs thus :—

' *Substitute the following for the existing item (y) :—*

" *(y) to delegate any of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor or to a committee from among its own members or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes.*' "

" The latter part of this clause is moved because Mr. Corley came to me and told me and Mr. Smith also has pointed out the difficulties that may arise if the committee that is to be appointed by the Syndicate is to consist only of the members of the Syndicate. To take a concrete example, there is the University library which is being managed by a committee appointed by the Syndicate. On this committee there are members who are not members of the Syndicate. If really the membership of these committees to whom powers are to be delegated by the Syndicate is to be confined only to the members of the Syndicate, it will be rather hard to find people to manage institutions of the university like the library and the laboratories which will soon come into existence, and also other institutions of the University. In that case, I think the delegation ought to be to committees of its own members which the Syndicate may have power to select."

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar seconded the motion.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I beg to move that the words ' to the Vice-Chancellor or ' as also the words ' or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes ' be deleted.

" Sir, this power of delegation is a power which ought to be very zealously guarded by the Legislative Council. Delegation is not the normal way in which bodies with powers delegated are allowed to function. But if the

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Legislative Council for any reasons considers that some of the powers which any enactment gives to a body may be delegated, it should watch with zealous and careful eyes the nature of the body to whom such delegation is made, the nature of the powers which may be thus delegated and the conditions under which these powers may be delegated. The hon. the Minister's sweeping amendment means this, 'to delegate *any* of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor . . . ' The Syndicate may therefore delegate to the Vice-Chancellor the power of recognition of constituent colleges, the power of withdrawal of recognition from constituent colleges, etc. It may also delegate to the Vice-Chancellor the power to affiliate mufassal colleges as also to disaffiliate them. I am only giving one or two examples of the various powers which may be delegated by the Syndicate. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, no occasion has arisen within my knowledge to justify this radical change in regard to delegation of powers to the Vice-Chancellor at all. Sir, the Vice-Chancellor has got certain duties prescribed for him under the statute. Among them is the duty to see to it that the statutes and regulations are properly carried out and he is the chief executive officer. He has ample powers to enforce proper standards in the University. If now you are going to allow the Syndicate to delegate these large powers, it will not be desirable. I will give one instance, namely, the power of appointing members to the Boards of Studies, the appointment of examiners, the employment of the university laboratories, management of constituent colleges, etc. All these powers may be delegated to the Vice-Chancellor. The hon. the Minister has given no reason why there should be such a wide delegation. I suggest that it is unsafe and that it is against the canons of legislation of this kind that such large powers should be allowed by the Syndicate to be delegated to a single individual. No case has arisen in my experience—and I have some experience of the working of these bodies—which justifies this radical change. I quite agree that there have arisen cases where special committees have felt somewhat handicapped in that they can discharge no single matter finally. Therefore if there is power of delegation to committees of the Syndicate of certain powers, there is absolutely no danger in that because they are all members of the Syndicate. A minority of that committee will be able to bring it up before the Syndicate itself. My hon. Friend gave instances which are absolutely out of date. He was talking of the library committee, but according to his own scheme this library committee is hereafter going to be managed by the Syndicate itself. Sir, you will notice that sub-clause (t) says 'to manage the university laboratories, libraries, etc.' Under the present Act the management of the library is in the hands of the Academic Council. Hereafter under the scheme of this Bill, if this Council approves it, that power will be vested in the Syndicate. Therefore there is no need to delegate to any committee of outsiders any of these powers. But, Sir, my most serious objection is to this new amendment of the hon. the Minister which empowers delegation to a committee of outsiders appointed according to the statutes. It means that the body to whom the Syndicate may delegate the power may not only delegate it to a sub-committee of its own but may delegate it to outsiders altogether. In order to test the validity of a law, we must take extreme cases. It is not an unfair test, it is a perfectly valid test. It may therefore be that the Syndicate may delegate all these powers to the hon. the Education Minister only. (An hon. Member :—'He won't be sorry.') I am sure he will be sorry before 24 hours are over. But my point is this. There has been no reason given why this wide power of delegation given to an outside

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body altogether should be here. According to my amendment, the clause will run as follows: 'to delegate any of its powers to a committee from among its own members.' Will not that meet the situation? Any further authorization will be dangerous and is certainly unnecessary to the best of my knowledge and experience and is liable to be abused. I do not think there is any case made out for this wide delegation of powers to the Vice-Chancellor on the one hand making him an autocrat or to outsiders on the other, that is, to members outside the Syndicate which will not work towards the harmonious or efficient discharge of these functions of the Syndicate. We, the Legislative Council, are giving wide and responsible powers to the Syndicate. The Syndicate consists of elected members responsible to the Senate and Academic Council, whereas the Vice-Chancellor, although elected in the first instance, is appointed by the Chancellor. But according to this Bill there may be committees of outsiders who are not elected by the Senate or the Academic Council and who owe no responsibility to that body. If such outside bodies are to exercise the powers vested by this Council in the Senate and Syndicate, I doubt very much whether it would conduce to efficiency. At any rate, I am convinced no reason has been given why there should be such a wide delegation of power. I therefore beg to move the amendment of which I have given notice."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha seconded the amendment

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Mr. President, Mr. Corley will deal with the question of committees composed of members from outside. I only want to deal with the question of the Vice-Chancellor. Why the Vice-Chancellor was put in by the Select Committee was that such petty powers as the appointment of the members of the subordinate clerical staff or of the menial staff of the office may well be delegated to the Vice-Chancellor. The word 'any' does not mean that all the powers possessed by the Syndicate are easily to be delegated to the Vice-Chancellor. It is only for the speedy transaction of business that this delegation is intended.

4-30 p.m. " You would have seen from the Annamalai University Act that we had a particular provision there giving the Vice-Chancellor power to appoint and deal with the menial staff of the office. There is no such provision in this Act. So, this amendment only gives power to the Syndicate to delegate any power it likes to the Vice-Chancellor. I do not think that a Syndicate composed of members like my hon. Friend here who seems to be zealous of the powers he possesses and does not want to delegate any of them, will be ready to hand all its powers to the Vice-Chancellor, especially if the spirit that prevails among the members is of the kind that my hon. Friend possesses. So, I do not think there is any danger of wide powers being delegated to a committee outside the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor himself, by the Syndicate. This clause as has been drafted only gives permission to the Syndicate to delegate any of its powers if it chooses. I do not think there is any harm in retaining the clause, and I do not think the danger that my hon. Friend envisages will really occur."

Mr. F. E. CORLEY:—" Mr. President, I should like to say a few words on this question. The Member for the University has really introduced a considerable element of unreality in this discussion. Is it really conceivable that the Syndicate, if it be given this power, will proceed to delegate all the important powers to the Vice-Chancellor or to a committee consisting of

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outsiders? Now, if members of the Council will note it, most of the members of the Syndicate are businessmen and at the same time we may take it from the fact that they are mostly elected by bodies who will be very cautious in their selection, that these men are very capable men and men of character. If you want the work to be done well and speedily by anybody of persons you must allow them a certain amount of discretion. I think the Syndicate is composed of men who may be believed to exercise a wise discretion in the use of its power of delegation. If you allow no power of delegation at all, the Syndicate will simply be stultifying itself. Under clause (t) of this section, the Syndicate will be responsible for the management of the increasing number of University institutions. Now, Sir, the Syndicate has to manage the University library, the department of Indian history, Indian economics, the Oriental Institute, the two scientific institutes which are already in existence and the other institute, which will come into existence, University Publication Bureau, etc. Even if the Syndicate were enlarged, I think the members composing it will not be able to do justice to all the work entrusted to them. They are not full-time members; some of them are busy lawyers and have other calls on their time. So it is quite evident that they could not give the time necessary for the purpose; and further, Sir, I doubt whether the 19 or 22 members of the Syndicate could be expected to command that wide range of specialized knowledge which will be necessary for the management of those various institutions. I hope, Sir, that the House will not be so suspicious of the possible future Syndicate as to restrict altogether the power of delegation in the way suggested; I hope that it will look to the magnitude of the work that the Syndicate has to discharge and have the clause as amended by the Minister passed, and reject the narrowing amendment which the University Member has put forward."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, if the Syndicate is to be vested with the power of delegating any or all of its functions not only to a body composed of members of the Syndicate but also to a body composed partly of members, and partly of outsiders, there will be not only confusion created, but the whole Act would become an unreality. The Opposition is not introducing any element of unreality; but to enable the Syndicate to delegate powers to a stranger or an outside body would reduce the whole Act to a nullity. Professor Carley trusts that nothing will be lost, as the Syndicate would not abuse the power of delegation. If they are a law unto themselves, why then should we pass a law at all. For these reasons, I oppose the amendment of the hon. the Minister."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I think it is better to put this amendment of Mr. Satyamurti in two parts.

" The question is, in the amendment of the Chief Minister 'to omit the words " to the vice-chancellor."' "

The amendment was put and lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Then the question is, in the amendment of the Chief Minister 'to omit the words " or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes." '"

The amendment was put and declared lost.

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Mr S. Satyamurti demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, K. R. Karant.
12. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
13. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
14. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
15. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
21. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
22. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
24. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
25. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
26. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
27. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. F. E. Corley.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, J. A. Davis.
23. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. W. E. Smith.
25. Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. K. Kay.
36. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
40. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
41. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
42. ,, R. Foulkes.

Ayes 27. Noes 42.

Mr. Satyamurti's amendment was lost.

The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister was then put and carried.

Clause 20 as amended was put, passed, and added to the Bill.

Clause 21 was put, passed, and added to the Bill.

Clause 22.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I move—

' in item (4) *under class II omit the word " constituent " '.*

" Sir, my object in moving this amendment is that the constituent colleges in the City and the affiliated colleges in the mufassal should be in a position of equality so far as representation is concerned. I cannot see any reason why constituent colleges should have two teachers to represent them and so

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have a preponderance of vote while the affiliated colleges have only one representative. I may point out that it is not always easy for the teachers or principals of the mufassal colleges to come to Madras. What happens is the representatives of the colleges at the headquarters in Madras can always be present at the meetings and to some extent preponderate in the voting. Hence my amendment." "All the colleges, first-grade colleges, both within the city and outside, should be placed on a par. The next amendment is that of Mr. S. Satyamurti to the effect that instead of one teacher there should be two teachers. My amendment also would in effect be the same. What I propose is that item (5) be omitted and that in item (4) the word 'constituent' be omitted. If my amendment is accepted, it will place both the constituent and affiliated colleges on a par." 4-45 p.m.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I have no objection to accept this amendment especially as the mufassal colleges seem to be rather apprehensive of what might happen if the constituent colleges got more representation. Really speaking they need not have any such apprehension. The constituent colleges are few in number and the affiliated colleges are very large and even if you consider the number of representatives of affiliated colleges on the Academic Council, they have very large representation as compared to the constituent colleges. However, as the mufassal people seem to be apprehensive of the danger that might occur if they are not represented as much as the constituent colleges, I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move—

'*that item* (5) *be omitted.*'

"This is only a consequential amendment."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept this amendment. The rest of the items have to be re-numbered."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am agreeable to it as a matter of course."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no such amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (ii)—First proviso.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move—

'*that after the word "unless" the word "meanwhile" be inserted*'."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I move to add the following at the end :—

'*or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.*'

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[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [26th November 1928

"Sir, this refers to the Academic Council. It is very important that this should be accepted. In the Annamalai University Bill passed only recently on the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister there are these words: 'or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.' I do not know why the hon. Minister does not on this occasion want to have the words which he wanted then. There was a specific case which justified the need for those words on that occasion. A member of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, who was a member of the Academic Council, went on leave for about 2½ years. The hon. Minister said: 'What does it matter? He may be at Timbuctoo or anywhere in the Himalayas and yet may represent the college on the Academic Council.' The object of having a representative of a particular institution on a higher body is to voice the feelings of that particular institution. That being so, if he is absent from that higher body for a long period and lives anywhere he chooses, it is absurd to expect him to represent that particular institution which sent him. It was on that very wise principle that the Government and the hon. Minister agreed to have that amendment in the Annamalai University Bill. I certainly expect the Minister to give some reason why he is against this amendment now. A gentleman from Punjab may be a member of a particular college as in the case of the Coimbatore Agricultural College. That he should be expected to represent that body although he is living in Punjab, seems to be a little unreasonable, and therefore, apart from other considerations, to have a little consistency and not to give room for such difficulties, I think it is better to have this amendment passed."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid my hon. Friend is always throwing the Annamalai University Bill at my face. But the consideration that applied to that Bill does not apply to this, for the simple reason that the Madras University is an affiliating university having colleges all over the Presidency. That is not the case with a residential and teaching university. And the fact that a person may be useful on any of the bodies of the university especially when it has got affiliating functions extending over such a large territory as the Madras University, of course makes the consideration entirely different and that is the reason why I have taken a different attitude on the question here from the attitude I took in connexion with the Annamalai University Bill. The reason which I then mentioned with regard to the member being absent for six months from the Syndicate holds good here also and as such, there is no necessity to accept the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

The amendment was put and lost.

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I move—

'*in line* 1 *of Sub-clause* (*iii*), *for the words* "*On ceasing*" *substitute the words* "*When a person ceases*".'"

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have no objection to accept it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 22 as amended is now for the consideration of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, before you put clause 22 to the vote of the House, I should like to move for adjournment of the consideration of it. Otherwise there will be this anomaly of sub-section (6) coming after sub-section (4). Section 5 having been omitted, we will have section 6. Unless we have time to move consequential amendments at the next stage, it will be rather inartistic."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member quite sure that it will not be objected to at the third reading?

" The question is to postpone consideration of this clause."

The motion was put and carried and further consideration of clause 22 was postponed."

Clause 23.

Item (*c*).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

'*in line* 3, *for the word* '*lecturerships*' *substitute the word* '*lectureships*' ".

" This is a consequential amendment."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (*g*).

*Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'*after the word* "*Engineering*" *insert the word* "*Technology*".

" This is intended to give power to the Academic Council to constitute a faculty of engineering when the time comes. It is only a provision for a future eventuality. It is a harmless amendment and I hope the House will accept it."

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (*j*).

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'*in line* 3 *for the words* "*engaged thereon*" *substitute the words* "*engaged therein*'."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to accept this amendment. I must really thank my hon. Friend from Madura for the large number of verbal amendments."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister may reserve those thanks for the third reading."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 23, as amended, was then put and carried.

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Clause 24.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, my amendment reads : 'In line 5, after the word 'arts' *insert* the words 'comparative religion, veterinary science and technology'. There are three items in the amendment and each one of them requires separate consideration. I shall move, with your permission, these three subjects, one by one."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not placed his request in my hands."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Therefore I shall take them all together. (Laughter.) Comparative religion is an important subject studied in several European universities. It is but fair that that subject should be taught in India. It is not in every country that comparative religion should be studied with such assiduity as in India. We have religions from the highest to the lowest, from the primitive religions to the highest type of religions. Here is a wide field for studying comparative religion. This is a subject that conduces to harmony among our people. A scientific study of different religions would bring about unity and goodwill among the people professing different religions and would conduce to the better understanding of the different points of view of the different religions. In India it is very important that we should understand one another's point of view."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next occasion."

The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 610 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 12 supra.]

(i)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. RAMA RAO Avargal, B.A., Collector of Kurnool, R.C. No. A-5-1683-27, dated the 18th September 1927.

Resolution—Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.

Submitted to Government.

2. The channel C.D. issuing from sluice No. 26 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal irrigates about 150 acres of land. Water is taken by ryots from the channel by open cuts made on the bank. The result is that tail end lands suffer and Medam Venkayya, who owns lands in the tail end, requests that the channel may be repaired by Government. The Executive Engineer states that the so-called main channel C.D. is merely a water course and that the repairs to the channel should be done by the ryots themselves. Strictly, the position taken up by the Executive Engineer is correct. Government do not undertake distribution of water after it leaves the sluice and the distribution of water below a sluice and the maintenance and repair of subsidiary distributaries should be done by the ryots themselves. It seems, however, to the Board that Government should help in the matter by prohibiting the irrigation of dry lands by open cuts and by penalizing such irrigation. If this were done, upper ryots would not make open cuts and there would not be so much waste of water to the detriment of tail end wet lands.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

(ii)

Official Memorandum No. 4730-B/27-1, Revenue, dated 9th December 1927.

[Irrigation—Kurnool district—Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—Distributaries—Repairs—B.P. Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.]

The Board has recommended that in the case of distributaries taking off from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Government should prohibit the irrigation of dry lands by open cuts and penalize such irrigation. This course can be adopted only if there are means of irrigation other than open cuts in those distributaries, and if, in the water permits, it is stipulated that permission to use water is granted subject to the condition that it should not be taken except through the particular sluice or other outlets specified in the permit as the source of supply for the land.

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The Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, has stated that it is proposed to eliminate the numerous existing cuts along the channel and to provide only a few controlled sluices. Unless this proposal is carried out in the case of these distributaries and a wet ayacut is registered under each sluice and the permits for the irrigation of dry lands are granted in the manner already indicated, no real control is possible.

The Board of Revenue is requested to report what the existing practice is, whether means other than open cuts exist in the case of these distributaries taking off from the main canal, and, if not, how the lands are to be irrigated if irrigation by open cuts is to be prohibited as recommended by it.

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

(iii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Rout. No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928.

With reference to their Memo. No. 4730-B/27-1, dated 9th December 1927, the Board begs to submit copies of the reports of the Collector of Kurnool and the Executive Engineer which set out the present practice.

They recommend that the existing practice may be allowed to continue subject to the condition that the ryots holding dry lands should come to an agreement with the ryots holding wet lands to observe a system of turns even during seasons of scarcity and that the grant of permits to dry lands should be subject to this condition. This suggestion is, in the Board's opinion, impracticable as the condition could not be enforced. The Collector also recommends that masonry sluices should be constructed by Government at the head of each branch or distributary. The course suggested will not meet the difficulty under consideration which is to control the distribution of the supply received in the channel.

2. Under existing conditions, it is impossible to prohibit the irrigation of dry lands by open cuts and penalize such irrigation unless the ayacut can be more definitely localized than at present. The system of open cuts cannot be abolished and the problem of internal distribution has to be left to the ryots themselves.

3. In another connexion the Board has issued instructions to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah to investigate the possibility of localizing wet and systematically irrigated blocks and the question of the control of distribution can best be decided on the basis of the results obtained from that investigation. It will submit a report to Government in due course as soon as that enquiry is finished.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

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ENCLOSURES

No. (1)

Letter from P. RAMALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool, dated 13th April 1928, D. No. 4067-27.

[Board's Reference H. No. 8548-27-1, dated 19th December 1927.]

The existing practice of irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is mostly through open cuts in the distributary channels issuing from the sluices on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. In these channels there are no 'pucca' controllable offtakes either for the ryots' water courses or for direct watering of the fields. Even where a distributary channel divides into branches, masonry division works exist only in rare cases. In some of the larger distributaries, where a cut will not be easily manageable, a dry stone tunnel is built in the bank.

2. The Executive Engineer remarks that there are two courses now open to us for dealing with the irrigation from the distributaries—

(1) To allow the existing practice of cuts to continue on condition that the ryots owning dry lands come to some agreement with the ryots holding wet lands to observe a system of turns, even during seasons of scarcity, the grant of permits to dry lands being made subject to the above condition and further to provide for some structure to control supply at the head of a branch or distributary, the cost of the masonry work being met by Government or by ryots according to the merits of each case.

(2) To replace cuts by 'pucca' sluices as suggested by the Board.

(3) The Executive Engineer is not in favour of this latter proposal as it is beset with the several practical difficulties enumerated by him in his letter (copy enclosed).

(4) I am in general agreement with the Executive Engineer's views, but I think that the masonry works involved in the construction of structures to control supply at the head of a branch or distributary should be constructed at Government cost.

No. (2)

Letter from M R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 29th March 1928, No. 1600.

[Your No. A. 5–4067 of 1927, dated 25th December 1927.]

In the distributaries issuing from the sluice on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal there are no pucca controllable offtakes either for the ryots' water courses or for direct watering of the fields. Even where a distributary divides into branches, masonry division works exist only in rare cases. Even these are either damaged or outflanked. In some of the larger distributaries, where a cut will not be easily manageable, a dry stone tunnel is built in the bank. These, too, are not always properly repaired or maintained.

2. I believe the aim of the Board is that water-supply to lands classed 'wet' should be ensured in preference to those classed dry, though these latter are systematically irrigated every year. Cases where water is drawn occasionally to save dry crops are not taken into consideration here.

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3. If from a distributary or branch both wet and systematically irrigated dry lands draw water there are two courses as detailed below :—

(*a*) To allow the existing practice of cuts to continue on condition that the dry land ryots come to agreement with wet land ryots to observe a system of turns even during the scarcity periods of flow. In this case, the grant of permits to dry lands may be made subject to the above condition. In such a distributary Government need not interfere with the internal fieldwar distribution. It would be enough if some structure to control supply at the head of a branch, or distributary be provided for. This masonry work, if it be for a branch, may be at Government cost if the other branches irrigate lands in a different village. If however, the other branches too are for the same village, the cost may be borne by the interested ryots or by Government according to the merits of the case. In this method of distribution the ryots have the advantage that they can by economical use of the water increase the area irrigated or water any plot they choose by rotation within the limits of command of the distributary.

(*b*) To replace cuts by pucca sluice as suggested by the Board. The adoption of this course in this canal system is beset with several practical difficulties—

(i) Most of the distributaries in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system are small ones, with banks only about a yard in height, the imperceptible cutting and close of which will be an easy affair. These are similar to ryots' water-courses in the deltas. The existing establishment is too meagre to detect the cuts. Even if detected, it will be *difficult to prove the cut and book the culprit.*

(ii) With an earth cut, the waterway is undefined, erodible and not readily controllable, while a pucca sluice can be given a defined and unerodible ventway and can easily be controlled. Besides these advantages, the area of the vent can be calculated to give a supply proportionate to the ayacut. In the cases of small sluices or outlets, the ventway is not regulated for want of men and so their discharge is constant and continuous. If proportionate discharge be not aimed at, the sluice can still be used to give a requisite supply by keeping the sluice closed at suitable intervals, i.e., by a system of turns In this case of supply by turns or rotation the area of vent may be larger as this will give a quicker discharge in a shorter period. Now, in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the irrigated plots (whether classed wet or systematically irrigated dry) are small and in detached bits and not always close to a distributary. The area of the individual plots is generally very small, say less than 15 acres. The ventway of a sluice calculated to give a continuous supply proportionate to such a small extent will be impractically small, say an inch or two in diameter. The rate of flow from such small tubes will be so slow that the water will sink into the field when it emerges out of the tube and be lost instead of spreading over the whole extent. So, for proper watering of the fields, a quicker flow (which means a greater discharge with a larger ventway) will have to be allowed. It is on this consideration that the discharge from a sluice cannot be less than a specified minimum which depends upon the nature of the soil and slope of the ayacut. This limiting discharge is itself wastefully large for the numerous small irrigated plots under the distributaries of this canal.

As these plots are not generally contiguous, clubbing them up under a single larger sluice as is done in the deltas is impracticable. Even if sluices

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are constructed, if superfluous *waste in distribution is to be avoided,* the adoption of the turn system cannot be obviated even during non-scarcity periods. Of course, during scarcity turns are inevitable.

(iii) The actual irrigated *ayacut itself is indefinite.* The dry class ryot, on account of the poor quality of the soil, observes the system of rotation by which the same field is not irrigated from year to year, though the extents of irrigation may practically remain unaltered as this is determined by his capacity to get manure, etc. The design of a sluice assumes that the ayacut under it can be localized and fixed. This, however, is doubtful as the ryot will lose the elasticity of choice which he now enjoys.

(iv) This policy will entail the preparation of ayacut maps with field levels, preparation of designs and estimates for sluices, construction of the sluices and conducting trial observations, etc., and the process will be a tedious one *involving heavy cost and establishment.* After all, it is not likely to be satisfactory to the ryots. I doubt whether the cost of all these operations and constructions will be borne by the dry land ryots.

(v) I may note in this connexion that in the Mydekur, Etur and Cheapad channels under the canal system and a few sluices on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal itself *even locked masonry sluices are broken* and it has not been found practicable to trace the culprit or prevent recurrence of such practices. On the whole, therefore, the better course will be for Government to insist on turns being voluntarily instituted and arranged for among the ryots under each distributary or branch. When this is done, the ryots will of themselves go in for the construction of pakka sluices to reduce the labour of cuts and cross bunds in earth.

4. As regards the penultimate paragraph of the Government Memorandum No. 4730-B/27-1, dated 9th December 1927, my proposal to eliminate the numerous cuts and to provide a few controlled sluices was made in connexion with a specific channel, viz., that issuing from sluice No. 31, and even here the work was confined to the first reach in it. Here, the conditions were specially favourable for sluicing as practically all the commandable lands are now under regular irrigation. My object here was to save the waste in the first reach and send down an increased supply to the lower reaches of the channel and also to get an idea of the duty at which a channel like this (with the ayacut lands disposed in a long narrow strip having a steep cross slope down from the channel towards a river parallel to the channel) can work without complaint of inadequate supply. Being a sluice at the headquarters of the Subdivisional Officer and myself, observations here could be conveniently made. Such favourable conditions for sluicing the distributaries obtain only in very few channels on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, e.g., above Kurnool and below the Adiminayapalle anicut.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 611 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 14 supra.]

A

(*a*) Names of members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been appointed to posts under the Government.	Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Bar.-at-law.
(*b*) The nature of the posts to which they have been appointed.	Post of Chief Presidency Magistrate.
(*c*) The reasons why they were preferred to others.	The selection is made by His Excellency the Governor.

B

The names of the members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council.	The nature of the offices to which they have been nominated.	The reasons why they were preferred to others.
Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Educational Council, Nellore.	Appointed on the recommendation of the President, District Educational Council.
M.R.Ry. M. Gangadhara Siva Avargal.	Member, District Educational Council, Cuddapah.	Appointed as a representative of the depressed classes.
,, N. Sivaraj Avargal ..	Member, District Educational Council, Chingleput.	Do.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur ..	Member, District Educational Council, Tanjore.	Appointed as a representative of Muhammadans. The nominee was considered suitable.
M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam Swami Avargal.	Member, District Educational Council, South Arcot.	He was reappointed on the recommendation of the President.
,, Sundru Venkayya Garu ..	Member, District Educational Council, Kistna.	He is an Adi-Andhra and was appointed on the recommendation of the President as the representative of the depressed classes.
,, L. C. Guruswami Garu ..	Member, District Educational Council, Chingleput.	He was appointed on the recommendation of the President in the place of M.R.Ry. N. Sivaraj Avargal who resigned.
V. Ch. John Avargal	Member, District Educational Council, Guntur.	He was nominated as the President of the Council as the Government considered that he was suitable.
Janab K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.	Municipal Councillor, Bellary.	The Government thought that these gentlemen were worthy of being members of the local bodies concerned.
M.R.Ry. M. V. Gangadhara Siva Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Cuddapah.	
,, Swami Sahajanandam Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Chidambaram.	
,, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.	Municipal Councillor, Chittoor.	
Mr. V. Ch. John	Municipal Councillor, Guntur.	
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.	Do.	
Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur ..	Municipal Councillor, Madura.	
M.R.Ry. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Negapatam.	
,, S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Palamcottah.	

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The names of the members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council.	The nature of the offices to which they have been nominated.	The reasons why they were preferred to others.
M.R.Ry. Sankara Narayana Dorai Raja Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Tanjore.	
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur ..	Do.	
M.R.Ry. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Trichinopoly.	
,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal.	Do.	
Janab K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Board, Bellary.	
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami Avargal.	Member, District Board, Chingleput.	
Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaok Sahib Bahadur.	Do.	
M.R.Ry. M. V. Gangadhara Siva Avargal.	Member, District Board, Cuddapah.	
,, V. Ch. John Avargal ..	Member, District Board, Guntur.	
,, Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.	Do.	
,, B. Ramachandra Reddi Garu.	Member, District Board, Nellore.	
Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Board, South Kanara.	
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur ..	Member, District Board, Tanjore.	
M.R.Ry. Daniel Thomas	Member, District Board, Tinnevelly.	The Government thought that these gentlemen were worthy of being members of the local bodies concerned.
,, Swami Sahajanandam Avargal.	Member, District Board, South Arcot.	
Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.	Member, District Board, Salem.	
Rai Sahib M. Hampayya Garu ..	Member, District Board, Anantapur.	
M.R.Ry. Tahavar O. Jaladat Dastagaha, Sri Raja Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar Garu (Zamindar of Mirzapuram).	Member, District Board, Kistna (reconstituted).	
,, Sriman Narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Gollapalli	Do.	
,, S. Venkiah Garu ..	Do.	
Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Board, West Godavari (reconstituted).	
M.R.Ry. J. Bhimayya Garu ..	Do.	
,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.	Member, District Board, Trichinopoly.	
,, Sriman Narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Gollapalli.	Member, Taluk Board, Nuzvid (reconstituted).	
,, Sundru Venkayya Garu.	Member, Taluk Board, Gudivada (reconstituted).	
Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami ..	Member, Corporation of Madras.	

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The names of the members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council.	The nature of the offices to which they have been nominated.	The reasons why they were preferred to others.
Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.	Selection Committee for admission to the Agricultural College.	
M.R.Ry. K. Sarabha Reddi Avargal.	Member of the Selection Committee for Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	
Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.	Member of the Selection Committee for Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.	
,, Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.	Member of the Selection Committee for Teachers' College, Saidapet.	They were appointed as persons best fitted to advise the principals in the matter of selections.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.	Member of the Selection Committee for Government College, Coimbatore.	
,, K. Krishnan Avargal ..	Member of the Selection Committee for Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.	
Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi ..	Member of the Joint Committee for the selection of candidates for admission to the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam.	Recommended by the Surgeon-General.
M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal.	State Technical Scholarship Selection Board.	Appointed since he takes interest in the subject and was considered fit to advise Government.
,, H. B. Ari Gowder ..	Special Magistrate, Bench Court, Coonoor.	Recommended by District Magistrate.

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 619-A asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 20 supra.]

Statement showing the publications issued by the Madras Record Office from 1921–22 *to* 1927–28.

Index to Revenue Consultations	1827 to 1830.
Records of Fort St. George—	
(1) Public Consultations	1696, 1697 and 1698; 1699, 1700 and 1701; 1702 and 1703.
(2) Letters from Fort St. George ...	1693–94, 1694, 1696 1700–01, 1702.
(3) Letters to Fort St. George... ...	1699–1700.
Despatches to England	1701–1702 to 1710–1711.
Despatches from England	1701—1706, 1706—10, 1710—1713, 1713—14, 1715—1718, 1717—21.
Baramahal Records	Volumes on 'Balances,' 'Police,' 'Miscellany' and 'Justice.'
Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary	Volumes VIII to XI.

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Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 624 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 25 supra.]

Extract from the Tour diary of the President, Puttur Taluk Board.

[Kombar—24th May 1928, Thursday.]

* * * *

Kombar Potail and some of the residents of Kombar and Bilinile villages complain of the ravages of a solitary elephant which is roaming about the two villages from the past three weeks. From what I was able to gather, I think it very imperative and urgent to declare the animal a rogue and take immediate steps to have it shot down. The District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Forest Officer will be addressed.

* * * *

Endorsement of the President, Taluk Board, Puttur, L. Dis. C. No. 1887-*Sub.*/1928, *dated 29th May* 1928.

Forwarded to the District Magistrate, South Kanara, the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, and the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, for favour of taking immediate steps in the matter.

Office-note from the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, to the Collector of South Kanara, dated 6th June 1928, No. 1485/28-C.

[Elephants—Rogue elephant—Kombar and Bilinile villages of Puttur taluk.]

I have had this beast declared a rogue in December 1926 alone. The notice declaring it a rogue was published on page 137 of the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 24th December 1926. The description of the animal as published in the gazette is as follows:—" A large solitary male elephant having two tusks, each about two feet long, roams about in Shirady and Shirivagalu forests of Puttur taluk and is reported to have been seen at Shirady and Shirivagalu villages."

2. In January this year when I went to Kombar and to its hamlets further east as far as the Mysore frontier, I heard of this rogue and saw much of the damage caused by it to the crops. The elephant had caused considerable damage to paddy lands and areca gardens. Paddy lands had been badly broused and trampled; areca plants pulled down and slit open and their inner pith eaten; coconut plants had also been treated similarly. I heard of a few instances in which the elephant chased the watchmen in the fields when they tried to scare it away by shouting, at nights. In one case, the brute chased a young man to his very door step when he shouted to scare it away from his fields. In January, the animal used to haunt Kapar, Amchur, Perandodi and Katte of Kombar village and Hanila, Derane, Perje and Renjala of Shirivagalu villages and it roamed about from Gundia on the north to Anavumale on the south in Puttur taluk. I saw his fresh foot prints (about two days old) in Kombar reserve. From my inquiry I was convinced that this was the same beast as was notified in December 1926.

3. In the extract of his diary, dated 24th May 1928, the President of the Puttur Taluk Board suggests that immediate steps should be taken to have this elephant shot down. The practice in this district is this:—All those who

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are entitled to shoot game in the district are permitted to shoot a declared rogue. When an elephant is declared a rogue, all those who possess shooting licences in the district are informed of the declaration and are invited to shoot the rogue. There being no professional shikaries in the district, nothing else seems feasible. At present there is only one person who has got a licence to shoot in the reserved forest. He is Mr. C. B. Beadnell, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Cannanore.

4. In a case like this, the most effective way, I think, would be for the villagers to elect the best shikari among them to get a shooting permit taken out in his name and get him to shoot the pest. In the villages most afflicted, the village shikari may, if necessary, be given a free permit to shoot the rogue wherever found. Of course, the villagers will have to find a suitable weapon for it. To expect a distant sportsman to run up the spot on receipt of the 'kabbar' is hardly an expeditious means to get rid of a dangerous pest.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 631 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 28 supra.]

G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., dated 25th September 1924.

At its meeting held on the 25th August 1924, the Legislative Council passed the following resolution :—

Use of public roads, wells, etc., by members of the depressed classes.

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—

1 [9] That this Council recommends to the Government that it be definitely accepted and announced as the policy of Government—

(*a*) that there is no objection to any person or persons belonging to any class or community walking through any public road, street or pathway in any town or village ; and

(*b*) that there is no objection to any person belonging to the depressed classes having access to the premises of any public office, well, tank or places of public resort, or to places and buildings where public business is transacted in the same manner and to the same extent as persons belonging to the community of the caste Hindus in the country.

The resolution has been accepted by the Government and is communicated to all local bodies and heads of departments for information and guidance.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Presidents of Taluk Boards and Presidents of Union Boards).
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, the President, Corporation of Madras.
,, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
,, the Commissioner of Labour.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat (with extract of C-2's note).
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in Part I-A Gazette.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 637 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 32 supra.]

G.O. No. 908, P.H., dated 25th April 1928.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Director of Industries, dated 12th February 1927, No. 147/B-27.
" " 26th June 1927, No. 147/B-27.
From the Sanitary Engineer, dated 28th September 1927, No. 574-G.
" " 24th October 1927, No. 645-G.

Order—No. 908, *P.H., dated 25th April* 1928.

In G.O. No. 35, Revenue, dated 8th January 1912, the Government directed that the work of putting down borings for water-supply for local bodies should be carried out by the Sanitary Engineering department and that for that purpose the officer in charge of pumping and boring operations should on application lend to the Sanitary Engineer the drills or other apparatus belonging to the Department of Industries, if he could do so without detriment to his work They also directed that the cost of transferring the apparatus to and from the work spot should be borne by the local body concerned in addition to the usual charge for the use thereof. In February 1927 the Director of Industries reported that for some time to come the power drills belonging to his department would be required for the work of his department and he accordingly suggested that it would be convenient if the Sanitary Engineer had a separate stock of boring sets for use, when borings were required by local bodies in connexion with the improvement of the water-supply for drinking purposes. The Sanitary Engineer agreed with the Director of Industries that it was desirable for him to have a separate stock of boring sets. The Government accept the proposal.

2. The Sanitary Engineer has reported that nine boring sets with spare pipes, tools, etc., should be purchased and that each set would cost approximately Rs. 2,250. The Government sanction the purchase of not more than nine sets of boring tools and plant at an aggregate cost not exceeding Rs. 20,250 (Rupees twenty thousand two hundred and fifty only).

The expenditure on this account will be met from the provision of Rs. 20,250 made for the purpose in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928–29 under "33. a. Public Health—Public Health Establishment—iii. Sanitary Engineer—Supplies and Services—Apparatus and materials."

3. The work of putting down borings for the improvement of the water-supply for drinking purposes is an investigation work and the expenditure incurred on the account (including the centage charges) should, therefore, be recovered from the local body concerned, as in the case of the investigation of major water-supply and drainage schemes.

4. The Sanitary Engineer may lend to the Director of Industries the boring sets available with him, if he can do so without inconvenience. Conversely the existing arrangement under G.O. No. 35, Revenue, dated 8th January 1912, will remain in force, when the Sanitary Engineer is in need of boring plant which can be spared by the Industries department.

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5. When a local body does not require a formal investigation by the Sanitary Engineer's department, but merely wishes to put down a boring, in order to obtain information in regard to the sub-soil, there will be no objection to its obtaining a boring set on hire from the Industries department, as at present, on the terms which apply to private individuals, provided that

(*a*) the Industries department can spare a set;

(*b*) the prior approval of the Sanitary Engineer is obtained to the procedure proposed to be adopted.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Engineer.
" Director of Industries (through the Development Department).
" Director of Public Health.
" Chief Engineer (through the Public Works and Labour Department).
" Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
" Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
" Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Copy to all Presidents of District Boards.
" all Presidents of Taluk Boards } through Presidents of District Boards.
" all Presidents of Union Boards }
" all Collectors except the Collector of Mettur.
" Public Works and Labour Department.
" Development Department.
" Finance Department.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 643 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 36 supra.]

Question (c)—Total capital outlay so far under various headings.

——	Live-stock.	Dead-stock.	New works.	Works repairs.	Total capital outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1916-17	..	57 9 4	3,575 12 5	..	3,633 5 9
1917-18	250 0 0	169 12 4	3,306 8 0	..	3,726 4 4
1918-19	..	346 11 9	1,118 11 0	..	1,465 6 9
1919-20	150 0 0	95 3 1	1,275 8 1	..	1,520 11 2
1920-21	..	1,958 9 3	3,051 3 11	..	5,009 13 2
1921-22	..	301 10 8	316 1 4	..	617 12 0
1922-23	..	96 7 7	136 8 0	..	232 15 7
1923-24	..	106 1 0	464 4 2	..	570 5 2
1924-25	..	77 9 6	74 1 0	..	151 10 6
1925-26	..	96 14 2	921 15 1	..	1,018 13 3
1926-27	..	389 1 3	..	84 8 3	473 9 6
1927-28	193 10 0	65 11 11	..	283 10 3	543 0 2
Total ..	593 10 0	3,761 5 10	14,240 9 0	368 2 6	18,963 11 4

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Question (d)—Annual expenditure on the same under different heads.

Year.	Repairs and upkeep.	Maintenance of cattle.	Coolie labour.	Miscellaneous cultivation expenses.	Seeds and plants.	Manures and chemicals.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1916-17	189 1 9	..	..	119 12 1	52 8 0	..	..	361 5 10
1917-18	593 6 8	34 5 2	306 4 0	252 4 1	14 15 2	0 15 6	22 4 0	1,224 6 7
1918-19	335 3 3	62 5 5	255 3 9	457 0 4	1 1 6	67 6 0	17 5 6	1,195 9 9
1919-20	299 10 6	160 9 10	297 3 3	735 1 5	2 4 0	67 13 5	93 6 3	1,656 0 8
1920-21	408 3 0	267 6 3	454 3 4	836 15 7	106 5 9	67 8 0	19 2 6	2,159 12 5
1921-22	346 11 8	288 4 4	1,477 14 0	809 8 7	12 10 2	289 10 0	7 14 0	3,232 8 9
1922-23	776 13 4	350 12 7	1,035 11 8	653 10 5	4 8 6	486 7 6	30 1 0	3,338 1 0
1923-24	520 10 9	385 4 9	492 12 8	567 11 7	34 11 0	458 2 8	11 15 9	2,471 5 2
1924-25	451 13 10	466 6 9	447 13 6	611 7 9	50 4 5	442 2 9	22 7 0	2,492 8 0
1925-26	465 3 5	396 9 9	566 13 1	623 1 10	55 1 9	631 7 8	5 8 3	2,743 13 9
1926-27	467 13 7	414 13 4	526 11 7	489 2 11	13 4 0	640 3 8	9 5 9	2,561 6 10
1927-28	301 14 1	340 0 0	497 8 2	489 13 4	15 0 11	811 13 5	1 13 6	2,457 10 5
Total ..	5,156 9 10	3,166 14 2	6,357 14 0	6,645 9 11	362 11 2	3,963 10 7	241 3 6	25,894 9 2

Question (e)—Annual yield from year to year.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Nuts	..	29,270	32,778	49,822	51,287	55,294	59,930	61,054	58,831	64,944	77,953	47,393

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Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 656 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 44 supra.]

Statement.

Districts and taluks.	Virulent outbreaks with mortality from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928.			Inoculations done during the period against the diseases.				
				Rinderpest.				
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth.	Blackquarter.	Serum alone method.	Serum simultaneous method.	Anthrax.	Blackquarter.	Foot and mouth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ganjam	870	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghumsur	386	39	..	1,585	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	64	15	..	247	..	..	..	..
Ichchapur	14	7	..	54	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	34	20	..	546	..	..	..	..
Sompeta	26	1	..	328	..	..	..	..
Parlakimedi	39	21	..	189	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	2,949	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	324	..	..	..	..	..
Goluconda	..	..	69	..	..	..	477	..
Kurnool	3,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	58	..	..	614	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	625	..	..	2,389	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	274	..	..	363	..	..	..	..
Dhone..	332	..	..	1,489	..	..	..	..
Pattikonda	1,309	..	..	1,661	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	360		..	3,588	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	10,104	..	..	..	..
Bellary	4,155	..	..	..		..	..	..
Bellary	868	..	..	1,370	516	..	..	..
Siruguppa	..	..	..	532	..	..	..	..
Rayadrug	424	..	..	1,299	..	..	..	..
Kudligi	56	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
Hospet	32	..	..	287	..	..	..	..
Hadagalli	270	..	..	1,255	80	..	..	..
Harpanahalli	87	..	..	750	..	..	..	..
Adoni	827	..	..	1,685	114	..	..	..
Alur	1,089	..	..	1,305	73	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	8,694	783	..	..	..
Anantapur	4,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	468	..	..	543	401	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	582	..	..	659	..	..	..	..

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Districts and taluks.	Virulent outbreaks with mortality from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928.			Inoculations done during the period against the diseases.				
				Rinderpest.				
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth.	Blackquarter.	Serum alone method.	Serum Simultaneous method.	Anthrax.	Blackquarter.	Foot and mouth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anantapur—*cont.*								
Gooty	2,155	..	..	1,845	335	..	..	..
Tadpatri	704	..	..	2,299		..	..	..
Dharmavaram	213	..	..	473	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	25	..	..	174	..	..	..	..
Penukonda	307	..	..	618	..	..	..	..
Hindupur	261	..		2,506			..	..
Madakasira	21	..	..	222	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	9,339	736	..	..	..
Cuddapah	1,174	..		..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	568	..		2,740	..	..	..	..
Kamalapuram ..	92	..		459	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	314	..	..	2,184	..	..	..	..
Rajampet	..		..	285	..	..	..	..
Badvel	112	..	..	585		..	..	..
Siddhavattam	7	.	..	89	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	14	..	..	80	..	.	..	..
Rayachoti	34	..	..	570	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	33	..	..	147	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	7,039	..	.	..	..
Chingleput	682	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Sriperumbudur	25	.	..	699	..	..	..	..
Tiruvallur	235	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
Saidapet	28	..	.	1,396	..	..	..	..
Madurantakam	238	..	.	948	..	..	..	..
Conjeeveram	132	.	..	184	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	17	..	..	35	159	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	3,486	159	..	..	..
South Arcot	1,697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallakurichi	502	..	..	456	.	..	..	..
Tirukkoyilur	450	..	..	564	..	..	..	..
Villupuram	263	..	.	724	..	..	..	..
Vriddhachalam	296	..	..	594	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	10	..	..	128	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	2,466	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	194	..	..	..	..	.
Chittoor	..	..	31	..	..	..	225	.
Madanapalle	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Chandragiri	..	..	1	..	..	..	515	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	..

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Districts and taluks.	Virulent outbreaks with mortality from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928.			Inoculations done during the period against the diseases.				
				Rinderpest.				
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth.	Blackquarter.	Serum alone method.	Serum Simultaneous method.	Anthrax.	Blackquarter.	Foot and mouth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Salem	**950**	..	**183**	.	..	..	..	..
Tiruchengodu	8	..	1	63	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	..	..		10	..		..	..
Hosur	344	..	158	1,358	766	..	..	..
Attur	600	..	..	2	45	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	1,433	811	..	..	..
Madura	**427**	..	..	..		..	..	..
Palni	117	..	..	49	1,755	..	..	..
Madura	13	..	..	315	161		..	..
Periyakulam	..	..	..	1,111	344	..	..	..
Kodaikanal	111	..		..	342	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	1,475	2,602	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	**885**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil	310	..	.	..	741	..	..	..
Nanguneri	34	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
Srivaikuntam	66	..	..	.	39	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	134	.	..	..	76	..	..	..
Tenkasi	299	..	..	627	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	627	932	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	**196**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ootacamund	165	..	..	100	426	..	..	..
Gudalur	22	..	..	..	414	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	100	840	..	..	..
Malabar	**2,497**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut and Ernad	240	..	..	15	424	..	..	..
Walluvanad	113	..	..	650	31	..	..	..
Palghat	56	..	..	45	164	..	..	..
Kottayam and Chirakkal ..	768	..	..	475	..	..	..	..
Wynaad	1,118	..	..	946	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..		..	2,131	619	..	..	..

Explanatory note.—In columns (2), (3) and (4) the numbers in thick type show the total mortality in each district and the rest the mortality in those taluks badly affected. There were no virulent outbreaks of anthrax.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 657-A asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928 page 45 supra.]

Letter from the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law and Education Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), No. 297-Accts., dated 7th July 1927.

[Sub-Registrars—Prospects—Improvement.]

With reference to my personal interview with the hon. the Second Minister I enclose a statement showing the financial result of a scheme adumbrated by me for the betterment of the prospects of sub-registrars. I might mention that the introduction of such a scheme was incidentally suggested by me last year in connection with the representations made by a deputation of the Madras Presidency Sub-Registrars Association that waited on the hon. the Minister (Sir A. P. Patro) on the 3rd October 1925. [My Letter No. 25-Est., dated 25th January 1926—G.O. Mis. No. 128 Law (Regn.), dated 12th July 1926.]

2. As represented in the memorials from sub-registrars submitted to Government with my letter No. 169-Est., dated 18th September 1925, the prospects of promotion of this class of officers to the cadre of district registrars are poor, the percentage of gazetted to non-gazetted posts being only 5·4, which is much lower than the proportion obtaining in other departments as detailed below :—

Department.	Gazetted.	Non-gazetted.	Percentage of gazetted to Non-gazetted.
Forest	25	195	12·8
Revenue	130	784	16·6
Education ...	21*	281*	7·5
Registration ...	33	605	5·4

* Inspection staff (Men's Branch). The number in column 3 excludes 73 supervisors of elementary schools who have been recently absorbed as junior deputy inspectors on a pay of Rs. 50—75.

This low proportion is diminishing each year with the opening of new sub-offices to meet the convenience of the Registering public. Again, the

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system which was in force for three years of direct recruitment of individuals to the upper grade of sub-registrars with a view to their eventual appointment as District Registrar has retarded the prospects of sub-registrars still further.

3. Taking the existing personnel of District Registrars, the average number of vacancies among these officers ranges from 2 to 3 per annum. Even this number will dwindle in a few years with the gradual absorption into the District Registrars' cadre of the six young sub-registrars appointed by direct recruitment. The result will be that most of the sub-registrars cannot look forward for promotion to the cadre of district registrars before they are due to retire. Seeing that the sub-registrars' cadre is almost entirely composed of graduates, that the chances of their promotion to the gazetted rank are unduly limited and that they have no outlet for promotion in other departments it is not unreasonable that they should expect higher remuneration at least towards the end of their service. The pay of a Tahsildar ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 while Inspectors of Police form three grades of Rs. 175, Rs. 225 and Rs. 275. Senior Deputy Inspectors in the Educational department are borne on the time scale of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150, 150—10—250. The minimum pay of the Provincial service in the Revenue department is Rs. 300 while in the other departments mentioned above it is Rs. 250. It seems therefore that it is a generally accepted principle that the maximum pay of non-gazetted executive posts should correspond to the minimum pay of the gazetted posts. I submit that the same principle may be extended to Sub-Registrars so as to enable officers who may not have an opportunity to get into the gazetted ranks of the department during their service to rise to Rs. 250, the minimum pay of a District Registrar. This will also give the officers a small increase in pension. I beg accordingly to recommend that the existing 20 per cent of the Sub-Registrar's cadre which constitutes the upper grade may be split up into a selection grade on Rs. 200—10—250 consisting of 5 per cent of the entire cadre, the remaining 15 per cent to form the upper grade on the existing scale of pay. This will work out to 30 officers in the selection grade. That this proportion of 5 per cent of the cadre is very moderate will be conceded when it is remembered that the number of posts of Police Inspectors carrying a pay of over Rs. 200 forms about 10 per cent of the entire cadre of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police. I am confident that the revision of pay suggested by me would add to the efficiency and contentment of the service.

4. The average cost of a Sub-Registrar's post comprised of two grades as at present is Rs. 112-8-0 according to the prescribed formula, while under the scheme now proposed the average cost will be raised to Rs 113-12-0. The initial extra expenditure will not, however, exceed Rs. 5,280 per annum. As the Government are aware, the responsibility of Sub-Registrars has increased in consequence of the introduction of the scheme of a Register of Holdings which has so far been extended to 20 registration districts. Their work has gradually grown more arduous in the administration of Stamp and Registration Laws and in the assistance rendered by them to other departments and local bodies in their capacity as Notaries Public, Special Magistrates, Treasury Officers, Additional Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies, officers in charge of stamp depots, Members of Local committees, etc. I therefore request that the Government may be pleased to sanction this much needed reform from 1st March 1928, the requisite provision therefor being made in the budget estimate for 1928-29.

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ANNEXURE.

Nature of scheme.	Number of posts.	Estimated cost—Recurring.			Non-recurring.
		Budget estimate, 1928-29.	Average cost accorded to prescribed formula.	Ultimate cost.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Formation of a selection grade of Sub-Registrars.	484 (Rs. 65—5—150) 91 (Rs. 160—5—200) 30 (Rs. 200—10—250) in lieu of the existing strength of 605 sub-registrars with 20 per cent thereof in the upper grade.	(a) 5,280	(b) 9,075	(c) 18,000	..

(a) For purposes of promotion to selection grade, the average pay of an upper grade sub-registrar (Rs. 185 $\frac{1}{3}$) has been taken as the basis. The extra cost works out to Rs. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ 200—185 $\frac{1}{3}$) × 30 × 12 or Rs. 5,280 per annum.

(b) The average pay of a sub-registrar of all grades will under the scheme be raised from Rs. 112-8-0 to Rs. 113-12-0. The extra cost per mensem is therefore Rs. 1-4-0 per head or Rs. $\frac{605 \times 5 \times 12}{4}$ or Rs. 9,075 per annum.

(c) Is made up of Rs. 50 (difference between the maximum of the upper grade and the selection grade × 30 × 12, i.e., Rs. 18,000).

II. Sub-Registrars—Selection Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. P. V. Krishnan Nambiyar.
2. Muhammad Najm-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
3. M.R.Ry. O. Narayanan Avargal.
4. ,, A. Vedanayakkam Avargal.
5. ,, V. S. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal.
6. ,, T. A. Muthuswami Chetti Garu.
7. ,, P. Jayaram Pillai Avargal.
8. ,, K. Sundaravadivelu Mudaliyar.
9. Sayid Madar Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
10. M.R.Ry. S Govindarajulu Nayudu Garu.
11. ,, P. J. Chandra Avargal.
12. ,, A. K. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal.
13. ,, A. V. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
14. T. Mubammad Sahib Bahadur.
15. M.R.Ry. T Lakshminarasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.
16. Mr. Maurice Kendall.
17. M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Sastri Avargal.
18. ,, S. Shanmukham Pillai Avargal.
19. ,, K. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
20. Mahaboob Hussain Iqbal Sahib Bahadur.
21. M.R.Ry. A. Raman Nayar Avargal.
22. Mr. F. Soans.
23. M.R.Ry. C. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal.
24. ,, M. C. Raman Avargal.
25. P. K. Murtuza Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur.
26. Sriman Baishnab Charan Das Mahasayo.
27. M.R.Ry A. Govinda Rao Avargal.
28. ,, P. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal.
29. ,, S. Jnanadesikan Pillai Avargal.
30. ,, T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

(i)

Vide answer to a supplementary question to question No. 116 answered on 4th September 1928.

Statement showing the names of the villages selected for making enquiries into the indebtedness of the ryots together with information as to the number of ryots examined in each village.

Name of the taluk.	Name of the village selected for making enquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots.	Number of ryots examined.
	Kistna district.	
Bandar taluk (Delta) ...	1. Arisepalli	28
	2. Chinnapandraka	28
	3. Nandigama	40
	4 Potepalli	16
	5. Buddalapalem	15
	6. Serivartallapalle	29
	7. Amudalapalli	28
	8. Tallapalem	106
	West Godavari district.	
Narasapur taluk (Delta).	9. Achanta	41
	10. Peddamallam	28
	11. Penumadam	17
	12. Gummalur	28
	13. Ilapakurru	34
	14. Kaza	23
	15. Tundur	21
	16. Lakshmaneswaram	26
	17. Kummarapurugapalem ...	9
Tanuku taluk (Delta) ...	18. Navabpalem	5
	19. Krishnayapalem	51
	20. Vaddur	5
	21. Malleswaram	18
	22. Kanteru	9
	23. Kakileru	6
	24. Neggipudi	3
	25. Racherla	2
	26. West Vipparu	25
	27. Badampudi	19
	28. Bommidi	9
	29. Chebrole	21
Bhimavaram taluk (Delta).	30. Maipa	6
	31. Korukolla	34
	32. Palakoderu	102
	33. Chilakuru	6
	34. Komarada	37

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Name of the taluk.	Name of the village selected for making enquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots.	Number of ryots examined.
	West Godavari district—cont.	
Bhimavaram taluk (Delta)—*cont.*	35. Peda Amiram	15
	36. Gollala koderu	43
	37. Vendra	8
	38. Pedapulleru	8
	39. Mahadevapatnam	15
	40. Chinapulleru	6
	41. Madugupolavaram	12
	42. Andalur	12
	43. Kopalli	34
	44. Kumadavalli	81
	45. Garagaparru	80
	46. Tillapudi	42
	47. China Amiram	17
	East Godavari district.	
Amalapuram taluk (Delta).	48. Rellugedda	9
	49. Yentrukona	12
	50. Tadikona	10
	51. Pasupalle	9
	52. Madupalle	9
	53. Gangalakurru	10
	54. Tondavaram	13
	55. A. Vemavaram	10
	56. Kunavaram	8
	57. Gollavalli	13
	58. Penumalle	12
	59. Irusumanda	11
Ramachandrapuram taluk (Delta).	60. Tossipudi	34
	61. Koppavaram	28
	62. Devarapudi	15
	63. Velagatodu	16
	64. Ippanapadu	19
	65. Artamuru	39
	66. Polamuru	18
	67. Ramavaram	33
	68. Mahendravada	51
	69. Konkuduru	58
	70. Someswaram	74
	71. Lolla	40
Rajahmundry taluk (Upland).	1. Bolleddupalem	20
	2. Jambupatnam	18
	3. Errampalem	13
	4. Vemagiri	25
Peddapuram taluk (Upland).	5. Lingamparti	18
	6. Potuluru	7
	7. Pulinerru	10
	8. Rangapuram	20

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(ii)

Vide answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 455 answered on 9th October 1928.

Statement showing the name of the 17 other villages selected for detailed economic enquiries.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Name of village.
East Godavari	Razole	Mulikipalli.
		Palagummi.
	Narasapur	Koderu.
	Bhimavaram	Chilukuru.
West Godavari	Tanuku	Kanchumarru.
		Rachuru.
	Ellore	Settivarigudem.
		Singavaram.
Kistna	Nandigama	Torraguntapalem.
		Lingala.
	Bezwada	Illaprolu.
	Kaikalur	Vinjaram.
		Pallivada.
		Amaravati.
	Gudivada	Kumaravolu.
	Bandar	Gokavaram.
	Divi	Puligadda.

Appendix XI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

Development Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 163 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table :—

Extract from the letter of the Director of Industries, dated the 17th February 1928.

I understand from the Forest department that even if the present price of charcoal is reduced by 25 per cent, the profits to the individual worker would be negligible and the question does not, as will be seen from the District Officer's note attached, merit further consideration.

Annexure.

Extract from the note of the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah, dated the 17th December 1927.

The hardship the metal workers are put to on account of the increase in the price of charcoal is quite insignificant when compared to other grievances. In fact they themselves admitted that on account of increased wages to coolies and carts, the contractors cannot afford to sell less.

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The total annual consumption for the village is 70 tons. The cost of one ton of charcoal (current price) is Rs. 30. The total amount involved is Rs. 2,100. Supposing the price is reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ (i.e., from 8 annas to 6 annas per basket), the total amount works up to Rs. 1,575 leaving a profit of Rs. 525 for a whole village of about 100 houses for one year which is hardly one rupee per month per family. It will thus be clear that the question is not one that deserves a serious consideration.

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 284 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928, the following note is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council question No. 284 *answered on 8th September* 1928.

The scholarship at the Leather Trades Institute is tenable only by ex-students of the Institute, and was, as will be seen from paragraph 13 of G.O. No. 2042, Development, dated 28th November 1924, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, instituted on the recommendation of the Leather Industry Committee so as to provide for the post of Junior Assistant Chemist on the research staff which they proposed in paragraph 36 of their report. The strength of the Institute has considerably fallen of late, and in 1927–28, there was only one student in the final year class who was awarded a diploma after his course. The Director of Industries reported in September 1928 that in the opinion of the Principal there was no candidate who could be recommended as suitable for the award of the scholarship in 1928. This explains the connotative remark that there were no qualified applicants for the scholarship in 1928.

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

FLOODS—VIZAGAPATAM AND EAST GODAVARI—OCTOBER 1928.

PART I—VIZAGAPATAM.

I

From G. T. H. BRACKEN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.

[Floods—Vizagapatam district—Damages—Report.]

The Land Revenue Commissioner visited this district on the 2nd instant. I inspected some of the typical flood damaged villages in the taluks of

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Anakapalle, Sarvasiddhi and Viravilli. There was a very heavy rainfall from the 20th to 22nd October, but fortunately there was no wind. There was very little rain in the Agency taluks of Koraput and Parvatipur divisions. The rivers Sarada, Varaha, Thandava and many other streams in Anakapalle, Golugonda, Sarvasiddhi and the Viravilli taluks were in high flood. Outside these taluks also the heavy rainfall caused some damage to tanks and roads. The damage by floods is most serious in the low lying villages of Sarvasiddhi taluk between Yellamanchili and the seaboard and along the banks of the Sarada, Varaha and Thandava rivers which are the chief irrigation sources. In addition to the high floods in Sarada a tank named Lakshipuram tank near Chodavaram in the Viravilli taluk breached and discharged its contents into the Sarada river.

Railway line.—On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the branch line from Vizianagram to Parvatipuram there were two breaches between Vizagapatam and Gajapatinagram stations. These breaches have since been closed and traffic was restored from 27th October. On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway the damage to the line was between (1) Tadi and Anakapalle, (2) Anakapalle and Kasimkota, (3) Bayyavaram and Yellamanchilli, (4) Regupalam and Narasapatam road and (5) Gullipadu and Tuni.

Owing to these breaches railway traffic has not yet been restored between Waltair and Samalkot but trains are expected to run in a day or two.

One thing I have to mention is with regard to the waterways near Viziaramarajupeta, a hamlet in the Anakapalle municipality. It lies to the north of the railway line just below the level crossing and to the west of the road from Anakapalle to Chodavaram. This was the first and worst affected part of Anakapalle. It appears, that a 2-feet slab drain was originally constructed in the railway line just opposite to the centre of the village but subsequently a girder bridge of 15-feet span was constructed (bridge No. 705). In spite of this improvement the line again breached near the same point and the Tahsildar, Anakapalle, had to cut the line at another point to prevent the total submersion of the houses. I have inspected the locality and I certainly think that a bigger waterway is necessary.

Telegraph.—Telegraphic communication was completely cut off on 22nd, 23rd and 24th October, but partial communication with restrictions as to booking was restored on 25th and 26th October. Complete communication all over the district was restored from 27th October 1928.

Roads.—There were breaches on several roads in the district and some culverts and causeways were seriously damaged. On account of these damages road communication was interrupted on the following District Board roads:—

Vizagapatam to Tuni.
Anakapalle to Narasapatam.
Narasapatam road to Narasapatam.
Anakapalle to Madgole.
Narasapatam to Chodavaram.
Bimlipatam to Vizianagram.
Vizianagram to Jeypore via Salur.
Parvatipur to Palkonda.
Vizianagram to Chipurupalle.
Vizianagram to Bowdara road.
Srungavarapukota to Vizianagram road.
Gajapatinagaram to Mentada.
Anakapalle to Pudimadakka road.

Fortunately no really important bridges were destroyed. Communications have now been restored on all the roads in the district and buses are running. The cost of restoration of roads to their former condition may be a lakh.

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Ghat roads under Public Works Department.—It is reported that the Anantagiri ghat road breached at two places and the bridge at mile 44/4 has completely gone. The Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer inspected the locality and arranged for temporary repairs to the road to allow of through traffic. The Ghat road from Lammasinghi to Tulabada of the Gudem taluk was eroded and has become unfit for cart traffic. The road was blocked in three places by slip of boulders and trees from the hill slopes. There were land slips on the Salur-Pottanghi ghat also but these were cleared by 28th October.

Postal.—There were no tappal from the northern side of the district till 25th, and from the southern taluks till 27th October. Mails are being despatched by motor buses to places between Vizagapatam and Tuni as the Railway communication has not yet been restored.

Irrigation sources.—A statement showing the number of major and minor irrigation works damaged in the three Government taluks is herein enclosed. In all 32 works in charge of the Public Works Department one under Tank Restoration Scheme Party and 66 minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue department have been damaged. Details of damage to important Government irrigation sources are noted below :—

(1) *Godavari anicut system.*—Two breaches on the flood bank. The river flowed 12·3 feet over the crest level of the anicut. The anicut has been outflanked for a length of 400 feet. Eight breaches were caused in the right bank of the Krishnaraj channel.

(2) *Kondakerla Ava system.*—Ava bund breached for a length of 1,100 feet.

(3) *Gokivada regulator.*—Ninety feet in length with its nine piers platform, etc., was completely washed away leaving only abutments on either side. Weir 320 feet long is intact. Left bank of Sarada from front of Gokivada weir to the old Babakhana channel head sluice breached practically throughout.

(4) *Gokivada gedda.*—Left bank breached for 600 feet length between second and fourth miles—there are nine minor breaches.

(5) *Sarada river.*—Six breaches. One of 300 feet, 4 of 100 feet and one referred to in No. 3 above.

(6) *Upper Varaha.*—Gabbada channel breached at two places. Daggada anicut river margins above and below the anicut were damaged. Parapet walls of the sluices completely washed away. Platforms and the screw gearing-shutters are intact. Duggada channel breached in three places.

(7) *Lower Varaha.*—Pulaparti anicut has been breached in the centre for a length of 231 feet. There are two breaches one 600 feet and another 30 feet at Bayyavaram and Penugollu, respectively. Penugollu dam escaped with slight damages.

(8) *Pedaupalam river.*—Breached in five places. The Executive Engineer is arranging for temporary repairs with the co-operation of ryots to ensure irrigation supplies for the remainder of the season. The damage caused to No. 3 (Gokivada regulator) and No. 7 (Pulaparti anicut) is most serious of all. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of temporary repairs at Rs. 8,000 and permanent repairs at Rs. 95,000 repairs excluding Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut. The damages to the minor irrigation tanks are considerable. I have ordered one of the two minor irrigation

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overseers of Palkonda to work in Golugonda to hurry the preparation of estimates for repairs to these works. Probably Rs. 10,000 may be necessary for flood damages.

Reports have been received that many estate irrigation tanks and channels have breached and that the dam over the Gostanai river in the Srungavarapukota taluk has been washed away. I have called for detailed list from the taluk officers. They will be communicated to the proprietors concerned to take immediate action. I have already addressed the proprietors concerned on the subject and spoken to some of them personally.

Land, buildings, cattle, etc.—A statement showing the extent of lands damaged, the number of cattle lost and the number of houses collapsed in the several taluks is appended. So far as information has been received, 360 cattle have been lost and the crop on some 5,000 acres badly damaged, of which 2,000 acres may be total loss. The amount of land revenue remission that may likely to be granted in the Government taluks will be reported in due course. I do not expect that remission will be as much as last year when crops failed for want of water.

Buildings, Public.—The Executive Engineer says that damages to Government buildings are of a minor character and chiefly consist of fallen compound walls. It is reported that two cattle-pounds in the Sarvasiddhi and two in Viravilli taluk, two chavadis and two cattle-pounds in Golugonda and one cattle-pound in Bimlipatam taluk were damaged. Estimates for repairs of these pounds and chavadis will be prepared and funds applied for. The damage done to the currency notes, stamps and opium in the Anakapalle sub-treasury has already been reported. The Land Revenue Commissioner and myself inspected the opium. The Tahsildar was ordered to try drying the cakes over charcoal and to send a sample to the Board for inspection. Nearly half the number of currency notes and stamps though soiled at the edges may be fit for re-issue after they are completely dried.

Buildings, Private.—The total number of houses damaged or collapsed is about 8,000. Most of them belong to the depressed and poorer classes and are thatched mud structures. The food-grains stores in many houses were lost or damaged. In four or five villages standing on the banks of rivers some houses were completely washed away. These villages mostly inhabited by depressed classes ought to be constructed on new sites of higher level. I have asked the presidents of taluk boards concerned to select new sites. I request that the Government may be pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition of new sites on the instalment system as now carried on in Godavari and other districts where a special labour staff is employed. An experienced Revenue Inspector may be lent from East Godavari for three months. Very early orders are requested as it is important to take action at once.

Loss of human life.—In Kotturu, hamlet of Godicherla of Sarvasiddhi taluk, seven persons sought refuge in the lofts of their houses but were drowned. There were four more deaths in this taluk. In Golugonda taluk one man and eight women were drowned at Ponduru. There were three casualties in Viravilli taluk and one in Anakapalle taluk.

Crops.—Of all the crops the paddy crop in Sarvasiddhi taluk has suffered most, particularly in the low-lying villages under the rivers. The other crops have not been damaged to any great extent. In the other Government taluks there was no serious damage to crops.

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Takkavi.—Applications for allotments under the Agricultural and Land Improvements Loans Acts will be made separately. Loans will be required for clearing land of sand in some villages.

Relief.—Rice collected from the public or contributed by merchants was distributed to the people of the affected villages at once. The principal damage which now requires action is that to houses. In Government villages I have ordered palmyrah trees to be cut and supplied to the ryots of those villages and the neighbouring zamindari villages where necessary. Free grants from panchayat forests will be made in deserving cases. The Maharaja of Jeypore has kindly offered to supply bamboos and timber from Madgole forests remitting royalty up to Rs. 10,000. A depot will be opened at Madgole and bamboos and timber will be transported from that place to the affected parts in Viravilli and Anakapalle taluks. I have also made arrangements with the District Forest Officer for the supply of bamboos from Government forests in Narasapatam taluk. Local relief committees worked well in the affected areas and a central committee is being formed at Vizagapatam for the collection of contributions. The amount of Rs. 10,000 already sanctioned by the Government together with the private contributions collected by the committee and free grants of housing materials may, I think, be sufficient.

Epidemics.—Outbreaks of cholera occurred in 19 villages of six taluks. Up to date the number of attacks is 266 and of deaths 109. Sporadic cases of cholera occurred even before the floods. The Health staff has been strengthened in the affected areas. In the areas visited by me I found that the disease was decreasing with the return of fine weather.

General remarks.—Considering the abnormal rainfall and the height of the floods in the rivers, the damage to property has been less than anticipated and the loss of life extraordinarily small. The outturn of crops as a whole in the district will probably be better than last year and no distress need be anticipated if seasonal conditions are normal for the future. The people of the affected areas have shown extraordinary fortitude under their calamities. The well-to-do sheltered and fed the poor during the first few days. Conditions are now rapidly being restored to normal. Labour is everywhere available and food stores are sufficient. Merchants have done little profiteering except at Yellamanchili where I arranged for the import of rice to bring down prices. The merchants of Anakapalle vied with one another in offering bags of rice for free distribution during the earlier stages. As regards the reconstruction of houses it is fortunate that owing to the absence of wind a good deal of the material for rethatching is still available. What happened in most cases was that the mud walls slowly crumbled and the roofs gently subsided without damaging them much. Rebuilding is going on briskly everywhere.

I have to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent work done by the following non-official gentlemen :—

(1) M.R.Ry. G. Jagannatha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, was indefatigable in running round the district restoring communications. The credit for the rapidity with which temporary repairs have been effected to communications so as to make them fit for bus traffic is mainly due to him.

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(2) The chairman-delegate of Anakapalle Municipality who co-operated with the Tahsildar in the work of immediate relief.

(3) The Reverend, Church of the Canadian Baptist Mission, who did good work at Yellamanchili.

Other names will be reported later.

Amongst officials the District Superintendent of Police Mr. L. E. Saunders by forced marches mostly on foot managed to traverse the flood area as far as Tuni at the earliest possible moment and did work in restoring communications.

The Executive Engineer Mr. J. J. O'Reilly was also out in the affected area as soon as practicable and has done and is doing excellent work in effecting temporary repairs to irrigation sources to supply water for the rest of the season.

I have very specially to bring to the notice of the Government the names of the Tahsildars of Anakapalle (M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Raju Chetti Garu) and Sarvasiddhi (Janab Moinuddin Sahib Bahadur). Owing to the temporary break down of all communications they were thrown entirely on their own resources. It is impossible to speak too highly of the work they did in saving life, distributing food and generally rendering first aid in the first few days of the crisis. They took entire charge of the situation and accepted decisions of considerable responsibility. I can find nothing to criticise and everything to praise in the manner in which they carried out their duties.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement showing the approximate extent of damage caused by floods in Vizagapatam district so far as known up to date.

Name of taluk.	Extent of land damaged.	Number of cattle lost.	Number of houses collapsed.
	ACS.		
Anakapalle	1,200	170	2,800
Viravilli	200	100	1,400
Sarvasiddhi	3,000	50	3,000
Golugonda	300	40	650
Bimlipatam	50	...	25
Total ...	4,750	360	7,875

Statement showing the irrigation works damaged in the Vizagapatam district.

Name of taluk.	Number of major irrigation works damaged.	Number of minor irrigation works damaged.
Sarvasiddhi	20	18
Golugonda	9 *plus* 1 T.R.S.	44
Palakonda	3	4
Total ...	32 *plus* 1 T.R.S.	66

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II

G.O. No. 2526, *Revenue, dated 26th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing the sum at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

* * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

III

Telegram from Government, to the District Board President, Vizagapatam, dated 27th October 1928.

Take immediate steps to restore communication trunk road making temporary crossings where bridges have gone. Apply for grants immediately work starts.

IV

G.O. No. 2620, *Revenue, dated 6th November* 1928.

The Government sanction the employment of two special Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 150—200 (Rupees one hundred and fifty to two hundred) each per mensem and four peons on Rs. 12—18 (Rupees twelve to eighteen) each per mensem for a period of one month for work connected with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the district of Vizagapatam.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General, (through Finance Department).
,, Collector of Vizagapatam.

V

G.O. No. 2626, *Revenue, dated 7th November* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) in addition to the sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) already sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 2526, Revenue, dated 26th October 1928, in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing the sum at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

* * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

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VI

Letter from J. J. O'REILLY, Esq., B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, dated 1st November 1928, No. 1325/S.

[Flood damages to irrigation works in Yellamanchili suddivision on 21st and 22nd October 1928.]

I have to report that the total damage to irrigation and other public works has now been definitely ascertained. The worst damage has been done in Yellamanchili and Rayavaram sections. Narasapatam section has escaped comparatively lightly.

2. The actual breaches are—

(*a*) *Godari Anicut System.*—Two breaches in flood bank between Anakapalle toll-gate and the Godari anicut. These are being filled in to ordinary flood level. Anicut has been outflanked for a length of 400′ on right flank. This portion of flood bank will be attended to when water recedes. At present this breach is safe guard to the anicut. Eight breaches to right bank of Krishnamaraju channel. All the breaches are being temporarily closed by ryots with our help in so far as is necessary to tide over the present irrigation season.

(*b*) *Kondakarla Ava System.*—Ava bund breached for a length of 1,100′ but luckily only the top of the bund above F.T.L. This breach is being temporarily closed. Work is more than half finished and flow of water through breach has been stopped. Patha Yeru banks breached in four places. Front earth connexions of Mahal and Gollala channels head sluices have been washed away. Concerned ryots have agreed to do the necessary repairs with our help.

(*c*) *Gokivada Regulator.*—The regulator 90′ in length with its nine piers plat-form, etc., completly washed away; only abutments on either side standing. Weir 320′ long is intact. Proposals for giving proportionate supply to Sarada and Gokivada ayacuts to tide over present irrigation season are being prepared, pending permanent reconstruction for which estimate will be submitted later. Left bank of Sarada from front of Gokivada weir to the old Babakhan channel head sluice has been breached practically throughout. Temporary repairs to tide over irrigation season are in hand.

(*d*) *Gokivada Gedda.*—Left bank breached for 600′ in length. Repairs to this are being done by Gokivada Government ryots with our help. Between second and fourth miles there are nine breaches. These are minor breaches and have already been temporarily closed with the exception of one above the Paccapottu dam where there is a deep scour. This will be closed as soon as possible by the ryots. Arrangements have been made to supply these ryots with all necessary materials.

(*e*) *Sarada Canal* (i. e., Sarada river below Gokivada regulator site).—One breach at head already referred to under (*c*). Two breaches one on either side of Goparaju channel head sluice for lengths of 100′ each. One breach at Kattupalem—length 300′. Two breaches at Marripalem for lengths of 100′ each. No water is now escaping through these breaches on account of the collapse of Gokivada regulator and consequent deversion of water from the Sarada Canal.

(*f*) *Upper Varaha.*—Gubbada anicut intact. Gubbada channel breached in two places, 40′ and 20′ respectively. Duggada anicut, river margins above and below the anicut have been damaged and revetments partly

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washed away. Parapet walls both of scouring sluices and head sluice have been completely washed away but platforms are intact with screw-gearing shutters and there is no difficulty in working them. Retaining wall above head sluice has been washed away and a breach formed allowing the river water to enter the channel above both head sluice and anicut and this excess water has also breached the left bank of channel below the head sluice. Duggada channel has been breached in three places above the temporary escape we formed this year, due as usual to the action of the Yerraya and Palemgeddas. The temporary escape survives and has saved the lower branch of the channel from any breaching. Komaravolu Ava breached on right flank for 82′ length. In all urgent cases in the Upper Varaha, necessary action is being taken.

(*g*) *Lower Varaha.*—Pulaparti anicut has been breached in the centre for a length of 231 feet with, as far as has been ascertained so far, all foundations for that length. I am inspecting this breach in anicut as soon as I can get there and will report after inspection what steps can be taken temporarily to keep up the supply to the channels above the anicut pending reconstruction. Two breaches, one 600 feet and one 30 feet, have taken place, the former above Rayavaram, the latter above Penugollu village. Penugollu dam escaped with slight damage to the portion of the dam below Varaha anicut.

(*h*) *Pedda Uppalam river.*—Tail end of this has breached in five places in Murukavagedda. Necessary action is being taken.

(*i*) *Tanks.*—Of the three railway-affecting tanks, the two affecting the breached portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line are intact and no report has been received about the Pedda tank of Saripalli near Pendurti. It is also believed to be intact. Thirteen of the tanks in charge of Public Works Department have been affected and in all cases steps are being taken to close the breaches temporarily to maintain the necessary storage.

3. Above, I have enumerated all the actual breaches. There have been in addition slipping of revetment and scours and distributary channels have had their banks affected throughout the district. The ryots concerned are taking action in all the petty cases. In the more serious cases as already noted, we are supplying necessary materials such as stakes, palmyra horizontals, hay bundles and brushwood and the ryots are supplying the labour. In very few cases we have had to supply outside labour. Action has been taken in practically all cases and submersion prevented. Temporary repairs to breached sites to ensure irrigation supply for the remainder of the season, will be completed in about a fortnight with the exception of the Gokivada regulator and the Pulaparti anicut and every effort will be made for satisfactory arrangements in these two cases also.

4. Counting on the co-operation of the ryots which so far has been given freely, I do not anticipate that the cost of temporary repairs to last out the irrigation season will exceed Rs. 8,000. This, of course excludes the work to be done at the Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut sites which cannot be estimated yet. I have, up to date, only been able to prepare

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skeleton estimates for permanent renewals for the same excluding the reconstruction of the Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut breach, and I estimate that the cost of these permanent renewals will come to approximately Rs. 95,000 distributed as below :—

		Rs.
Yellamanchili section	... ...	50,000
Rayavaram „	... ...	35,000
Narasapatam „	... ...	10,000
		95,000

5. Report on flood damages to the Anantagiri Ghat Road has already been submitted with my No. 609/R., dated 30th October 1928, to the Collector, Vizagapatam, copy enclosed.

Damages to Government buildings are of a minor character and chiefly consist of fallen compound walls. Estimates for reconstruction will be submitted in due course.

6. The services of an extra upper subordinate on special flood duty are imperatively necessary in order that plans and estimates can be prepared at once. He will also be necessary for the execution of works. The present section officer, Yellamanchili, Mr. K. Rangarao Nayudu, is under orders of transfer to the Madras Circle. I request that sanction be obtained to his retention here for the present as he is conversant with the sites and details of the flood damages and in the circumstances cannot possibly be spared at present. The subordinate posted for Chodavaram Waterworks, Mr. Subbaraya Mudaliyar, who has not yet joined duty, may be placed on arrival on special flood duty.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 30th October 1928, No. 609/R.

I attach copy of report received by me on 26th on flood damages to the Anantagiri Ghat Road. I inspected the damage with the Superintending Engineer on 27th instant and have arranged for necessary temporary repairs to allow of through traffic. At 41/7 I have arranged to cut back the bank and widen the road. It is even now passable by car and bandy. At 44/4 the bridge has completely gone and a new bridge will have to be constructed. I have arranged for a diversion road over a rough stone temporary causeway here and through traffic will be possible in a day or two. At 47/6 the revetted side of road has slipped and half the existing road is unsafe. I have arranged for the same measures to be taken here as at 41/7 and full width of road will be available in a day or two.

Through traffic can be effected in a couple of days throughout the Anantagiri Ghat Road.

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SUB-ENCLOSURE

Telegram from the Supervisor, Anantagiri, to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, dated 26th October 1928.

Unprecedented heavy floods. Anantagiri road badly damaged. 41/7, 47/6 unsafe. Bridge 44/4 washed. Communication Anantagiri cut off. Pray early inspection orders.

No. 4324–*Gl.*, *dated 9th November* 1928.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Engineers for Irrigation and General, Buildings and Roads, Madras, for favour of information.

2. Under the circumstances explained by the Executive Engineer, the retention of the Supervisor M.R.Ry. K. Rangarao Nayudu, who now stands transferred to the Madras Circle (vide Chief Engineer's No. 3387-E/28, dated 15th October 1928), is very necessary and his transfer out of this Circle may be deferred for the present.

3. The grant required by the Executive Engineer for the flood damages will be arranged for locally by a reappropriation.

4. The services of an extra upper subordinate for special duty are imperatively necessary as stated in paragraph 6 of the Executive Engineer's letter and a formal application for the same will be submitted shortly on receipt of information called for from the Executive Engineer.

V. HART,
Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle.

VII

Government Memorandum No. 3535/28, *Revenue, dated* 11*th November* 1928.

As regards minor irrigation works, the Collector is requested to go ahead with the work of urgent repairs and to make a specific application for funds as soon as practicable.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

VIII

Official Memorandum No. 19747–E/28–1, *P.W. & L., dated* 12*th November* 1928.

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to take steps immediately to effect such urgent repairs as are necessary to irrigation works damaged by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. He should apply for funds as soon as practicable but should not wait for formal allotments. There must be no delay in carrying out these instructions.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

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IX

Government Memorandum No. 19748-*E*/28-2, *P. W. & L., dated 12th November* 1928.

With reference to paragraph 12 of his report, dated 7th November 1928, on the damage caused by the floods in Vizagapatam district, the Collector of Vizagapatam is authorized to proceed with the acquisition of new house-sites for such of the depressed classes as are in need of them. The limit of the cost of acquisition should not exceed Rs. 10,000. The Commissioner of Labour should render the Collector of Vizagapatam such assistance as lies in his power. The Collector should correspond direct with the Commissioner of Labour in the matter. The Collector should report in due course the amount ultimately required.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
Copy to the Commissioner of Labour.

X

Government Memorandum No. 19930-*D*/28-1, *P. W. & L., dated 15th November* 1928.

[Flood damages—Vizagapatam district—Collector's report R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.]

In continuation of Official Memorandum No. 19747-E/28-1, dated 12th November 1928, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to arrange to carry out at once all temporary repairs to irrigation works where necessary. As regards permanent repairs, estimates should be pushed on quickly so that work may be started in January next at the latest and finished before the next rainy season which begins at the end of May in these parts. The Government consider that the Gokivada regulator and the Pulaparti anicut in particular require very urgent attention.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

PART II—EAST GODAVARI.

I

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Godavari, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 9th November 1928, Cocanada, Ref. B/3 No. 7863/28.

[Floods—Damage—Report.]

Owing to heavy rain from the 20th to the 22nd October, tanks and water courses in the affected area had to carry an unprecedented volume of water; which in some cases proved too much for their capacity.

2. *Tanks.*—(*a*) In Rajahmundry taluk very little damage was done. In Kalujolla, Mallavaram, R. Yerrampalem, Pentapalli and Nagampalli villages, bordering on the Agency, certain minor irrigation tanks breached. In Dosakayalapalli one Public Works Department tank breached and caused damage to crops that will involve remission not exceeding Rs. 500 of the villages bordering on Peddapuram taluk in Kalavacherla, Gonagudem, Pallakadiam and Mukkinada, minor irrigation tanks breached. In all 13

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minor irrigation tanks breached, involving an approximate outlay of Rs. 2,000 in repairs. The estimated cost of repairing the Public Works Department tank in Dosakayalapalli is not known.

(*b*) In Peddapuram taluk and Prathipadu division the damage to tanks was most serious. In Pedarayavaram, Venkatapuram, Doddigunta, Singampalli and Rayabhupalapatnam villages, five Public Works Department tanks breached (one in each village). In the last three villages and in Anuru, Kondapalli, Vadiseluru, Nallamilli, Surampalem, Dontamur, Marripudi, Murari, Rangapuram, Valtimmapuram, Kattamur, Chinabrahmadevam, J. Timmapuram, Bapabhubalapatnam, Rowtulapudi, Pedasankarlapudi, 64 minor irrigation tanks in all breached, the cost of repairs being estimated at Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) Ramachandrapur taluk did not suffer serious damage to tanks. In Balabhadrapuram, Koppavaram, Anaparthi, Vemulapalli and Kesavaram, eight minor irrigation tanks in all breached. The repairs will cost about Rs. 1,000.

(*d*) Cocanada taluk, though mainly a delta area suffered some damage to tanks in Vetlapalem, G. Medapadu and Pedabrahmadevam where 11 minor irrigation tanks breached, involving an outlay of Rs. 3,000 on repairs.

(*e*) In Yellavaram division, three minor irrigation tanks breached in Lingavaram, Bolireddi Sivaramapatnam and Ramaldevipuram.

(*f*) To sum up, 99 minor irrigation tanks breached and the repairs will cost about Rs. 16,000. In addition, six Public Works Department tanks breached and the Samalkot canal breached or was cut at several places along the banks.

3. (*a*) The heavy rains caused high floods in the streams having their sources in or near the hills in the Agency. The Thandava river, that passes by the side of Tuni village, was in high flood. so high in fact, that its banks could not contain the volume of water, which overflowed the banks at places. The most serious damage occurred to Tuni village itself. There, at a place about one mile west of the road bridge, the water probably backed up by the road bridge, to some extent, escaped over the southern bank of the river (the bank was not breached) and made its way by the side of a hill along low-lying ground, through a hamlet, as far as the railway line where it was held up for a time, till the line breached. Then the flood of water was let loose in the streets of Tuni. There the water level rose to 8 or 9 feet in the low-lying area where the water was impeded by a masonry wall. The wall collapsed, however and the flood found its way out through the lowest level. Serious damage was done to Tuni. About 600 mud houses and 10 or 15 brick houses were damaged. In addition, serious damage was done to rice and other commodities stored in the bazaar. The damage to private property such as clothes, cannot be estimated accurately.

Much the same thing occurred at the village of Nandivampu, which I visited. It is 5 or 6 miles higher up the river. There the river overtopped the bank; without breaching it swamped the whole village and carried away all the houses (mud houses) in its main course—approximately one-third of the houses in the village. The villages of Kotanandur, Koppaka Agraharam, Kalimeru, which adjoin the river, and Kavalapadu, a short distance away from the river, also suffered damage. In Tuni division about 950 houses in all have been damaged or washed away.

(*b*) In Pittapur division damage was caused chiefly by the Gorri Kandi river. The eight villages in which houses were damaged are situated on the

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banks of this hill stream. In all 627 mud huts and ten brick houses have been damaged in the villages of Isukapalli, Madhavapuram, Ponnada, Nagulapalli, Ramanakkapeta, Kolanka, Gollaprolu and Aminbada.

(*c*) In Peddapur taluk the chief damage to houses occurred in villages adjoining the Yeleru river and its numerous branches. Thirteen villages were affected and about 700 houses damaged.

(*d*) In Ramachandrapur taluk there was little damage to houses. Only 148 houses in two villages were affected.

(*e*) In Cocanada taluk the most serious damage to houses occurred. The floods in the Yeleru supplemented by the water from the breached tanks in the uplands submerged the whole country side, including the village sites and isolated villages for days. It is estimated that about 2,000 mud houses and 20 brick houses have been damaged. Apart from Cocanada town itself, where there was considerable damage, the most serious damage occurred at Samalkot, where a hamlet (Peda Malapalli) situated on low-lying ground on the banks of the Yeleru was completely destroyed.

4. *Damage to crops.*—It is too early to estimate the damage to crops. Any damage that has occurred will be due to protracted submersion. These conditions existed in the Pittapur division where the Gorri Kandi submerged certain fields for some days and also in Cocanada taluk where the flood water could not escape to sea and submerged the low-lying delta lands for about a week. In Pittapur division the complete loss of about 3,000 acres of chillies crop is reported. There is still time, however, to raise another crop. In Cocanada taluk about 20,000 acres of paddy have been under submersion for several days. Some of this crop will be lost; it will be possible to ascertain the actual area only in two or three weeks' time when the crop is ripe for harvest. Some fields have suffered little damage while others adjoining them, have suffered considerably. The damage depends inter alia on the degree of maturity of the crop. The amount of remission in Cocanada taluk may be Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000. In each of the Amalapuram and Razole taluks, the probable remission is estimated at Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 and in Rajahmundry taluk at Rs. 500.

5. *Damage to roads.*—Practically all the roads were breached in one or more places. It is estimated that it will cost Rs. 2,00,000 to effect permanent repairs to the roads. The District Board Engineer and his subordinates took prompt steps to restore communications by making diversions or closing breaches temporarily.

6. *Loss of life*—The following loss of life has occurred as a result of the floods:—

(1) *Tuni Division*—		
Tuni town	5 persons.	
Nandivampu	1 person missing.	
Annavaram railway bridge accident.	3 persons. (District Traffic Superintendent, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and fireman).	
(2) *Pittapur Division*—		
Gollaprolu village ...	1 person.	
(3) *Cocanada taluk*—	1 railway gang coolie.	
Total loss of life ...	11 persons.	

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7. *Relief measures.*—Out of Rs. 25,000 allotted to me, an amount of Rs. 4,000 approximately has already been expended on the provision of food for the families which were rendered homeless. The balance is available for the restoration of the houses. It is useless to distribute the relief in the shape of money. So far as Cocanada division is concerned, I propose to have a small committee in each affected village, comprising the village officers and two or three respectable residents, with the Revenue Inspector or other Government official as Chairman. I shall allot funds to the Chairman at the rate of Rs. 5 a house. With the funds so allotted, the Committee must procure the requisite materials, chiefly palmyra leaves and palmyras or bamboos. For Tuni and Pittapuram divisions in which there are no Revenue Inspectors, I propose to borrow the services of Labour Inspectors for ten days or a fortnight. In Peddapuram taluk, the Revenue Inspectors should be able to cope with the work on the same lines.

Detailed inspection of the damage done to houses in individual villages shows that though houses have collapsed, much of the material is still available. Houses, the walls of which were built of mud, collapsed with the roofing more or less intact, resting on the ground ; houses, the walls of which consisted of a bamboo frame-work plastered with mud, generally stood, only the mud plastering being washed off. Even in cases in which the roofing itself collapsed a large portion of the materials has been retrieved in most cases.

It is necessary to provide, therefore, the cost of labour and the materials for re-constructing the mud walls and the roofing materials required to supplement the old materials that have been retrieved. The chief difficulty will be the provision of palmyra leaves as the season for cutting the leaves has passed and trees which were ripe for the cutting of the leaves have been denuded. Where Government trees are available at a convenient distance from the work-spot, the materials will be provided free.

With the funds allotted to me I do not propose to make any attempt to compensate sufferers for the loss of clothing or private household property. That must be left to public charity. In the early days of the floods, private individuals, more fortunately situated, provided food for the homeless in their villages—a charitable act which deserves commendation. Later, a Relief Committee for Cocanada municipality has been formed and it is collecting subscriptions and functioning. Later still, a Central Relief Committee for the district has been formed at a meeting, presided over by the First Member of the Board. I have no information as to the steps taken by it up-to-date. In Tuni, a local committee was formed to provide relief and an amount of Rs. 1,500 standing to the credit of some previous fund, is being utilized for the purpose. As the restoration of the damaged or collapsed houses is an urgent work, I propose to utilize the funds provided by Government immediately through official channels, and leave the Relief Committee to supplement my efforts by such means as they choose.

8. It is not possible, at this stage, to specify the areas that will require remission. No compact block can be pointed out, because conditions vary from field to field.

9. I have endeavoured to make this report as full as possible. If any further information is required, I hope that you will call for it.

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Enclosure

Abstract statement showing the damages that occurred in the East Godavari district on account of the floods of 1928 due to heavy rainfall.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Loss of cattle.	Number of houses fallen.		Damage to house and other property.	Damage to standing crops. (acreage).	Probable remission.	Tanks breached.		Amount of damage to tanks.	Remarks.
		Mud.	Brick.				Minor irrigation.	Public Works Department.		
				Rs.	Acs.	Rs.			Rs.	
1. Cocanada ..	Nil.	2,000 (911 Adi-Andhras).	20	58,173	19,485	50,000	11	Nil.	3,000	Loss of life —One.
2. Peddapur ..	(6 + 7 goats.)	703	1	Not estimated.	..	..	64	5	10,000	..
3. Ramachandrapur.	Nil.	148 (79 Adi-Andhras).	..	3,190	..	..	8	..	1,000	..
4. Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	500	13	1	2,000	..
5. Amalapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	Between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000.	..	..	..	..
6. Razole	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..
7. Ellavaram ..	..	..	Verandah of Public Works Department rest-house fallen.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
8. Tuni	Rs. 1,500 worth of cattle and goats.	935	10 to 15	3,03,000	..	..	..	..	..	Loss of life —Nine.
9. Pithapur ..	..	627 (198 Adi-Andhras).	10	10,000	3,220 (Chillies crop).	..	..	..	..	Loss of life —One.

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Abstract statement showing the damages that occurred in the East Godavari district on account of the floods of 1928 due to heavy rainfall—*cont.*

Serial number and name of taluk.	Loss of cattle.	Number of houses fallen.		Damage to house and other property.	Damage to standing crops (acreage).	Probable remission.	Tanks breached.		Amount of damage to tanks.	Remarks.
		Mud.	Brick.				Minor irrigation.	Public Works Department.		
				Rs.					Rs.	
10. Bhadrachalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nugur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Polavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chodavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4,413	41 to 46	3,74,363	..	..	99	6	16,000	

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II

G.O. No. 2507, *Revenue, dated* 25*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only) in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in East Godavari district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing this sum at the disposal of the Collector of East Godavari.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

III

G.O. No. 2527, *Revenue, dated* 26*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) in addition to the sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) already sanctioned in G.O. Mis No. 2507, Revenue, dated the 25th October 1928, in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in East Godavari district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing this sum at the disposal of the Collector of East Godavari.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.
,, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

IV

Government telegram (from the Local Self-Government Department) to the District Board President, East Godavari, dated 27th October 1928.

Take immediate steps to restore communication trunk road making temporary crossings where bridges have gone. Apply for grants immediately work starts.

V

Letter from F. G. DICKINSON, Esq., Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, dated 1st November 1928, No. 1202-S.

I have to report as follows on the floods experienced due to the burst of the north-east monsoon and on the damages done to delta works.

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2. The rain commenced about 1 a.m. 20th instant and the following figures give the average rainfall for the delta :—

Up to 6 a.m. 20th instant	... ...	1·31 inches.
,, 6 a.m. 20th to 6 a.m. 21st instant	...	1·68 ,,
,, 6 a.m. 21st to 6 a.m. 22nd instant	...	7·13 ,,
,, 6 a.m. 22nd to 6 a.m. 23rd instant	...	1·59 ,,

3. On the 20th morning, the Dowlaishweram head sluices were reduced to 6·00 rear reading and on the 21st morning they were closed. This was not sufficient however to enable the upland drainage entering Samalkot canal to be disposed of by means of lock culverts and weirs and it was found necessary to open Biccavol and Vetlapalem surplus weirs. The position got worse during the day and these weirs had to be fully opened and water was drained off from Samalkot canal at both ends.

4. At 4 p.m. on the 21st the water in front of Biccavol weir was 0·8 foot above F.S.L. and this rose to about 1·5 feet above F.S.L. at midnight, to 3·0 feet at 6 a.m. on 22nd and 5·5 feet at 10 a.m. on the 22nd, the maximum reached. The road culverts had been unable to take all the upland drainage during the night of the 21st—22nd and the water had started flowing over the road in many places, the maximum depth over the road was about 3 feet 6 inches. This sudden rush of water was not due only to the rainfall but to many tanks breaching in the first case and later the railway embankment (which had acted as a bund) breaching.

5. The Samalkot canal could have carried about 3 feet above F.S.L. with considerable risk but above this figure the banks began to give way and I saw it overflowing at 15/3 and 16/4 : although I expect there were other places it has been difficult to find out all the places due to the difficulty of getting about at the time.

6. By 10 a.m. on the 22nd all the lands and villages between the canal and the railway were about 4 feet under water and houses were collapsing. The ryots then took things into their own hands and in large bodies proceeded to various places to cut breaches in the left bank of Samalkot canal in order to get the water into the canal.

7. As a result of the various breaches, relief was brought to the Samalkot canal and uplands and the water began to fall in the canal as can be seen by the following readings in front of Biccavol weir :—

6 p.m. 22nd	... ...	3·9 ft. above F.S.L.
6 a.m. 23rd	... ...	1·4 ft. ,, ,,
4 p.m. 23rd	... ...	0·2 ft. below ,,
6 a.m. 24th	... ...	1·5 ft. ,, ,,
4 p.m. 24th	... ...	2·2 ft. ,, ,,
6 a.m. 25th	... ...	2·7 ft. ,, ,,

But for the breaches on the right bank bringing immediate relief there would most likely have been considerable damage to the masonry works of Biccavol and Vetlapalem weirs and the aqueduct at Samalkot. At 10 a.m. the water in front of Biccavol weir was only about 2 inches below the top of the weir.

8. In the last reach of Samalkot canal the water was kept below F.S.L at Cocanada lock until about 6 p.m. on the 22nd when the water began to rise rapidly due to the East and West Yeleru rivers overflowing their banks.

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This sudden rise was due to the railway breaching again and releasing huge quantities of water. This breached both banks in several places between 33/4 and 36/0 and as a result of the rush of water towards Cocanada lock the water on the right bank near Cocanada lock was breached for about 80 feet.

9 Up till 10 a.m. on the 22nd a considerable amount of water had been drawn off from Samalkot canal into Cocanada and Mandapeta canals in order to relieve Samalkot canal. This was causing a grave situation on the 3rd and 4th reach, Cocanada canal. When it was seen that the Samalkot canal banks could not be saved it was decided to concentrate on saving the banks of Cocanada canal by raising the reading in front of Medapadu lock to F.S.L. and reducing the discharge. This had immediate effect and the situation was considerably improved.

10. The position was considered safe until the 23rd, when due to the rapid rush of water down the Yeleru rivers the shipping canal in Cocanada was unable to cope with the water with the result there was considerable backing up of water up the drains and in this case Kovvur creek. Until this time 6·0 had been maintained in front of Kovvur lock or 1·5 below F.S.L. The water rose that much in the creek that it began to flow back through the lock gates into the canal and finally gave a maximum reading of 8 feet in front of Kovvur lock on the 24th instant.

11. The ryots of the last reach of Cocanada canal then began to fear for their crops and houses and in a large body went to new Kovvur lock and cut breaches each side of the regulator to try and drain off the water into K.M.J. canal which up to this point had been kept below F.S.L.

12. I inspected the Samalkot canal from Dowlaishweram to Cocanada and also a breach in the West Yeleru on 26th and 27th instant. The road is breached in many places, due, as far as Samalkot, to the ryots cutting breaches and lower down to the East Yeleru overflowing the road.

13. As far as Samalkot there are 24 breaches and one masonry sluice washed away but of the breaches only six are serious. All but one had been closed by 27th October and it is hoped to have all repaired to such an extent that water can be allowed in the canals up to 2′ below F.S.L. by November 2nd. Then punts can be used for bringing earth to breach sites to complete repairs. When the head sluices are opened it means that all but the last reach of Samalkot canal will be navigable.

14. As regards the last reach of Samalkot canal there are 25 breaches due to East and West Yeleru water overflowing the banks but as far as it had been possible to see at present only two are serious. One below the surplus weir and the other on the right bank just above the lock. This has demolished two lascars' quarters and the store shed. The Subdivisional Officer was successful in his efforts at preventing a scour right round the lock chamber.

15. There are seven breaches in the banks of the West Yeleru river up to the 5th mile and below this the banks are still under submersion. Two of the most serious breaches on the left bank have been closed with sand bags. This is stopping the water flowing across country into the upper part of the last reach of Samalkot canal.

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16. In the Cocanada canal there were two breaches on the left bank just below Tossipudi lock cut by the villagers of Tossipudi to drain their village. These have been closed by the villagers and were not serious. In the last reach of Cocanada canal, the water from the fields overflowed the left bank but has not caused any serious damage.

17. The cuts each side of the Kovvur regulator, referred to above have already been closed temporarily and further repairs are in progress. In the K.M.J. canal itself there was a breach in the Salt basin channel and this is being closed by the Salt Department. There was serious danger of the ryots breaching the canal banks near Gorripudi aqueduct, but this was averted by the help of the police who sent half a dozen constables to patrol the banks.

18. The work has been put in hand without waiting for estimates but it is hoped to submit these as soon as possible, but Section officers have very little time to attend to details as they are out all day superintending the work of the coolies.

19. It is hoped to have all the canals navigable in another ten days but permanent repairs will take another month at least exoluding repairs to masonry works.

Endorsement No. 2448/28-*C*-1, *dated 3rd November* 1928.

Submitted to Government for information.

L. H. Greg,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

VI

Government Memorandum No. 3540-*E*/28, *Revenue, dated 14th November* 1928.

[Floods—East Godavari—Damages—Minor irrigation works—Collector's Ref. B-3 No. 7863/28, dated 9th November 1928.]

In his letter quoted above the Collector has reported that 99 Minor Irrigation tanks have breached and that the repairs will cost about Rs. 16,000. The Collector should proceed with the execution of the repairs at once applying for the necessary allotment of funds in due course. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions accordingly.

H. R. Pate,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
„ Collector of East Godavari.

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VII

Government Memorandum No. 19914-*D*/28-1, *P.W. & L., dated* 21*st November* 1928.

[Floods—East Godavari district.]

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to take steps immediately to effect such urgent temporary repairs as are necessary to irrigation works damaged by the recent floods in the East Godavari district.

He should apply for funds as soon as practicable, but should not wait for formal allotments. As regards permanent repairs estimates should be prepared urgently, so that they may be sanctioned in time and the work completed before the next rainy season.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 27th November 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG.C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture

Improvement of millets in the Agricultural department.

* 692 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is an expert for the improvement of millets in the Agricultural department;

(*b*) if so, when this section was opened and where it has got its head-quarters;

(*c*) what are the qualifications of the expert for the place;

(*d*) whether cholam is the most important of all the millets, and, if so, whether he has been working on this crop;

(*e*) if he has been working on the crop, what are the results of economic importance that he has been able to obtain;

(*f*) the extent of the area in which the improved variety of cholam has been sown round about Coimbatore;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to start a millet sub-station in the Ceded districts, if so, where;

(*h*) if the main station has not produced any results, whether the opening of a sub-station in Ceded districts is necessary; and

(*i*) whether this opening of sub-station is meant for the promotion of the first assistant of the millet specialist to the Madras Agricultural Service?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In October 1923; at Coimbatore.

(*c*) A Botany graduate with nine years' practical experience of plant breeding work under Mr. Parnell, the late Paddy Specialist.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The various strains of cholam grown in the Presidency have been examined and 944 single selections have been made, sown, and studied for the two seasons, viz., summer and main crop. Enough seed has been obtained from 36 of the best of these to carry out a comparative trial this coming year. These comparative trials mark the beginning of the final process which will result in an improved strain being given out to the ryots. The morphological characters of the different cholams have been studied in detail at the same time.

(*f*) An improved strain has not yet been issued. It must be realized that on the analogy of paddy the actual evolution of a new and improved strain which can be put in the hands of the ryots takes about seven years and the station was only opened at the end of 1923.

(*g*) Yes; the Director of Agriculture submitted proposals for opening a millet station at Adoni but the proposals were deferred as details of cost of the entire scheme were not ready.

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(*h*) The main station has produced excellent results. It has been found with other crops that it is necessary to have more than one breeding station to meet the varying needs of the Presidency since a strain which may suit one locality will not necessarily suit another.

(*i*) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether the gentleman who is in charge of this department at Coimbatore is the only gentleman that the Government has found most qualified for the purpose ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Quite so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister what the qualifications are of the assistant who is now helping this gentleman in this department."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice."

Co-operative Societies

Reduction of the rate of interest on loans to land mortgage banks.

* 693 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been made to the Government to reduce the rate of interest charged by them for the loans they give to land mortgage banks and building societies ; and

(*b*) whether they have ever considered this matter and come to any decision upon it ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, the Government have decided not to reduce the rate of interest for the present.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to the answer given in clause (*b*), may I know whether the Government propose to consider the question of reducing the rate of interest at any time ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are considering the question and we will go into the whole question at the time of the preparation of the budget for the next year."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know on what basis the Government arrived at the decision not to reduce the rate of interest ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The answer is only for the present year. Practically the loans budget was prepared at the time of the last budget, so we could not do anything by way of reducing the interest. We will be able to do something after going into the whole question."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of lowering the rate of interest on monies lent to local bodies ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to give notice of this question. It is foreign to the question under consideration."

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Industries

Report of Mr. Raitt on the application for a loan from the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.

*694-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government called for any report from Mr. W. Raitt, Officer-in-charge of Paper Pulp section, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, in connexion with the application of the Carnatic Paper Mills for a loan; and

(*b*) when the report was called for and when it was submitted?

A.—(*a*) The Director of Industries obtained Mr. Raitt's advice.

(*b*) Towards the end of 1924.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Did the Government consider that Mr. Raitt was the proper person to give an opinion on the subject?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Yes."

Report of Mr. Raitt on the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited.

*694-B *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what Mr. Raitt had said in his report on the Carnatic Paper Mills with regard to the following matters:—

(i) suitability of site,
(ii) mill buildings, and
(iii) machinery and plant;

(*b*) whether he made any proposals for early production of paper;
(*c*) whether he gave any estimate of profits; and
(*d*) if so, what his estimate of profits was?

A.—(*a*) (i) Satisfactory,
(ii) well designed and solidly constructed,
(iii) good.

(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) About 3 per cent on a block capital of Rs. 18 lakhs. But he revised his opinion later.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"In answer to clause (*d*) of this question, it is stated 'About 3 per cent on a block capital of Rs. 18 lakhs. But he revised his opinion later.' May I know when he revised his opinion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"Was the report sent back to him for revision of his opinion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Notice."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"What is the revised opinion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"That it will fetch only less than 3 per cent."

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether his opinion will be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" First, or the second ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Both."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether Mr. Raitt estimated that the income would be less by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think more than that."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know approximately what it was ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Mr. Raitt's opinion was published ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think it was not published."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I simply want to know whether there is any considerable difference of opinion between the original report and the revised report of Mr. Raitt, because it is stated in answer to clause (*b*) ' Mr. Raitt has since considerably modified his opinion.' I want also to know whether that difference of opinion has arisen with regard to the income of the mill, if it is worked, and also with regard to his recommendation as to what Government should do with this factory if it is not worked ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" When so much as Rs. 7,86,898 was lent to the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited, were the Government sure that the money could be realized ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" At that time ' yes.' It was in August 1926."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Was the mill working at that time ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Was there any possibility of the mill being worked at that time ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Director of Industries said so."

Action taken by Government on Mr. Raitt's report on the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited.

* 694-C Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government had accepted the report on the Carnatic Paper Mills made by Mr. Raitt; and

(*b*) whether the Government will place Mr. Raitt's report on the Council table ?

A.—(*a*) Yes; at the time of granting the Mills a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs;

(*b*) No. Mr. Raitt has since considerably modified his opinion.

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Principle of granting loans to the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited.

*695-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: With reference to answer to question No. 74, dated 20th October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the purpose for which each loan was granted to the Carnatic Paper Mills;

(*b*) the total liability of the firm on the date of the last loan;

(*c*) whether each loan was secured by a mortgage bond;

(*d*) the date on which the first loan was actually paid;

(*e*) the purpose for which it was actually applied; and

(*f*) whether by the date when it was granted the company had dispensed with the services of most of their staff and, if so, for what reason?

A.—(*a*) Rupees 4 lakhs were granted to redeem prior mortgage and to clear certain other liabilities; the balance to pay the staff, to maintain property, to pay off insurance charges, to meet Court cost, etc.

(*b*) Rupees 7,86,898 on 30th June 1927.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) 14th March 1925.

(*e*) For redeeming prior mortgage and clearing certain other liabilities.

(*f*) The Government have no information.

Possibilities of repaying the loan by the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.

*695-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government in demanding the loan amount due to them from the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, have considered the possibility of their repaying the loan?

A.—Yes.

Alleged decision of the Government not to grant further loans to the Carnatic Paper Mills.

*695-C Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided not to advance any money to enable the Carnatic Paper Mills to start work;

(*b*) if so, when;

(*c*) what the reasons for such decision are;

(*d*) whether the Government have intimated their decision to the Mills;

(*e*) if so, when; and

(*f*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Early this year.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member on the adjournment motion on the 5th September 1928.

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(*d*), (*e*) & (*f*) No. The Mills were told as early as August 1926 that the amount of further loan admissible to them under the State Aid to Industries Act was strictly limited, and that the Government did not propose to grant any further assistance until they were satisfied that the company had reorganized itself and set up a proper and efficient management and found all the capital necessary over and above the admissible Government loan. The company has not so far satisfied these conditions.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" In answer to clause (*c*) of this question it i stated ' The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member on the adjournment motion on the 5th September 1928.' May I ask whether the Development Minister entirely depends upon the speeches of the hon. the Finance Member for his opinion ? Has he no opinions of his own ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The reasons are to be found there."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Does he accept all those reasons ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In this matter ' yes '."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to the answers given in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), did the Government call for an answer from the company and receive a reply ? If they had received, what was the reply ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Director of Industries reported on this matter on several occasions."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is not prepared to give us the required information ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I want notice."

Issue of three months' notice to the shareholders of the Carnatic Paper Mills about the disposal of its properties.

* 696-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any clause in the mortgage deed executed by the Carnatic Paper Mills to the Government that in case the Government desire to dispose of the properties of the Mills they should give three months' notice to the shareholders or any other clause to the same effect ;

(*b*) if so, whether any such notice was given to the shareholders ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) Yes ; to the mortgagor.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Notice to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, regarding repayment of the dues to Government.

* 696-B *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have given notice to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, that the amount due to the Government should be paid within three months, failing which certain steps would be taken ;

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(*b*) if so, when the notice was given and when the period of notice will end; and

(*c*) what steps the Government propose to take if the amount is not paid within the period of notice?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) (i) On the 2nd October 1928.

(ii) On the 1st January 1929.

(*c*) The Government will proceed to exercise the power of sale conferred upon them by the mortgage deed.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to the answer given in clause (*c*), have the Government entered into contract with anybody for the sale of the Mill?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will it be sold by public auction or by calling tenders?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It can be stated only later on."

Alleged memorial for an experimental running of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

*697-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a number of shareholders of the Carnatic Paper Mills sent up a memorial to the Government requesting them to complete the Mills or at least to make an experimental run of the plant, themselves undertaking to find all the capital required to work the Mills;

(*b*) whether the Director of Industries recommended the proposal; and

(*c*) what reply the Government have given to these memorialists?

A.—(*a*) A memorial was received asking the Government 'to complete the Mills' and run them for a period of six months but there was no undertaking in it to find the working capital required for this period.

(*b*) The memorial was received direct by the Government.

(*c*) None.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"The answer to clause (*c*) is that no reply was sent by the Government. Is there any reason for not sending a reply to the memorial from the shareholders?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Government did not think it necessary to do so."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the memorial was considered by the Government at all?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It was considered by the Government but no decision was arrived at."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I presume that they are still considering the matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes."

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Enquiry into the wishes of the shareholders of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.

* 697-B *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken any steps in furtherance of the object of the adjournment motion passed in this Council on 5th September 1928, regarding the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry;

(*b*) whether the Government have made any enquiries in the matter to know the views and wishes of the shareholders in the concern; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to arrange for a meeting of the shareholders and attend the same with a view to get at the correct information with reference to the mill and its prospects?

A.—(*a*) The Government's view has been explained in the debate on the adjournment motion.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (*a*) of this question, am I to take it that the Government have taken no steps since the passing of the adjournment motion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Am I to take it that the Government have not considered the question at all since the passing of the adjournment motion on 5th September 1928?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is being considered."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Am I to take it that the Government today adheres to the view they held prior to the passing of the adjournment motion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The whole question is being re-examined."

Possession of the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited, by the Government.

* 698-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any condition in the mortgage bond executed by the Carnatic Paper Mills that the Government could take possession of the firm's assets under certain circumstances;

(*b*) if so, what these circumstances are;

(*c*) whether the Government have taken possession of the Carnatic Paper Mills;

(*d*) if so, when;

(*e*) what the intention was when such possession was taken;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Natarajan was present when such possession was taken by the Government;

(*g*) if so, why; and

(*h*) if so, for what reason?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes; when there is default in the repayment of the loan on due dates.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) In March 1928.

(*e*) To safeguard Government interest.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) & (*h*) In his capacity as representative of the corporation which have offered to take over the mills he was permitted to be present when the inventory was taken.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" It is stated in answer to clause (*e*) that Government took possession of the mill in order to safeguard the interests of the Government. May I know whether the interests of the Government were suffering by not taking possession of the mill ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have advanced money to the mill and so we had to safeguard our interests."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government could not find their own men to take charge of this concern and why they handed it over to a representative of the South Indian Trading and Industrial Corporation ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" This method is cheeper. Previously we were paying Rs. 1,000 for supervision charges, whereas we have to pay now only Rs. 650. In view of this economy we had to make this arrangement."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Did Mr. Natarajan, the representative of the corporation, take over the mill in his individual capacity or as a representative of that corporation ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He took over charge of the Mill as a representative of the Corporation."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why the representative of a private concern should manage this Government's affairs ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Simply for the sake of economy."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the South Indian Trading and Industrial Corporation took over charge of this mill as a result of private correspondence or as a result of calling for tenders ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They themselves of their own accord took over charge of this mill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was any other corporation or company prepared to take charge of this mill or purchase it ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We offered to several other companies, but we could not succeed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If tenders had been received from other companies why the tender of this particular corporation should be accepted ? Is it not a fact that in order to provide an appointment for Mr. Natarajan, the representative of the Indian Trading Corporation, the tender of this firm was accepted ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Then how did the Government select this particular corporation and employ Mr. Natarajan as the supervisor of the mill ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Because he was the cheapest man available, and there was nobody else who would accept such a low remuneration."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"With reference to the answer given in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this question may I know whether the stipulation was that the concern should be taken over if there is failure in repayment of loan on the due date even when work had not been begun at all ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Yes."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Was the presence of Mr. Natarajan, the representative of the corporation, a previous arrangement between the Government and that gentleman ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know whether Mr. Natarajan was given over charge of the mill because he is an expert of another corporation, or as a result of previous arrangement with that corporation ? If it was not as a result of previous arrangement, how did he come to the mill to take over charge ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The hon. Member must ask him."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Was there any advertisement in this matter at all inviting other firms to come and take charge of the mill ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We approached some firms."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what the qualifications of this expert are ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"He is the director of some corporation."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have issued any notice to the general public by way of advertisement ?" 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Some firms were approached."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Was any public announcement or advertisement made ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government now at least call for tenders ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The matter has already become public on account of the various discussions on the subject."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Do not the Government propose to call for tenders at all ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Not at present, Sir. The mills themselves can call for tenders."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Quite apart from the question of the mill authorities calling for tenders, will the Government hereafter at least consider the desirability of calling for tenders ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir, I shall consider."

Proposed selling of Government interest in the Carnatic Paper Mills.

*698-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) when and why the Government resolved to sell their interest in the Carnatic Paper Mills ;

(*b*) whether the Government have informed the shareholders of any such intention on their part ;

(*c*) whether the Government have issued any notice to general public that they intend to sell their interest in the mills ; and

(*d*) if the answer to clause (*b*) or (*c*) is in the affirmative, when any such notice was given ?

A.—(*a*) The matter is under consideration.

(*b*) & (*d*) Notice has been served on the Mills on the 2nd October 1928.

(*c*) No.

Negotiations for selling the Carnatic Paper Mills.

*698-C Q.—Mr S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the negotiations for selling the Carnatic Paper Mills stand at present ; and

(*b*) the terms of such sale ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question of sale can only be considered in the event of failure of the company to pay up their dues to Government.

Alleged agreement with European firms about the transfer of the mortgage bond of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

*699 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have entered into an agreement with some European firm through an Indian gentleman to transfer the mortgage bond of the Carnatic Paper Mills for certain amount ;

(*b*) what the names of the European firm and Indian gentleman are ;

(*c*) when the proposal was made and by whom ;

(*d*) when it was accepted ;

(*e*) what the amount is and when it is to be paid and by whom ;

(*f*) whether the interests of the shareholders are safeguarded in any manner ;

(*g*) if so, in what manner ; and

(*h*) whether a copy of the agreement will be placed on the Council table ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) *to* (*h*) Do not arise.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether any understanding, if not a final understanding at least a temporary understanding, has been arrived at regarding the sale of the factory ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it the idea to sell the Government interests alone or the whole factory ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No decision has been arrived at."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"How long will these people continue to supervise ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"As long as they please."

Transfer of the management of the Carnatic Paper Mills to the South Indian Trading and Industrial Corporation.

*700-A Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have notified that the Carnatic Paper Mills may be handed over to one Mr. Natarajan on behalf of the South Indian Trading and Industrial Corporation ;

(*b*) whether the said order is consequential upon any decision by the Government to transfer their rights to the company ;

(*c*) whether prior to the passing of such order any notice was given to the shareholders concerned or whether any meeting of the shareholders was called for with a view to know the views of the shareholders ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that foreclosure notice was given by the Government ; and

(*e*) what action the Government have taken to give effect to the opinion of this Council as indicated by the adjournment motion carried in this House on 5th September 1928 with reference to the Carnatic Paper Mills ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have in the interests of economy allowed the representative to supervise the property of the Mills on their behalf.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) A notice has been served on the company calling upon them to pay the amount due to the Government on the several mortgages executed by the company.

(*e*) A considerable amount of capital is required to work the Mills and Government do not feel justified in advancing this amount owing to the extreme difficulty of managing a concern of such a technical character as paper manufacture and it is obvious that without competent management the concern would not be a success.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know why no meeting of the shareholders was called for and no intimation given to them ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is not necessary."

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know whether the Government want to safeguard their interests as creditors alone but not of the shareholders or of the concern itself?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Government thought that they should safeguard their interest first."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Are the Government aware that nearly 16 lakhs of rupees of the shareholders are sunk in this concern?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"May be, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Then why is it that no notice was given to the shareholders or the prospects of the shareholders discussed with them?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is no concern of the Government."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I take it that it is no concern of the Government at all if the shareholders go to rack and ruin?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Not under the State Aid to Industries Act."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, with reference to the statement that the length of supervision will depend on the representatives pleasure, may I know whether the Government have no voice in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Till the expiry of the period of notice."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know the amount that is required to run the Mills?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Twenty lakhs."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the Government feel itself incompetent to manage a concern of this nature?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I shall say, 'not qualified' Sir."

Supervision of the Carnatic Mills by the South Indian Industrial and Trading Corporation.

*700-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any offer from the South Indian Industrial and Trading Corporation, Limited, that they would supervise the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, as the Agent of the Government and, if so, whether they have accepted it;

(*b*) what the terms of the above offer are;

(*c*) for how long the remuneration of Rs. 650 will be paid to the corporation; and

(*d*) whether Government propose to work the mill?

A.—(*a*) The Government have in the interests of economy allowed the representative of the Industrial and Trading Corporation, Limited, to supervise the Mills as the agent of and on behalf of Government.

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(*b*) The representative will be given Rs. 650 (six hundred and fifty) a month towards the upkeep of the property and the cost of the staff.

(*c*) So long as they continue to supervise the Mills.

(*d*) No. They do not propose to work the mill themselves.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it in the interests of the Government to see that the Mills are worked so that they might realise their whole money?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know what is the kind of supervision that is expected of this gentleman?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"To see that the machinery is in order."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Are there no officers in the Industries Department competent to look after these machines?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They have no time."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), may I know why the Government do not propose to work the Mill themselves; is it on account of the economic aspect of it or on account of the difficulty of it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question has been answered."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Do the Government think it a safe proposition to entrust the supervision of the Mill to Mr. K. Natarajan who is likely to be the prospective buyer of this concern?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"There is no harm."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Have the Government enquired into the antecedents of this Mr. Natarajan, the representative of the Corporation?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Will the Government place on the table of the House the report of their enquiries about this gentleman?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That will be considered later on."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Is the supervision intended to work the Mills or is it simply to watch the whole concern?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Simply to watch the Mill."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Do I understand the hon. Minister to say that this gentleman is paid Rs. 650 to stay in the premises and watch the machinery and buildings?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Watch the machinery and the buildings there."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Cannot the Government think of a more economical method such as appointing a supervisor or some other person to supervise the concern?"

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We were paying Rs. 1,000 ; now we are paying only Rs. 650."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Even now will the Government try to find out some other way of economically supervising the concern instead of wasting public money ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" If possible, yes."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Is Mr. Natarajan an authorized representative of the Corporation ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether Mr. Natarajan, being the representative of one of the competitors, they have been asked to send their men to inspect the machinery and the buildings ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it to the knowledge of the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He works under the orders of the Director of Industries."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Are the Government aware that Mr. Natarajan is only a broker and has had no experience of any industry ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We do not know, Sir."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Will the Government be pleased to make enquiries ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know on whose recommendations he was appointed, whether he applied for this job, or whether the Government applied for him and whether they have made any enquiries about his qualifications and, if so, whether they will place the correspondence on the table ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He was appointed only as a representative of the Corporation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Did the Corporation advise the Government so ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Did Mr. Natarajan apply for the job ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He applied on behalf of the Corporation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Did not the Corporation apply for buying the Mill ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Then are the Government aware that they would have an interest in winding it up and forcing the sale ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Director of Industries saw no such danger."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is he simply a watchman or has he got anything to do with machinery ? "

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" Are the Government aware that a probable buyer of the Mill will not be the proper person to take charge of the machinery and the mill ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" Will he not try to shut out the competitors from the Mill and refuse to show them the machinery ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, he will not."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA. RAO :—" Have the Government called for an estimate of the depreciation in the value of the machinery since it was put in charge of this man ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Transfer of the management of the Carnatic Paper Mills to the South Indian Trading Corporation.

*700-C *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have issued any communication to the Superintendent of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, to hand over charge of the Mills and properties of that Company to Mr. S. Natarajan, the representative of the South Indian Trading Corporation ;

(*b*) whether the above Corporation has any previous knowledge of paper industries ; and

(*c*) whether the Corporation has managed any paper mills previously ?

A.—(*a*) The Director of Industries has issued a communication under instructions from the Government.

(*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" In answer to a question it was stated that the working capital should be 20 lakhs. May I know whether that estimate was given by any expert ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Who is that expert, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know what relation Mr. Natarajan has to the Corporation, whether he is a Director, or a paid agent or a clerk or a broker or anything at all ? "

The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He is a representative of the Corporation."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does he simply hold a power of attorney which can be cancelled at any moment ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR : —" He is an accredited agent of the Company."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"What is his relation to the Company?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Was the gentleman appointed as a representative of the Company?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been answered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether, in pursuance of the instructions issued by the Director of Industries, the charge of these Mills and properties has been handed over to Mr. Natarajan and whether the Superintendent has no access to the Mill or the properties now?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Director of Industries can have supervision over this."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Is the sum of Rs. 650 paid to Mr. Natarajan per mensem the salary or honorarium and does he still continue to be the representative of the Corporation?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We have passed over that question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) may I know whether the Government have been informed by the Directors of this Corporation what mills they have managed before?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know what is the age of this Company, what is the capital of this Company and who are the Directors of this Company?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government have any idea of the ability of this Company to do anything?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I am unable to give that information now."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) will the Government be pleased to give the names of the mill or mills which this Company has managed before?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Transfer of the management of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, to the South Indian Industrial and Trading Corporation, Limited.

* 700-D Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the management of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, has been handed over by Government to a representative of the South Indian Industrial and Trading Corporation, Limited, and, if so, under what circumstances and under what conditions?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given by Government to question No. 700-B asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami. In the interest of economy the Goverument have allowed the representative of Industrial and Trading Corporation to supervise the property of the Mills as the agent of and on behalf of Government.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether as a matter of fact, to-day, the Mill and the properties are handed over to Mr. Natarajan and are in his charge ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Was any undertaking given by Mr. Natarajan that he would make good the loss, if any, owing to his default ? "

The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" An inventory was taken by the Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Are Government aware of any property owned by this gentleman ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He has furnished cash security of Rs. 1½ lakhs."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" On behalf of the Company or himself ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On behalf of the Corporation."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As an advance of sale price ? Has it anything to do with an agreement for the sale of the Mill ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the gentleman authorized to bring about the sale of the Mill ? "

The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" What are the terms on which this gentleman has been appointed as agent of the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Simply to watch and supervise the Mill."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Why does the Government call him an agent ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" Who will bear the loss, if any, Mr. Natarajan or the Company ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Company."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the Government place a copy of the agreement on the table ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That will be considered, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Now that he is paid Rs. 650, has he ceased to be a servant of the Company ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know how much this Corporation offered, as price, to the Government ? "

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That question has already been answered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know if the Government are not able to get any other person in their own departments, why they chose a person who is serving a company, and whether he can serve the company and the Government simultaneously ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They cannot do so at this stage."

Collector's report on the tape industry in Kurnool district.

*701 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased, in view of the answer given to question No. 275 on 8th September 1928, to place on the table the report of the Collector of Kurnool in regard to the tape industry in the Kurnool district ?

A.—No report was received from the Collector. The question was investigated by the Director of Industries and the answer given to question No. 275 on 8th September 1928 is based on the report of that officer.

Public Works

Increments to temporary upper subordinates of long service.

*702 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the number of permanent and temporary upper subordinates has been for each year from 1918 to 1927 ;

(*b*) whether the temporary officers get any increments in salary at all till they are confirmed and if so, on what scale ; if not, when was the system stopped, and why ;

(*c*) what is the longest period of service for any temporary officer who has been working in the department ; and

(*d*) whether the Government have in consideration any scheme to give some increments to temporary hands long in service ?

A.—(*a*) The number of permanent and temporary upper subordinates as it stood on the 31st December of each of the years from 1918 to 1927 is given below :—

Year.	Permanent.	Temporary.
1918	257 [a]	232
1919	257 [a]	293
1920	263 [b]	273
1921	262	292
1922	194 [c]	173
1923	182	151
1924	183	188
1925	273	189
1926	276	251
1927	275	278

[a] Excludes 69 Sub-Engineers' posts.
[b] Do. 68 do.
[c] Do. 26 draftsmen's posts.

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(*b*) Before 1925 temporary upper subordinates were granted increments once in three years. In that year 90 temporary posts of supervisors were brought on to the permanent establishment. It was then thought that owing to the increase in the permanent cadre, the temporary men would have better chances of confirmation and would not have to wait so long if they were good enough to be brought on to the permanent establishment. The incremental scale of pay was therefore abolished.

(*c*) Twenty-eight years and six months.

(*d*) Representations have been made in the matter by the Madras Engineering Association. The Chief Engineer has been asked to examine the question. His reply is awaited.

Medical

Financial aid to Vishavaidyasala at Tirur.

*703 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a Vishavaidyasala (snake-bite curing hospital) at Tirur in South Malabar;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that it is a popular institution and is doing good work;

(*c*) whether any help was asked for by the institution from the Government;

(*d*) whether the Government granted or refused such request; and

(*e*) whether the Government will enquire into the conduct of this institution and consider the advisability of encouraging it by giving financial aid to it and otherwise?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It has been so represented to the Government by a few local boards in the Malabar district who applied for sanction to contribute towards the upkeep of the institution.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The question does not arise.

(*e*) There is no need to make an enquiry since there is no application for grant.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"May I know whether any local boards asked the permission of the Government to contribute to this institution?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I remember two cases, Mr. President; Malabar District Board and Tanur Taluk Board."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"May I know if the requests in those applications were granted?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"In one case it was stated that it was not necessary to obtain sanction; in the other case it was sanctioned."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"May I know whether any sums were contributed for the benefit of the institution and, if so, how much?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The authorities who applied for sanction would have contributed the amount."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I ask whether this vaidyasala was inspected by the Surgeon-General or the District Sanitary Officer of Malabar, whether they have stated that curing is done on scientific methods or only by manthrams and whether the institution is curing bites of poisonous or non-poisonous snakes or Government snakes ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am yet to learn that Government have any snakes except in the Peoples Park. Neither the Surgeon-General nor the Medical Officer has sent us a report."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the Government going to contribute any sums to the institution if the curing is unscientific ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government have not made any contribution as yet."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that there is an institution at Parel in Bombay where they extract poison and prepare an antidote to snake bites ? May I ask whether the Government are going to open a similar institution in Malabar ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information he gave regarding that institution in Bombay."

Accommodation for students from the Vizagapatam Medical School.

* 704 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Vizagapatam Medical School has been closed ; if so, when and for what reasons ;

(*b*) whether the students from that school have come to the Rayapuram Medical School ;

(*c*) whether the Rayapuram Medical School has accommodation for all of them ;

(*d*) how many such students have been admitted in the Rayapuram Medical School ; and

(*e*) whether there is room in the Rayapuram Medical School for more students and, if so, for how many ?

A.—(*a*) The Vizagapatam Medical School was closed in July 1927. The closure was necessitated by the establishment of the Medical College at Vizagapatam as the clinical material available in the Headquarter hospital was not sufficient for the proper instruction of the students of both the college and the school

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) One hundred and forty-eight.

(*e*) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I enquire what the strength was of the Medical School at Vizagapatam when it was closed ?"

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"My recollection is that it was 148."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Were all the students admitted into the Rayapuram School or were any of them turned out for want of accommodation ?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" All of them who sought admission have been accommodated. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I enquire whether there is any other school in the Telugu country ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The idea was to open a school at Guntur ; it is under contemplation. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is it going to materialize ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot promise it now. "

Progress of the reconstruction of the Cocanada hospital.

*705 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage the project for the reconstruction of the headquarters hospital at Cocanada, estimates for which were sanctioned in 1921, stands at present ;

(*b*) whether the site adjoining the Lady Havelock Hospital has been acquired ; if not, in what stage the acquisition proceedings stand at present ; and

(*c*) whether Government propose to expedite all necessary preliminaries so that the work may be taken on hand early ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Proposals for the acquisition of land and for the construction of new buildings near the Lady Havelock Hospital have been received from the Surgeon-General and are under consideration in connexion with the budget estimate for 1929–30.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I ask whether the estimates for this hospital were sent so long ago as 1921 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" They were sent so long ago as 1921 but there was some controversy about the matter ; the estimates were sent again in 1926."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Has any provision been made in the budget for the next year for this hospital ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is under contemplation ; the matter has been sent to the Finance Department. "

Public Health

Supply of Sunlight soap to the cholera staff by municipalities.

*706 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government thought it fit to impose upon the municipalities the duty of supplying Sunlight soap to the cholera staff during times of epidemics ;

(*b*) whether they considered the claims of their own Washwell soap before they imposed such a condition ; and

(*c*) whether they could not find one Indian soap worthy of encouragement ?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In the rules framed by the Government to regulate the action to be taken to combat cholera in municipal areas, municipal councils are required *inter alia* to store four cakes of 'Sunlight' soap. This soap, owing to its quality, cheapness and ready availability in all markets, has come to be recognized as the typical utility soap, but there was no intention to prevent municipal councils from stocking similar soaps of the same quality manufactured in India or elsewhere if they preferred to.

(*c*) The Government propose to amend the rules in question so that municipal councils who prefer to purchase 'Washwell' or other soaps of the same quality as 'Sunlight' may be made more clearly aware that they are at liberty to do so.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With regard to the answer to clause (*c*) of the question, may I know whether the Government have issued instructions?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Not yet."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know when they will issue them?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot say that exactly; all I can say is that the matter is under consideration."

Location of the Hindu cremation ground near Attaiyampatti in Salem taluk.

* 707 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware that the caste Hindus cremate dead bodies very near the village of Attaiyampatti (Adi-Dravida village), Salem taluk, causing great inconvenience to the villagers;

(*b*) whether he is aware that the village well is very near the cremation ground and that consequently the whole well gets filled with ashes after the cremation; and

(*c*) what steps the Government or the health authorities in Salem taluk propose to take in this matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The District Health Officer has selected another suitable site for the burning ground and the President, District Board, Salem, has addressed the President, Taluk Board, to take immediate action to close the existing burning ground and provide another.

Location of the Muhammadan burial-ground in Aspari village, Alur taluk.

* 708 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Muhammadans of Aspari village, Alur taluk, Bellary district, are burying their dead in the bed of the village tank; and

(*b*) whether any steps have been taken to give them an unobjectionable place for burial-ground?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A portion of the tank-bed was used by the Muhammadans of Aspari village, Alur taluk, Bellary district, as a burial-ground for a long time. It was only last year that this was objected to. The President, Taluk Board, Adoni, has visited the village and selected another site and it is about to be acquired by the Taluk Board. Steps have also been taken to prohibit further burials in the tank-bed.

Alleged inconveniences caused by the Hindu burial-ground at Aspari village, Alur taluk.

* 709 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Hindus of Aspari village, Alur taluk, Bellary district, are burying their dead in rastha poramboke leading to Chikkanahalli village inconveniencing the bandies and men using the rastha;

(*b*) whether the Hindus burn their dead close to the village drinking well; and

(*c*) if so, whether any steps have been taken to give them unobjectionable sites for the burial and burning of the dead?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No complaint has been made to the local authorities that the Hindus of Aspari village, Alur taluk, Bellary district, are burying their dead in rastha poramboke leading to Chikkanahalli village or cremating them close to the village drinking water well.

(*c*) If evidence of such practices is forthcoming local health authorities will take steps to stop them and, if necessary, to prosecute those who disobey.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it the idea of the Government that no steps need be taken to alleviate the nuisance caused to the people because those people are too ignorant and unable to make a complaint about the matter?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry, Mr. President, that the hon Member has not understood the answer correctly. We are not aware of any inconvenience."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"When I tabled that question, I made myself responsible for the facts contained in it; is that not evidence enough at least to make an enquiry into the matter?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government have made enquiries."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask if the facts are as stated by me?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The information of the Government is that it has not taken place so far; if it takes place hereafter, trespassers will be prosecuted."

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Education

Desirability of placing European and Muslim education on the same footing.

*710-A *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have at any time considered or propose to consider the necessity and desirability of placing Muslim education on the same footing as European education with a view to advance and spread education among the Muslim community more rapidly than at present; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representations on the above question from the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, the reasons why the Government do not propose to consider the necessity of placing Muslim education on the same footing as European education?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because they do not think there is any necessity for such a step."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Education Minister whether he is aware that standards of life have grown equally for all communities and may I ask whether this distinction should not immediately go?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not exactly understand the import of the hon. Member's question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know why the Government think that there is no necessity?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That question has already been answered."

Scheme for elementary and higher education among Muslims.

*710-B *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have so far evolved any comprehensive scheme in respect of Muslim education, both elementary and higher, with reference to the special needs and the present condition of the Muslim community?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to Section IX of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium 1921-22 to 1926-27.

Recommendations of the Physical Educational Conference.

*711-A *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the recommendations of the physical educational conference are with regard to the question of teaching lessons to students in all schools only for half a day, the other half day being allowed for recreation and games;

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(*b*) whether the Government have any such proposal before them for consideration ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to order all schools to be opened in the morning hours instead of from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The resolution of the conference on the subject was as follows :—

> "That the Department of Public Instruction be requested to issue a circular to managements of institutions urging on them the importance of providing physical instruction as far as possible to every pupil of the school for not less than half an hour a day and requesting them to provide the necessary accommodation and additional teaching power for the purpose."

The Director of Public Instruction has issued a circular to all managements of schools that time-tables should be so arranged as to allow not less than three physical training periods for pupils up to the high school grade and two for high school pupils.

(*c*) The existing rules allow for the hours of instruction in schools being either in the mornings, noons or evenings. It is open to the managements of schools to consider the local and climatic conditions of the place and adopt the hours suitable to those conditions. The Government do not consider it necessary to issue a general order fixing school hours.

Steps taken for the improvement of physical strength of students in schools.

*711-B *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps the Government have taken for the improvement of the physical strength of the students in schools ; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to take any and if so what steps to teach love of mother land and national unity as part of their curriculum to students in schools ?

A.—(*a*) (1) Physical education is a compulsory subject in elementary schools for boys. In secondary schools, provision for physical training and games is regarded as an essential part of the curriculum and as a precondition of recognition by the Educational Department.

(2) Provision is made in the Grant-in-Aid Code for the payment of grants to schools towards expenditure on—

(i) gymnasia and games ;
(ii) acquisition of lands for use as playgrounds ;
(iii) renting of playgrounds ;
(iv) improvements to playgrounds ;
(v) employment of physical training instructors.

(3) An agreement has been entered into with the Y.M.C.A. under which the Association places at the disposal of Government one-third of the time of its Physical Director in return for a monthly grant of Rs. 23.

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(4) A full-time Assistant Physical Director and a Woman Specialist in Physical Education are employed in the department to promote physical education in boys' and girls' schools respectively.

Further particulars are given in paragraph 45 of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium 1921–22 to 1926–27. As the hon. Member is aware, two Committees have been appointed by Government to consider and report on the question of physical education in secondary and in elementary schools for boys.

(*b*) Moral instruction provides for the inculcation of patriotism and other items in the school curriculum such as History and Literature provide opportunities for teaching a love of country.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I ask whether there are any schools where patriotism is taught? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The answer depends upon the hon. Member's idea of patriotism."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" In the same sense in which the answer is given to this question."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I think that patriotism is taught in the schools."

Alleged withholding of leave salary of clerks in the Education department.

*712 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what were the cases in the clerical staff in the Educational department during the last three years, 1926–27, 1927–28 and 1928–29 (up to date) in which the last sentence of rule 17 in Annexure II to Part I, Fundamental Rules, was applied and leave withheld in spite of the production of a proper medical certificate ;

(*b*) what was the amount of leave pay in each case that was so withheld ; and

(*c*) what was the actual pay of the incumbent at the time per mensem ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information. They do not think that any useful purpose will be served by the collection of the statistics required.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is prepared to reconsider his decision ' that it does not serve any useful purpose ' and whether he is aware that the collection of statistics is required in order to get an idea as to how much injustice has been done ? The rule appears to be an exceptional one."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" If the hon. Member will bring to the notice of the Government any injustice that is done, the Government will consider what can be done to alleviate the grievances."

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Alleged withholding of the teachers' salaries by the Sankari Taluk Board.

*713 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints were received by the hon. Minister from the Rev. Mr. Whitney and also from the District Educational Officer, Salem, that the school teachers under the Sankari Taluk Board have not received their pay for months together;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that more than four months' pay has yet to be paid to the teachers; and

(*c*) whether he has ascertained the cause for the withholding of the pay and whether he proposes to take steps to withhold payment of grants to this board if matters are not rectified within a stated time?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Director of Public Instruction has received complaints from the District Educational Officer, Salem, on the subject.

(*c*) The matter is under examination.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, with reference to answer to clause (*c*), how long it will take for the Director of Public Instruction to come to a decision in this matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say exactly the time it will take."

Alleged refusal of admission to Adi-Dravida boys into the Taluk Board school, Nadupatti.

*714 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravida boys of Nadupatti village (Sankari Taluk Board) were refused admission into the Taluk Board school of the village;

(*b*) whether the villagers complained to the District Educational Officer;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer has replied that the school will be shifted to some other place; and

(*d*) what steps have been taken in connexion with this matter by the President, Taluk Board, and the District Educational Officer?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) A building which will be accessible to Adi-Dravidas is to be erected for the school.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to answer (*d*), may I know how long it will take to complete the building?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think that the building will be completed at the end of the next financial year."

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Action taken on the report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee.

* 715 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee submitted their report to the Government; and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the report and decided to take any action upon it?

A.—(*a*) The report was received by the Government in April 1927.
(*b*) It is still under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I enquire why the Government are taking such a long time for the consideration of the report?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It deals with the reorganization of the whole question of secondary education; we have to take considerable trouble over the matter."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I ask when they will finish their consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I hope orders will issue during the course of the next month."

Number of schools in South Arcot giving instruction in spinning and weaving.

* 716 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of schools (1) secondary, (2) higher elementary and (3) lower secondary under the management of the District Board or the Taluk Boards or Municipalities in South Arcot in which spinning and weaving are taught;

(*b*) what the capital expenditure on this branch of teaching comes to in the whole of the district; and

(*c*) the quantity of material produced as (1) yarn and (2) as cloth in these institutions in 1927–1928?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but will call for it.

Local Boards

Conversion of the Dornal Road into a trunk road.

* 717 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: With reference to the answer to question No. 149 answered on 5th September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the conversion of the Dornal road into a trunk road and, if so, what it is?

A.—The Government are unable to hold out any hopes of being able to convert the Dornal road into a trunk road in the near future.

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Alleged theft of furniture of the Adi-Dravida school at Marinampalle.

*718 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the furniture of the Taluk Board Adi-Dravida school at Marinampalle (Sankari Taluk Board) was stolen at night by caste Hindus and burnt;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Adi-Dravida teacher lost some personal property left in the school premises; and

(c) what action, if any, was taken by the President of the Taluk Board in respect of this school?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A copy of the report [a] received from the President, Taluk Board, Sankari, on the subject is placed on the table. The Government have no further information about the matter.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know the reasons for the furniture being stolen and burnt?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think it is pure caste prejudice."

Amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act.

*719 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the expenses incurred by the Government in preparing the draft Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act;

(b) the steps taken by the Government after eliciting opinion from the local boards;

(c) the reasons for the delay on the part of the Government in introducing a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act;

(d) whether the Government propose to do away with nominations altogether in their proposed Bill; and

(e) when the Government propose to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act?

A.—(a) An expenditure of Rs. 2,576-9-0 was incurred in preparing the draft Bills to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. It is not possible to state the exact expenditure incurred in connexion with each of the two Bills separately.

(b) & (c) Opinions of local boards were required to be submitted before 15th July 1928. Many local boards did not reply within that date. The Bill with the replies received up to date was placed before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee at a meeting held on 15th October 1928.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 562.

(e) The Bill will be introduced as soon as its provisions are finally settled.

[a] Printed as Appendix I at page 269 infra.

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, in what respect such a large sum of money was spent for the drafting of the Bill ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For the staff of the Law Drafting Under Secretary and special establishment that was provided for the drafting of the Bill."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it proposed to continue the special staff, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Bifurcation of the Tindivanam and Tirukkoyilur Taluk Boards.

*720 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have, in deference to the views of a large number of local bodies, abandoned the idea of abolishing taluk boards ;

(*b*) if the answer be in the affirmative, whether the Government will consider the advisability of bifurcating the Tindivanam and Tirukkoyilur Taluk Boards in South Arcot district ;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that last year the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board passed a unanimous resolution in favour of bifurcating that board and whether the same was also approved by the South Arcot District Board ; and

(*d*) whether the Government intend to give effect to that resolution ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not yet come to a decision on the question of the abolition of taluk boards.

(*c*) Resolutions of the taluk board and district board on the subject were communicated to Government in February 1927.

(*d*) There is no such intention at present.

Municipal Councils

Election to the third ward of the Peddapur municipality.

*721 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the term of membership of M.R.Ry. Muppana China Veeraraju Garu, Municipal Chairman, Peddapur, expires at the end of October this year ;

(*b*) whether he stood for election for the third ward this year ;

(*c*) whether the vice-chairman in virtue of his powers under the Act and under the election rules arranged for the said election to be held on 10th October 1928, appointed the polling officer and made all the arrangements for the election ;

(*d*) whether in the morning of the day of election, the chairman appointed another councillor as delegate to conduct the elections ;

(*e*) whether the vice-chairman subsequently turned up and seeing that the polling officer was absent for unavoidable reasons notified that the election was postponed ;

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(*f*) whether the chairman-delegate proceeded with the election;

(*g*) whether the time for election was notified as 7 a.m. and whether the election actually began at 7-30 a.m.; and

(*h*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of cancelling the election and directing a re-election for the said ward?

A.—(*a*) The term of office of the chairman apparently expired at noon on 1st November 1928.

(*b*) *to* (*g*) According to the information received by Government the facts appear to be correctly stated in these clauses.

(*h*) The Government have ordered a fresh poll for the third ward.

Inclusion of the Central Jail and Police Recruit School, Coimbatore, within municipal limits.

*722 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a resolution dated the 5th June 1928 from the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, requesting that the decision communicated in G.O. No. 2133 L., dated 14th May 1928, be reconsidered;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the desirability of including within municipal limits the Central Jail and Police Recruit School which are surrounded by municipal lands on all sides has been pressed by the municipality and the public of Coimbatore several times; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any intention of reconsidering the matter and, if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government see no reason to reconsider the matter.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With regard to answer (*a*), may I know whether the Government have not received any resolution, whatever the date may be, from the Coimbatore Municipality on this matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The answer is given in clause (*a*)."

Division of Bezwada municipality into 21 wards.

*723-A Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that, on the application of some of the citizens and councillors, the Government was pleased to pass a Government Order in 1924 that the Bezwada municipality may be divided into 21 wards and whether the Council also passed a resolution promising to give effect to it immediately; if so, why it has not been still given effect to and what action the Government have taken or proposed to take to enforce their order;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in the voters' lists of various wards there are not more than 50 or 60 voters;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that six councillors will have to be elected in September 1928 with voters' lists of only 50 or 60 voters;

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(*d*) whether there are now 21 elected councillors for the 10 wards ; and

(*e*) whether instead of having 10 big wards the Government will be pleased to direct once again that Bezwada municipality be divided into 21 wards immediately as per Government Order in 1924 and to have elections accordingly ?

A.—(*a*) In 1923 in consequence of an increase in the number of elective seats on the Municipal Council from 18 to 21, the Government requested the Chairman to arrange for a division of the town into 21 wards. The Chairman promised to take steps accordingly, but when the matter came before the Council, the latter considered that the division of the town into 21 wards was unnecessary, and asked for a reconsideration of the order. A counter-representation from certain municipal councillors urging the division of the municipality into 21 wards was received in 1924. On reconsideration the Government finally decided that the number of wards should remain at ten as more convenient topographically and from an electoral point of view as division into 21 wards would reduce the number of voters in each ward to an undesirable extent.

(*b*) Only in two wards the number of voters is below 60.

(*c*) Six councillors were elected in September 1928 in six wards but in only one of these wards was the number of voters below 60. A number of voters have been temporarily disfranchised in the current year by the non-payment of taxes. In 1927–28 there was no ward containing less than 160 voters.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The power to divide municipalities into wards has been delegated to Collectors.

Alleged refusal of the Bezwada Municipal Chairman to read the welcome address to His Excellency the Governor.

* 723-B *Q.*—The Zamindar of Mirzapuram : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Bezwada Municipal Council passed a unanimous resolution for giving a welcome address to His Excellency the Governor when he visited Bezwada on 5th December 1927 in connexion with the first Convocation of the Andhra University ;

(*b*) whether the address was read by the Chairman of the Council, if not, why not ;

(*c*) whether he had refused to read the address at the previous visit of His Excellency also ; and

(*d*) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The address was not read by the Chairman as he was absent at Masulipatam in connexion with the inquiry into petitions filed against him in connexion with his election to the Legislative Council.

(*c*) No. It was arranged that the Vice-Chairman should read the address.

(*d*) The Government do not consider that any action is called for.

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Books and Publications

Alleged seizure by the Police of Bharathi's works in the Hindi Prachar Sabha office, Triplicane.

*724-A *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the office of Hindi Prachar Sabha, Triplicane, and a book shop in the city were searched recently and that several copies of the works of the late Subrahmanya Bharathi were seized;

(*b*) what was the immediate cause which led to this action;

(*c*) whether Government are aware that the songs, etc., included in the volumes recently seized were printed some 20 years ago and were in wide circulation all these years;

(*d*) whether Government can point out any new or additional literary matter in these volumes which the Government think fit to be suppressed;

(*e*) whether Government are aware that the widow and other survivors of the late Subrahmanya Bharathi are very poor and that such seizure of a large number of volumes would hit them badly; and

(*f*) whether Government will consider the question of restoring the seized volumes to the owners on their undertaking to blot out the new matter, if any, objected to by Government?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An order of forfeiture issued by the Government of Burma under section 99-A, Criminal Procedure Code.

(*c*) No.

(*e*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) & (*f*) The application filed by the Superintendent of the Hindi Prachar Press, Triplicane, against the order of forfeiture issued by the Government of Burma is before the High Court. The Government can make no pronouncement till this has been disposed of.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"As regards the answer to clause (*c*), have the Government made any attempt to get the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Why Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because the Government are not in any way interested."

Objectionable poems in the Bharathi's poetical works.

*724-B *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the objectionable poems in the first two volumes of Bharathi's poetical works which, in their opinion, justify the order of proscription?

A.—The application filed by the Superintendent of the Hindi Prachar Press, Triplicane, against the order of forfeiture issued by the Government of Burma is before the High Court. The Government can make no pronouncement till this has been disposed of.

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Action taken on the adjournment motion regarding Bharathi's poems.

* 724-C Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has taken or proposes to take any action on the adjournment motion carried in the Council on 9th October 1928 regarding the seizure by the Police of the poems of Subrahmanya Bharathi; and

(*b*) if so, what it is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have issued instructions to the Police not to make any seizures till further orders. They do not propose to take any further action until the High Court has disposed of the application filed by the Superintendent of the Hindi Prachar Press, Triplicane, against the order of forfeiture issued by the Government of Burma.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Now that orders have been issued to suspend seizure of these books, will the Government return the copies seized already?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Not till the decision of the High Court is known."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why the hon. the Law Member says that he cannot return the copies in view of the fact that he has issued orders not to make any more seizures till further orders?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is an argument."

Correspondence between this Government and the Burma Government regarding Bharathi's songs.

* 724-D Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any correspondence regarding Bharathi's songs between this Government and the Burma Government before the latter ordered forfeiture of the said songs; and

(*b*) if so, whether Government will be pleased to place that correspondence on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Action taken on the adjournment motion regarding Bharathi's songs.

* 724-E Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the adjournment motion carried in the Legislative Council on 9th October 1928 regarding the action of the City Police in forfeiting copies of the books containing the songs of the late Mr. C. Subrahmanya Bharathi;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to cancel the order of forfeiture and return the books to the publishers; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 724-C.

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Action taken on the adjournment motion regarding Bharathi's songs.

* 724-F *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps, if any, Government have taken to give effect to the adjournment motion carried in this Council on 9th October 1928, regarding the seizure of copies of Bharathi's songs by the Police ;

(*b*) whether the opinion of the House and the proceedings of the debate on the subject have been communicated to the Government of Burma ; and

(*c*) whether there has been any correspondence on the subject between this Government and the Burma Government since 9th October 1928 ; and, if so, whether Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have issued instructions to the Police not to make any seizures till further orders.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) In connexion with the application filed in the High Court by the Superintendent of the Hindi Prachar Press, Triplicane, this Government asked the Government of Burma for instructions regarding the conduct of the case. They stated in reply that the application should be opposed.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Madras Government have communicated the opinion of this House in this matter to the Government of Burma ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Why not, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the Government do not consider it necessary."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know why the Government asked for instructions from the Government of Burma with regard to the suit pending before the High Court ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It was on the notification of the Burma Government that the Madras Police took action."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether, when suits are filed against this Government in the local High Court, it is usual to get instructions from another local Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In this particular case the action of the Madras Police was based on the action of the Burma Government ; therefore this Government thought it necessary to take instructions from the Burma Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :— " May I ask whether the Government have decided to oppose the application in the High Court ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes ; at the instance of the Burma Government this Government have decided to oppose the application."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have consulted their own law officers as to the desirability and the validity of opposing the petition in the High Court ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Why, Sir, were they not consulted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because they are acting purely on the instructions of the Burma Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I enquire whether, in case the Madras Government lost the case before the High Court, the Burma Government is going to foot the Bill ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : —" That question will be considered hereafter."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether this Government have applied its mind to the seditious character of the poems ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question whether the poems are seditious or not, is *sub judice*."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that what may be objectionable in a particular place under the conditions prevailing there may not be objectionable in another place ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have answered more than once that this Government are acting purely on the instructions of the Burma Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the instructions of the Government of Burma to this Government are to oppose the application in the High Court on the ground that the whole book must be treated as seditious or only certain passages and if so, which passages ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Their instructions are to oppose the application."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What may be objectionable in Burma may not be objectionable in Madras."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Madras Government are opposing the application purely because the Burma Government wanted them to do so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask if the Government are taking the position in the High Court that the two books should entirely be proscribed or any portions thereof and if so, which portions ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is left to the legal advisers who appear for the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Of which Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The legal advisers of this Government."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Have the Government no independent view in the matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Absolutely none ; they have not considered the question at all."

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Criminal Justice

Appointment of Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in Ganjam.

*725-A Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state— 11-45 a.m.

(*a*) whether there is any Government Order or practice that the same person should not be appointed as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in the same Court or district for the third term, i.e., continuously for nine years;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu has been appointed for the third time as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in Ganjam;

(*c*) what are the special qualifications and special achievements of Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor to appoint him again for a third term; and

(*d*) whether the recommending authorities in the district consulted any of the vakils or the Bar Association before pushing in of the recommendation of Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The practice is generally as suggested in the question.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Both the District Magistrate and the District and Sessions Judge recommended him as best qualified for the appointment.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I ask if the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the District Judge, Ganjam, as regards the number of eligible pleaders and advocates in the Ganjam bar for the place of Public Prosecutor?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government will consider my friend's suggestion, Sir, when the time for the next appointment comes."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know then what is the good of this rule of ordinarily not selecting a man for the third time if the best man is to be always appointed? The rule implies that if the man is qualified, though not the best, he is to be appointed?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is arguing."

Appointment of Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in Ganjam before the expiry of his term of office.

*725-B Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the last term of Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in Ganjam expired;

(*b*) when the report of the District Magistrate reached the Government about the vacancy and when the Government passed orders reappointing Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu;

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(*c*) the reasons why the Government were in a hurry to make the appointment before the term of Mr. T. Pattabhiramayya actually expired ; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Mr. W. O. Newsam wrote a demi-official letter to the then Law Member to expedite passing orders about his appointment ?

A.—(*a*) 17th June 1928.

(*b*) & (*c*) The recommendations of the District Magistrate and the District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, were submitted to Government on the 16th April 1928, as the District and Sessions Judge would be away when the office of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor was to terminate, namely, during the recess of his Court which commenced on the 30th April 1928. The orders of Government thereon were passed on the 17th April 1928.

(*d*) No.

Forests

Appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of ryots in forest areas.

* 726 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of the ryots in forest areas in accordance with the resolution passed in the Council on the 6th September 1928 ?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 559 on 12th October 1928. The matter is still under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the appointment of the committee itself is under consideration or the terms of reference ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : —" The appointment of the committee itself is under consideration."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know how long it will be under consideration ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir."

Railways

Schemes for the extension of railway communications by the South Arcot District Board.

* 727 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Board of South Arcot has any and if so, what interest in the profits, control and administration of the new railway line opened between Cuddalore and Vriddachalam ; and

(*b*) whether the District Board of South Arcot had at any time put forth any scheme or schemes to extend the railway communications on its own responsibility within the district, and if so, what became of such schemes eventually ?

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A.—(*a*) The District Board has agreed to guarantee the Railway Board against loss, if any, arising out of the construction and working of the line. The repayment to the District Board of the guarantee paid by it will be a first charge on any net profits that may be derived from the line should it prove remunerative. The District Board has no control over the line or its administration.

(*b*) Within the last 25 years, the District Board proposed the construction of the following lines out of its funds:—

(1) Cuddalore-Vriddhachalam.
(2) Ulundurpet to Chinnasalem *via* Kallakurichi.
(3) Extension of No. (2) to the district frontier.
(4) Cuddalore-Pondicherry.

Items (2) and (3) did not materialise.

Item (1) has been constructed by the Government of India.

Item (4) has been included in the Railway programme and will be constructed from Imperial funds.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"In regard to item (4) in clause (*b*), may I know when the line will be taken up for actual construction I mean the Cuddalore-Pondicherry line?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"It depends upon the railway programme. I cannot say."

Labour

Action taken on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

*728 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee?

A.—The recommendations of the Unemployment Committee which relate mainly to educational reforms and the popularizing of agriculture as a means of livelihood are under the consideration of the departments concerned. Final decisions have not yet been made.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know when the Government will come to a decision in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not possible for me to say at present."

Police

Alleged interference of the Police in the Calicut municipal elections.

*729 *Q.*—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaints made by the nationalist as well as the moderate and loyalist papers in Calicut about the repeated and improper interference by the Police of Calicut in the municipal elections there;

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(*b*) whether Mr. C. Krishnan, the Editor of the *Mitavadi*, had made any such complaint to the local authorities and whether any enquiry has been made thereon ; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of warning the Calicut Police against such interference in future ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Government are unaware of any necessity for such a warning.

Floods

Floods in the Vizagapatam district.

* 730-A *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of villages in the Vizagapatam district affected by the recent rains and floods ;

(*b*) whether the floods were the result of the rains in the hills or whether they were also due to the breaches of any tanks ;

(*c*) the extent of damage with reference to

(i) loss of human life,

(ii) loss of cattle,

(iii) loss of crops,

(iv) loss of houses,

(v) loss of roads and communications,

(vi) loss of irrigation sources ;

(*d*) whether the Government have received any reports from the local officers about the damage and if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table ;

(*e*) whether any relief measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to give relief in the affected area ; and

(*f*) whether the Government have sanctioned any contributions towards relief of the affected area in the Vizagapatam district ?

A.—(*a*) 'Affected' is a somewhat general term. The Collector's report mentions places where serious damage was caused by the floods.

(*b*) *to* (*f*) The hon. Member is referred to the report [a] of the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 7th November 1928, and the Government orders [a] on the subject that have been placed on the table of the House.

Damages by floods in Peddapur, Tuni and other taluks in East Godavari district.

* 730-B *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether on account of the recent rain and floods there was heavy damage in the Peddapur, Pithapur, Tuni, Cocanada and Ramachandrapur taluks of the East Godavari district ;

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(*b*) whether the inundation was due to the breaches of any tank and if so which;

(*c*) whether the breaches were involuntary or purposely caused by the people for letting out water;

(*d*) the number and names of villages evacuated and those partially affected;

(*e*) the extent of the crops submerged and washed away;

(*f*) the extent of loss in live-stock;

(*g*) the extent of roads breached or otherwise damaged; and

(*h*) the extent of damage caused by the interception of village communications and roads?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*g*) The Collector's report,[a] dated 9th November 1928, which has been placed on the table of the House, contains the latest information that has been received on the various matters referred to.

(*h*) The Government are unable to estimate consequential damage of this character.

Damage to crops by floods in the East Godavari district.

*730-C *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that crops in certain villages have been completely damaged in the Cocanada, Pithapur, Tuni, Peddapur and Ramachandrapur taluks of the East Godavari district on account of the recent rains and floods;

(*b*) whether a detailed report of the extent of damage done to the crops on account of the recent rains and floods has been received by the Government; and if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to grant remission of land revenue and water-tax to the affected lands?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the report[a] of the Collector of East Godavari, dated 9th November 1928, which has been placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) Remissions if necessary will be granted in accordance with the rules on the subject.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know if the Government are aware, with reference to the damage caused by the recent floods, that large tracts of land have been sanded up? Will they call for a report in the matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"If large tracts of land have been sanded up, they will get remission. I do not know why the hon. Member puts this question."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Because the reports already published do not mention this?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Instructions will be issued in the matter of remission."

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Extent of damages by floods in Cocanada.

*730-D Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of streets in the City of Cocanada and its suburbs that suffered on account of the Yeleru floods during the recent rains;

(*b*) the number of houses that were washed and the number of those that collapsed; and

(*c*) the extent of damage caused to goods and timber stocked in factories and warehouses?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not the details asked for. The Collector has been asked to report them if he has collected such information or to report such estimates as it is practicable to make.

Widening of the Yeleru bridge at Cocanada.

*730-E Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, with reference to the answer given to question No. 1406 answered on 25th January 1928, the Government are considering any scheme for the effective drainage of water; and

(*b*) whether, in view of the immense inundation experienced this year, the Government will take steps to concert measures sufficient not only to drain away the water in normal times but also to drain away the large quantity of inundation water during the period of north-east monsoon which has to pass along Yeleru every year?

A.—(*a*) No such scheme has so far been devised.

(*b*) So far it has not been found practicable to devise measures as suggested. The question will be again investigated in connexion with the recent floods but the prospects of finding a workable plan are not bright.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"I take it, Sir, that the answer to clause (*b*) of the question is that a scheme will be considered to drain the water?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"We have directed the matter to be investigated, Sir."

Extent of damages by floods in the East Godavari district.

*730 F Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of damages caused by the recent rains in the East Godavari district;

(*b*) the number of families that have been rendered homeless;

(*c*) the value of the various crops that have been submerged in the flood;

(*d*) the action taken by the Government to give relief to the sufferers; and

(*e*) the amount that the Government propose to spend thereon?

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A.—(*a*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the report [a] of the Collector of East Godavari, dated 9th November 1928, and the Government orders [a] on the subject that have been placed on the table of the House.

(*b*) The number of houses that have fallen is about 4,459. The Government have no information as to the number of families that have been rendered homeless.

Damages by floods in the Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts.

*730-G *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of the damage caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts to the people especially the agriculturists;

(*b*) the extent and nature of the help given by the State so far to relieve the consequent distress; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to institute an inquiry into the causes of these disasters by flood and ascertain how far they are preventable, and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reports [a] and the Government orders [a] on the subject which have been placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) So far as the information received by the Government goes, the floods and the consequent damage were the direct result of abnormally heavy rain. The Government therefore at present do not see that any useful result can be expected from an enquiry such as that suggested.

Relief to the people affected by floods in the East Godavari district.

*730-H *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in connexion with the devastation caused by rains and inundation in the East Godavari district—

(*a*) what steps the Government have decided to take to give relief to

(i) people who are rendered homeless on account of the houses being washed away or collapsing,

(ii) people whose cattle are washed away,

(iii) people who suffered by reason of the crops being washed away or otherwise devastated, and

(iv) people whose goods and merchandise were washed away, submerged or otherwise deteriorated;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to take up any works already sanctioned as famine-relief works and thereby give relief to the working classes; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to sanction a special grant for relief in the distressed area?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the report [a] of the Collector of East Godavari, dated 9th November 1928, and the Government orders [a] on the subject that have been placed on the table of the House.

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(*b*) The Government do not consider that such a course is necessary. The carrying out of repairs to the damaged works should provide employment to all who need it.

Land Acquisition

Extension of the village of Attaiyampatti in Salem taluk.

* 731 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether petitions were received by the Collector of Salem from the Adi-Dravida villagers of Attaiyampatti (Salem taluk) to acquire a few acres of the surrounding land for village extension as at present the village is overcrowded;

(*b*) whether he is aware that three and four families are dumped in each single-roomed hut and that the caste Hindus have fenced the village; and

(*c*) what steps the Collector of Salem has so far taken in these matters?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information about the case. A copy of the question and answer is being sent to the Collector of Salem.

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for a report and place it on the table of this House?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"Report on what point, Sir? Will the hon. Member kindly let me know on what point he wants a report?"

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Whether there is a real difficulty for the depressed classes in getting lands for living?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I shall do so, if the hon. Member wishes it; but we will merely know what I am afraid we all know already."

Land Revenue

Cultivation of crops in Markapur taluk from April to September 1928.

* 732 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in regard to the villages in the Dornal, Dupad and Markapur firkas of the Markapur taluk and Venkatadripalem and Kolukula villages of the Yerragondapalem firka of the same taluk in the Kurnool district—

(*a*) what the rainfall was from the 1st of April 1928 to the 15th of September 1928;

(*b*) what the crops sown were between these dates;

(*c*) what the area sown was for every crop;

(*d*) what the percentage of such area was to the average extent of area under each crop; and

(*e*) whether any part of the cultivated area has been re-tilled and if so, how much?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the District Gazettes for the period, where he will find reported the rainfall recorded at Markapur. In regard to the rainfall in the villages referred to and the particulars called for in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*),

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information is not available in any existing return or report and would have to be specially compiled from the village accounts. The Government regret they do not know of any reason that would justify their ordering such compilation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether about the end of September the Collector in his weather report mentioned that in these particular firkas there was want of necessary rain for the crops? Are the Government aware of that? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot say from memory, Sir."

Cultivation of crops in Pattikonda taluk from April to September 1928.

* 733 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in regard to every village of the Pattikonda and Maddikara firkas of the Pattikonda taluk—

(*a*) what the rainfall was from the 1st of April up to the 15th of September 1928 ;

(*b*) what area was cultivated up to the 15th of September 1928 under each crop ;

(*c*) whether any area was recultivated during the period from 1st April to the 15th of September 1928 and, if so, what the extent of the area was ; and

(*d*) what the average area is that is usually cultivated during this season under each crop ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the District Gazettes for the period, where he will find reported the rainfall recorded at the rain-gauge station of Pattikonda. In regard to the rainfall in the other villages referred to and to the particulars called for in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), information is not available in any existing return or report and would have to be specially compiled from the village accounts. The Government regret they do not know of any reason that would justify their ordering such compilation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to find out if the fact stated by me is true and if that is true, whether they will make enquiries as to the conditions of the season in those areas ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If it is suggested that we should make a special enquiry as to the state of the season, the answer is ' yes '."

Revision of the South Kanara District Manual.

* 734 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the South Kanara District Manual was last published ; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to revise it and make it up to date ?

A.—(*a*) In 1894 and 1895.

(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 312 given at the meeting of 8th September 1928.

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Minor Irrigation

Transfer of minor irrigation supervisors.

* 735 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any practice at present of transferring minor irrigation supervisors from one district to another and, if so, how many of them have been transferred within the last five years and if not, why;

(*b*) if there is no such practice or rule, whether the Government have any objection to consider the desirability of making a rule that no supervisors should remain in the same district for more than three years; and

(*c*) how many supervisors have remained in the same district as supervisors for more than (1) five years, (2) ten years and (3) fifteen years?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) Collectors are competent to appoint Minor Irrigation supervisors. The Government have no information how many supervisors have been transferred from district to district or have remained in the same district for any length of time.

(*b*) There is no rule preventing the transfer of Minor Irrigation supervisors from one district to another at any time. The Government are not aware of the necessity for making a rule as suggested. It would seem on the contrary to be an advantage that a man should remain long in an area where his accumulated experience and local knowledge would be useful.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*c*), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for information if there has been even one transfer of such a nature?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not see any object in doing so."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to clause (*b*), may I know which authority has to transfer these people if there is no rule preventing it?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The Board of Revenue."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the hon. Member is taking steps to see that no man in all the departments under him is transferred from his district so that his experience and knowledge may not be lost to that district?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir; the same considerations do not apply to all departments."

Public Service

Total savings effected by Government Orders regarding unpassed men in public service.

* 736 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what is the total saving in money effected by Government from the time the several Government Orders on the question of unpassed men in public service were enforced, and what is the amount thus saved in each department of Government?

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A.—The hon. Member does not state the precise Government Orders he has in mind. The various orders passed on the subject of unpassed men had not as any part of their object the effecting of "savings". The position was that the already existing rules governing the recruitment, pay and promotion of unpassed men had been to a considerable extent disregarded or misunderstood by the various departments and it was therefore necessary to restate and enforce them. It cannot therefore be correctly said that any "saving" was effected by these orders.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"It cannot be said that no saving has been effected at all all these years? Was there really no saving effected all these years?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That is asking the same question in another form; and the same answer applies."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"It is stated here that 'rules governing . . . unpassed men had been to a considerable extent disregarded or misunderstood . . . and it was therefore necessary to restate and enforce them.' Is it on account of the want of merit of the men or want of efficiency in the departments that the Government considered it necessary to restate and enforce the rules?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The answer is already on paper."

Extension of the privileges now conceded to depressed classes to those who had entered service as Indian Christians, etc.

* 737 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that members of the depressed classes entered into educational institutions and Government services, stating that they were caste Hindus or Indian Christians to save despicability as untouchables; and

(*b*) when such students or men in service declare their real caste and religion, whether Government propose to alter its records that they may get the concessions and privileges granted to the depressed classes at present?

A.—(*a*) No such cases have been brought to notice.

(*b*) The case will be considered when it arises.

Revenue Establishments

Appointment of an additional Treasury Deputy Collector to the Chatrapur Treasury.

* 738-A Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how long the Berhampur division will be under a Deputy Collector, being a division usually held by a member of the Indian Civil Service;

(*b*) the reasons for appointing an additional Treasury Deputy Collector to the Chatrapur Treasury;

(*c*) whether Mr. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu has too much other revenue work to need assistance;

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(*d*) whether the District Collector recommended the appointment of an additional Treasury Officer to assist Mr. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu and the reasons for such recommendations ;

(*e*) whether an additional Treasury Deputy Collector was ever appointed before for Chatrapur Treasury ;

(*f*) what is the amount of money transacted during the last two years 1925–26 and 1926-27 at Chatrapur Treasury and what is the extent of the same in the previous five years ;

(*g*) whether the Government are aware that there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Berhampur ; and

(*h*) whether all financial transactions could not be done by and through the Bank and abolish the Treasury at Chatrapur ?

A.—(*a*) An I.C.S. officer has since been posted to Berhampur division.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Mr. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu referred to in clause (*c*) is the permanent Treasury Deputy Collector, Ganjam. An additional Deputy Collector was required for a period of two months from 1st September 1928 to relieve the permanent Treasury Deputy Collector to enable him to conduct the annual inspection of the sub-treasuries in the district. Sriman D. Mahanty Mahasayo was accordingly posted as additional Treasury Deputy Collector, Ganjam, for this purpose.

(*e*) Yes. An additional Treasury Deputy Collector is usually appointed whenever the permanent Treasury Deputy Collector is engaged on the inspection of sub-treasuries.

(*f*)—

Year.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1920-21	1,35,54,810	2	8	1,35,16,815	14	4
1921-22	1,35,13,800	5	8	1,35,72,836	2	1
1922-23	1,28,62,799	5	5	1,29,84,100	10	5
1923-24	1,73,36,416	4	8	1,74,44,026	5	0
1924-25	2,04,08,271	6	10	2,04,87,806	8	8
1925-26	2,00,34,488	7	0	2,00,77,574	14	9
1926-27	2,08,89,870	1	0	2,09,12,057	2	6

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) No. The Bank only receives Government dues and makes disbursements for Government. It does not maintain the necessary special accounts or conduct the audit required by Government. The establishment of a branch of the Imperial Bank at a district headquarters does not enable Government to abolish a treasury. It only results in the reduction of the treasury branch and leaves unaffected the audit and account branches under the Treasury Deputy Collector.

Tenure of the present Deputy Collector in charge of the Ganjam Treasury in Chatrapur.

*738-B Q.—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how long the present Deputy Collector in charge of Ganjam Treasury has been in Chatrapur ; and

(*b*) for how long the Berhampur division will be under Deputy Collector, a division usually held by a member of the Indian Civil Service ?

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A.—(*a*) The present Treasury Deputy Collector, Ganjam, has been in charge of the Ganjam Treasury from 20th August 1924 with short breaks on account of leave.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 738-A.

Appointment of an additional Treasury Deputy Collector to Chatrapur Treasury.

* 738-C *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for appointing an additional Treasury Deputy Collector to the Chatrapur Treasury;

(*b*) whether an additional Treasury Deputy Collector was ever appointed before for Chatrapur Treasury;

(*c*) what is the amount of money transacted during the last two years 1925-26 and 1926-27 at Chatrapur Treasury and what is the extent of the same in the previous five years;

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Berhampur; and

(*e*) why all financial transactions could not be done by and through the Imperial Bank thereby abolishing the Treasury at Chatrapur?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (*b*) and (*e*) to (*h*) of question No. 738-A.

Deputy Tahsildars in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Guntur districts.

* 739-A *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number, qualifications and the community to which the acting and permanent Deputy Tahsildars in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Guntur districts belong;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is great disproportion between Brahman and non-Brahman Deputy Tahsildars in the district of Ganjam; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take steps to recruit and promote qualified non-Brahmans as Deputy Tahsildars in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Guntur districts?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the Revenue Establishment lists of the districts corrected up to 1st April 1928 which are available for reference in the Secretariat Library.

(*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 613, Public, dated 16th September 1921, and to G.O. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922, regarding communal representation in the Public Service. These Government Orders have been published. Rules to regulate recruitment to the subordinate services are under the consideration of Government and in that connexion Government will consider whether the rules should provide for the recruitment of different communities provided qualified persons are available. Such rules however will not be confined to the district mentioned in the question nor to the community mentioned.

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Acting and permanent Tahsildars in Ganjam district.

* 739-B *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number, qualifications and the community to which each of the acting and permanent Deputy Tahsildars in the Ganjam district belongs;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to take steps to recruit and promote qualified non-Brahmans as Deputy Tahsildars in the Ganjam district; and

(*c*) the number and communities of Tahsildars in the Ganjam district, acting and permanent?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 739-A.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 739-A.

Selection of a probationary revenue inspector in Ganjam district.

* 740-A *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Ganjam district called for applications in the district gazette for the selection of a probationary revenue inspector;

(*b*) how many applications there were for the place and what are the communities they belong to; and

(*c*) whether the District Collector personally met the applicants and examined them or appointed a committee to examine the fitness of the candidates?

A.—(*a*) Yes—in the *Ganjam District Gazette* for July 1928.

(*b*) Nineteen—

2 Oriya Brahmans.
2 Oriya non-Brahmans.
7 Telugu Brahmans.
1 Christian.
1 Muhammadan.
6 Telugu non-Brahmans.

(*c*) The Collector saw those of the candidates who presented themselves in person. He did not appoint a committee.

Selection of a probationary revenue inspector in Ganjam.

* 740-B *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Ganjam district called for applications in the district gazette for selection of a probationary revenue inspector;

(*b*) if so, how many applications there were for the place and what were the communities they belonged to;

(*c*) whether the District Collector personally met the applicants and examined them or appointed a committee to examine the fitness of the candidates;

(*d*) the necessary qualifications for a probationary revenue inspector;

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(*e*) whether the son of Mr. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, a native of Godavari West, was appointed by the District Collector as probationary revenue inspector in the Ganjam district; and

(*f*) what are the superior qualifications of this candidate over other candidates; and whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 740-A.

(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*b*) of the question No. 1344 asked in the Legislative Council on 10th February 1926.

(*e*) M.R.Ry. D. Basavaraju, B.A., son of M.R.Ry. D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector, Ganjam, was appointed as probationary revenue inspector.

(*f*) The Collector considered this candidate to be the most suitable of the applicants. The information given to these questions has been reported by Collector in reply to a call from Government for a report.

Public Service

Communal representation in public service.

*740-C *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in supersession or in modification of the existing Government Orders on the subject any fresh orders have been issued or are proposed to be issued by this Government regulating either recruitment to, or promotion in Government services on communal grounds;

(*b*) if so, the terms or principles of those orders; and

(*c*) the reasons why such orders have been or are proposed to be issued?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) In 1921 the Government accepted at the instance of the Legislative Council the principle that the several communities should find representation in the public service and issued orders that officers making appointments should follow this principle. Orders were also issued for the compilation and presentation of returns to this House showing the result of these instructions. It has been repeatedly asserted in this House and outside it that these orders have been ineffective and inoperative and it is a fact that the returns compiled to exhibit the effect of the orders do not show that there has been much change in practice in the years since the order was issued. Accordingly when considering the rules to be framed under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926, for regulating the conditions of service of Provincial and subordinate services and special posts the question of giving effect to the orders referred to above has also been dealt with. In the case of those services where the requirement of special or technical qualifications does not make any rule of communal recruitment unworkable, it has generally been prescribed that recruitment shall be regulated by the following rules:

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(1) (*a*) If qualified and suitable candidates are available in each community officers shall be appointed so that the proportion of appointments made from each community may, out of every 12 posts, be as follows :—

Non-Brahmans (Hindu)	5
Brahmans	2
Muhammadans	2
Anglo-Indians and Christians (including Europeans)	2
Others (including depressed classes) ...	1
Total ...	12

(*b*) such appointments shall be made in the following order :—

(1) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(2) Muhammadan.
(3) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(4) Anglo-Indian or Christian.
(5) Brahman.
(6) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(7) Others (depressed classes).
(8) Non-Brahmin (Hindu).
(9) Muhammadan.
(10) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(11) Anglo-Indian or Christian.
(12) Brahman.

(*c*) If a qualified and suitable candidate of a particular community is not forthcoming in the turn allotted to that community the appointment shall be made of a candidate belonging to the next community specified in clause (*b*) above if he is otherwise qualified and suitable for appointment, and a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to the former community will have a preferential claim to appointment on the next occasion when it is made.

(2) The starting point of the rotation laid down in paragraph (1) (*b*) shall be determined by the last appointment made at the date of the order, e.g., if the last appointment was of a Non-Brahman (Hindu) the rotation will be considered to have begun at No. (1), if a Muhammadan at No. (2), if an Anglo-Indian or Christian at No. (4), if a Brahman at No. (5), if an officer of the depressed classes at No. (7).

The term 'recruitment' covers selection from a subordinate service or transfer from other departments as well as first appointment; but the general rule above does not apply to promotions within a service.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know with regard to the first sentence of the answer whether that principle is or is not modified or intended to be modified by the Government both in theory and in practice, by these circumstances, viz., that other conditions should be equal and minimum standards of efficiency and qualification should be enforced ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is subject to that condition, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Then, Sir, with regard to the next sentence which says : ' it is a fact that the returns compiled to exhibit the effect of the orders do not show that there has been much change in practice in the years since the order was issued ' may I know on what materials this opinion of the Government is based, and whether they will place any facts or figures before this House to show that the Government are justified in this opinion that there has not been much change in practice in the years subsequent to the date of the order ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Based on facts and statements placed on the table."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the next sentence, as regards the powers of this Government to frame, under the Civil Services Delegation Rules, these regulations and conditions of service, may I know whether the Government took the opinion of their legal advisers as to whether the previous sanction of the Government of India was or was not necessary for this Government to frame these rules ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Does the hon. Member refer to the rules that follow, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They are not statutory rules, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is said here : ' Accordingly when considering the rules to be framed under the Civil Services Delegation Rules, 1926, for regulating the conditions of service of provincial and subordinate services and special posts, the question of giving effect to the orders referred to above has also been dealt with . . . and it has generally been prescribed that recruitment shall be regulated by the following rules : ' With regard to these rules which purport to be made by this Government in pursuance of the power vested in them under the Civil Services Delegation Rules, I am asking whether the Government took the opinion of their legal advisers as to whether the previous sanction of the Government of India was or was not necessary in this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The first sentence says : ' when considering the rules to be framed under the Delegation Rules, . . . the question of giving effect to the orders referred to above has also been dealt with '. This was not intended to mean that these rules were made as rules under that delegation ; but that that was the occasion for the consideration of the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know under what power these rules were made by the Local Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The power of making appointments."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to these rules, Sir, governing not only their initial appointments but also, as the second paragraph of the second clause points out, selection appointments and transfer appointments, and with reference to those selection and transfer appointments which govern existing and accruing rights of members of the provincial and subordinate services that are reserved for them under these Delegation Rules and that can be affected only with the previous sanction of the Government of India and with regard to the members who are already there, may I know whether the Government have taken legal opinion as to whether they can, in the exercise of their normal rights of appointment to these services, make these rules affecting such accrued rights? I want to know under what power the Government are acting."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not admit the major premises of the question, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether with regard to this proportion of 5 Non-Brahmans, 2 Brahmans, 2 Muhammadans, 2 Anglo-Indians and Christians including Europeans and others including depressed classes 1, there is any method in this madness, any principle behind it? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may put his question without characterizing it as madness."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am sorry, Sir. I want to know whether there is any principle in this proportion?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The principle is to give representation in proportion, very roughly, to the population."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government have satisfied themselves that these officers who have been superseded will have no claim for compenstaion?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not think the presumption of supersession is correct."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that seniors in particular grades will, in cases of promotion under the new Government Order, have their claims superseded by people below them simply on account of the communal preference? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir; nobody has a claim to be enrolled in a service superior to that he is now in."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am now dealing with the question of promotions in the same service, Sir. This evidently applies to promotion also, if I understand the answer correctly. If in the case of promotions, this order is given effect to, as I take it it will be, I want to know whether in such cases of making promotions on the communal basis, the Government have satisfied themselves that they will not be liable to the officers whose claims are superseded on this account and whether those officers will not be entitled to compensation? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I will invite the hon. Member's attention to the last sentence of the answer, Sir, that 'the general rule above does not apply to promotions within a service."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the time allotted for questions is now over, the Council will take up the next order of the day."

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II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE EMPLOYMENT OF MR. NATARAJAN FOR WATCHING THE MILLS AND BUILDINGS OF THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS.

12 noon.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 20 I beg leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definte matter of urgent public importance, namely, the question of the employment of Mr. Natarajan on Rs. 650 per mensem for merely watching the machinery and buildings of the Carnatic Paper Mills."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I second it, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know what the urgency is?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The whole question arose from the answers now given. We were not aware of the Government spending a sum of Rs. 650 on this appointment."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That may be a recent event. I want to know the urgency of the matter."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The urgency is that Government may take prompt action to stop further payment of money to Mr. Natarajan."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Do you hope to convince the Government?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I hope so, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"At least the House."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Government see no urgency about the matter. In my opinion, the matter is not at all urgent. The Government have permitted Mr. Natarajan to supervise the mill and he has been working at it for more than a month. Therefore, the matter is not at all urgent."

*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"This is the first time we meet after that arrangement. We want to know how the Government are interested in Mr. Natarajan."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the motion is in order. The motion is to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the employment of Mr. Natarajan on Rs. 650 per mensem for merely watching the mills and buildings of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House?

"Since no objection is taken, the hon. Member has the leave of the House and it will be taken up to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

III

THE JAINA SUCCESSION BILL.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Mr. President, I beg to present the Report[a] of the Jaina Succession Bill as amended by the Select Committee and move that the Bill as amended be taken into consideration."

Mr ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"I second it, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Jaina Succession Bill be taken into consideration."

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[a] Printed as Appendix II at pages 259—261 infra.

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The motion was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the clauses of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is that clauses 1 to 6 of the Bill do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the Preamble to the vote of the House. The question is that the preamble do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and adopted.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I beg to move that the Bill be now passed into law. In making this motion I beg to say a few words. This is a piece of social legislation relating in my district to the community of Jains, which numbers at the last census only about 8,153. It has been the desire of this community that they should come under the ordinary Hindu law, whereas at present they are governed by a system of law known as the Aliyasantana law, by which the property goes from a person to his sister and sister's children and not to his wife or son. This is very similar to what is known as the Marumakkattayam law which is prevalent in Malabar. The community, Sir, has been agitating over this matter. Owing to this system they are not able to mix with other Jains in other parts of the country. The House is aware that the Jains in other parts of India are governed, at any rate, by case law and by the ordinary system of Hindu law. So far as case law goes including some decisions of the Privy Council, they are governed by the ordinary Hindu law. Now, they find that they are not able to marry outside their own district, with the result that there is a good deal of endogamy. We find that this small community were once the rulers of the district; even to-day, they are a very wealthy and landed community. I find from the travels of Buchanan in 1801, there were 14,092 Jains out of a total population of 3½ lakhs in the southern division of Kanara but we find a steady deterioration from 1801 up to now. In 1891 they were 10,000, i.e., a loss of 4,000 people, though the population in the district has been always increasing. In 1901, they were only 9,500; in 1911 they were 8,883 and in 1921 they were 8,000 out of a total population of 12½ lakhs. That is, in the course of a century and 20 years they have decreased in population from 14,000 to 8,000, that is very nearly half, with the result that the community has been so much agitated over this question that in 1918 they sent a memorial to the Government to pass some legislation by which they could be brought under the ordinary Hindu law. They also said . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order. At the third reading stage of the Bill he is making a speech appropriate at the first reading stage."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Sir, then, I do not wish to take much time of the House, but I will only say that the community is very thankful to this House for the interest it has taken in this Bill and particularly to Government and more particularly to the hon. the Advocate-General who helped us very much during the Select Committee stage by his amendments. I hope that this House will pass this Bill into law without any dissent."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I second it, Sir."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill be passed into law."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ABKARI ACT, 1886.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to present the Report [a] of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I second it."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, the report of the Select Committee was circulated only on the 22nd November and there is also one other thing, Mr. President, i.e., that the Bill itself was published only in September and three months have to elapse under the provisions of Standing Order No. 44. I take objection, Mr. President, that fourteen days have not elapsed since the circulation of the report of the Select Committee and three months have not elapsed after publication of the Bill. I assure you, Sir, that it is not the object of the Government to put off the consideration of the Bill, and this may be put down for the next sittings. Moreover, I was informed by Mr. Saldanha that he wanted an adjournment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think Government have considered the expediency of raising this objection which is based on the non-expiry of three months time from the date of publication of the Bill and the absence of fifteen days notice of the Select Committee report. If the Government fully realized the expediency of raising the objection based on these grounds I should certainly consider whether I should exercise my discretion one way or the other."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, the Government did consider and that is why the objection is being pressed now."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the inconvenience to Government on account of short notice under both the heads ? I ask for this information as I have to use my discretion after being convinced of the difficulties faced by Government."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The difficulty faced by Government on this occasion is that the Select Committee's report was placed in our hands only on the 22nd and on enquiries made in the Legislative Council office as to whether this Bill would come up for discussion during this meeting, we were informed that the office had not heard anything about it. Of course, there is no rule which requires the author of the Bill to give such notice, but rightly or wrongly, we thought that, as the report of the Select Committee was circulated only on the 22nd, the Bill would not come up for consideration now. Moreover, there are some important points on which Government have to come to some conclusion and I was informed also this morning by the hon. the Mover that he wanted an adjournment."

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 262-265 infra.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT (addressing Mr. Saldanha) :—"Does the hon. Member require an adjournment of the matter?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I don't object to his application for adjournment for this reason. At present, we find that the Select Committee's report was placed only on the 22nd in our hands. And, there are some important papers which were placed before the Select Committee . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We shall go into the question later on. I now want to know whether the hon. Member is in favour of adjournment of the consideration of the Bill"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Since the hon. Mover as well as the Government is in favour of adjournment, I use my discretion in allowing the objection."

V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.a

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, I beg to move that leave be granted for referring the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to a select committee composed of more than fifteen members under Standing Order No. 40 (2)."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the provisions of Standing Order No. 40 (2) be suspended. I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of the following members :—

(1) The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
(2) The hon. the Advocate-General.
(3) Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
(4) ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
(5) ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
(6) ,, K. V. R. Swami.
(7) ,, K. R. Karant
(8) ,, J. A. Davis.
(9) ,, S. Satyamurti.
(10) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
(11) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
(12) Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
(13) ,, Daniel Thomas.
(14) Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
(15) Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
(16) ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
(17) ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
(18) ,, S. Venkiah.
(19) The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
(20) Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
(21) Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
(22) Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I second it, Sir."

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a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1928, as Bill No. 17 of 1928.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion has two aspects, viz., whether the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee and secondly the names of the members of the Select Committee. I wish to know whether the Government propose to oppose the motion of reference to the Select Committee." 12-15 p.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, I want to oppose the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It will be convenient to discuss the question of reference to a select committee first."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I was rather taken by surprise by my hon. Friend moving this. It was only yesterday that he had a talk with me and I told him that this would have to be adjourned. But it is his look-out and I have nothing to say on this matter. And the only thing I have got to submit to the House is that the Government have got a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and this Bill has been referred to the various district municipalities to secure their opinion and we are slowly receiving their opinions. I have also referred this Bill to the municipalities because I do not know what the opinion of the municipal chairmen and the municipal councillors will be on this Bill. I know some of the amendments of the Government are original and a few of my hon. Friend's amendments are even more original. I hope to place the Bill before the House after we have taken the opinion of the municipalities, which are coming in large numbers and they will be placed before a committee of members of this House, some of whom are those who have had some experience."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In what century ? (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am sorry my hon. Friend interrupts me. I may tell him that we are now moving in quick times and so a century may be a minute now. (Laughter.) Under these circumstances I must oppose the reference of this Bill to a select committee."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, we have a Minister in power who has produced nothing ; and judging from what was done during the last two years I challenge him whether he has produced any first-class legislation, any first-class Bill. He has not, because he cannot, he dare not. For every gesture he must seek the help and advice of those sitting behind him, of those sitting on both his sides and of those sitting below the gangway ; and the result is that he has not produced a single piece of legislation. As regards the University Bill we saw yesterday that we had half-finished it. The other half remains and I do not know how long it will take and you know well to whom the framing of this Bill is due. You know as well as I do, that the Government with its army of officers, to wit, secretaries, assistant secretaries, superintendents and Law (Drafting) officers, have not been able to place their amendments before us. I have occasionally urged, and I prefer to urge once more, that that Bill will not be before the House but for our using the slender resources of us on this side of the House. Therefore I suggest to the hon. the Minister who lives in glass-house, not to throw stones at others. The Madras University Bill came from this side of the House and then my hon. Friend brought in another amending Bill. The exception proves the rule. We are willing to help the hon. the Minister, and this present Bill is one such, and we get a reply that it is a measure on which his heart is set. When the time comes to assess the work of this ministry one

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of their most damaging failures will be that their legislative programme has been absolutely barren. This is not the first time hon. Members on this side of the House have attempted to bring in amendments to the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts. Whenever any such motion is made, instead of grasping the proffered help, the hon. the Minister says Government are considering the amendment of the Elementary Education Act, the City Municipal Act, the Local Boards Act, the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the safeguarding of Industries Act, and so on. I fear there are at least eight or nine Bills which the Government have been considering during the last two years and as far as I can see they have not made any progress and at the next meeting of the Council they will say they are still considering the matter. (Laughter.) Do you know why, Sir? The hon. the Minister knows that he has no party and therefore when he wants the Local Boards Act amended, he goes to the boards themselves and asks them 'Will you oblige me by committing suicide'. He approaches the taluk boards and says 'Will you, my fellow, commit suicide by signing the warrant of death?'. I submit, Sir, this is not the action of a responsible Minister having a party behind him and posing as the custodian of the interests of local self-government; I submit my Friend cannot go one inch forward with regard to the local boards. He appoints committees and sub-committees and every day the newspapers abound with pungent criticism of the authors of the Bill. I must say here that all the district boards including that of the district from where the hon. Member, now sitting near to the Minister, comes (laughter) have all condemned the Bill as unwarranted. Is this House going to listen to the argument trotted out by the Minister and vote against this Bill being referred to a select committee? My hon. Friend from Bezwada takes pains, collects materials, drafts a Bill, it goes into the gazette, it is published for open public criticism, and when he brings it into this House to have it referred to a Select Committee, my hon. Friend does not examine a provision of it, does not say what is wrong with it, but simply and quietly gets up and says Government have got a similar Bill. This House therefore is tamely invited to commit legislative suicide. Sir, private Members work under very great handicap in this House as they do in all other Houses. When a private Member by a sheer accident succeeds in piloting a Bill, and when it has passed all the preliminary stages and comes to the stage of being referred to a select committee, is it fair, is it right for the Government to oppose it, not on its merits, not because a particular clause of the Bill is defective but on the simple and sole ground that another Bill is going to be brought by the Government! That is an argument which I hope this House will not accept. A Government must either govern or resign. If it wants to govern it must legislate. My hon. Friend has got his own views on all these matters. If he cannot enforce those views, why should he not make room for others but also stand in the way of the Opposition taking the initiative? My hon Friend is not the only elected Member. We too are elected Members and we have constituencies behind us. We shall put forward what we consider to be best in the interests of the country so that the electors may know what we shall do when we were in power. It is strange that the electors should send their representatives to the legislature and when they come here they should be obstructed and opposed by the Government not on the ground of merits but on the barren ground that the Government also intend to bring forward a measure of the sort, knowing full well that it cannot do so. Under these circumstances is it right, is it

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chivalrous, for the hon. the Minister not to allow the Member for Bezwada to try his chance in the House, so that he will have the satisfaction that he has placed his views and we would have the satisfaction that but for the Government obstruction we would have succeeded, the Government themselves having no programme at all? Sir, this is a serious outrage on the fundamental rights of this House and I hope every Member will rise in revolt and support the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I would not advise the Mover to withdraw, merely because the Chief Minister promises to bring forward a similar Bill. I brought a Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act but on the suggestion of the Chief Minister I withdrew it, because of his comprehensive Bill. I regret very much now for having done so (laughter) because the Government Bill will not see the light at all. I intend therefore to bring mine again. I am afraid the Chief Minister Dr. Subbarayan is suffering from barrenness in legislation. There is in the House an unholy alliance between the Justice party and the Ministerialist party. My Friend, the Chief Minister, was once a member of the Justice party. He kicked it hard, very hard and broke out from it as if it were a Justicide. He has now combined with it or the Justice party joined him to do no good, no justice to the country in regard to legislation or in regard to anything. The only piece of big feat they have performed is the communal service order. I am not going to discuss the merits of this Bill. Those who read the Statement of Objects and Reasons will be persuaded that it is high time that we should carry out some drastic changes in our municipal law. The Chief Minister promises much, but he is impotent. There is a conflict in his own party. There is a conflict between the Justice party and his party. So the hon. Minister cannot please everybody, and if he brings forward any measure, that would be pleasing nobody. So our party has made up its mind to bring forward all the Bills which this Ministry is competent but unable to bring. I have already introduced more than one Bill, I have two Bills on hand. I have given notice of another Bill. I am sure it will be competent to this Party to carry on legislation which this Ministry will not be able to pass without incurring the displeasure of the country. We will have sooner or later to go before the electorates for their franchise. The Ministerialists as also the Justice party will have to go before the electorate. We shall go before them with our record of legislation. We may be defeated in our attempts at legislation. Never mind. But the country will see that we have got noble objects and noble ideals and can carry them out if given power to do so." 12-30 p.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am keenly sorry that the hon. the Chief Minister should have brushed aside this proposal in a very cavalier fashion. He has not given thought to the question as to whether the Bill that has been presented is a Bill that deals with one or two details only or a Bill that is really comprehensive If he has the patience to go through the objects and reasons and explanation of the clauses he would find that my hon. Friend from Kistna has made a special study of the subject and has introduced a comprehensive scheme of amendment of this particular Act. The Chief Minister seems to be under the peculiar impression that the Government must have the last word on all these matters, and the initiative must always come from the Government. It is a very fallacious position to take up, and it is very fallacious in a

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constitution like this because the Minister himself works under a great many handicaps. He ought to have considered his own position very carefully. He ought to have realized the responsibility that he owes to the country in a more careful manner than he has hitherto chosen to pursue. He knows that he has been unable to do anything in this matter for a long time past. He came into office two years ago. It is now the third year almost that he is living as a Minister, and from the beginning of his term it has been evident that this House wanted an amendment of the District Municipalities Act. From time to time he has made promise after promise to amend this particular piece of legislation or another particular piece of legislation. From time to time amendments have been suggested on the floor of this House. As long as the amendments were in regard to minor details, he might have said, 'I am bringing forward a more comprehensive Bill This is a mere detail, and my comprehensive Bill includes this detail. Therefore, I object to a committee being appointed'. But now, Sir, I do not understand the rationale of his objection at all. It is open to him even to-day, when the Select Committee has been appointed, to get opinions on this very Bill from the bodies that he wants to consult and refer all these opinions to the Select Committee for scrutiny, examination and such use as the Select Committee may make of that evidence. If he desires to amend the Bill in any particular manner differently from my friend from Kistna, it is open to him to bring in amendments and incorporate his Bill into the Bill that has been moved by my friend from Kistna. Under these circumstances, I am afraid, Sir, that the hon. the Chief Minister is relying too much upon his position as Chief Minister, and too much upon our weakness in our not having a majority to throw him out of office. He is really playing with this House in these matters. He has evinced no responsibility at all and it is time that he carefully thought about it for his own reputation. I am not threatening him, I know that he does not care for threats from this side, but I would advise him to take care of his own reputation, his administration having been so barren of results. He cannot go on so light-heartedly brushing aside the necessities of national development. As a matter of fact, the Municipalities Act has been crying for amendment, and no amendment has been effected, not even the slightest amendment; not even an amendment of any detail has been achieved by this Government. I do not propose to survey any further the conduct of the Chief Minister in regard to legislation. Suffice it to say that if he opposes the reference of this particular piece of amending legislation to a Select Committee, he is merely ignoring the existence of a body of men who have a right to press on his attention the neglect of his own duty to introduce measures of amelioration for the good of the country. He cannot presume to be omniscient and he cannot presume to think of the Opposition in terms of mere negligence. I therefore feel, Sir, that this motion should stand and that the Chief Minister should be told to correct himself."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, of course yesterday I had a little private conversation with my friend the hon. the Chief Minister. If he meant to convey that he would introduce his Bill before the next meeting and both the Bills are to go together, I have, of course, no objection whatever. But if he simply asks me to take the consequences of opposition, I am prepared to do so. If this Bill goes by a majority of votes, I am prepared to face the consequences.

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27th November 1928] [Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

"With regard to the Bill, Sir, the District Municipalities Act as we all know was passed in 1920 by Lord Willingdon's Government just before the Reformed Councils were formed and in the teeth of opposition of the elected Members of the Council and also in spite of their request that it might be taken up by the Reformed Council in 1921. And it contains a lot of provisions which are now in urgent need of repeal. Since that time the Reformed Councils have come in existence with elected majorities. Of course in 1920 we all know that the nominated Members were in the majority. We naturally expected that the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act would be democratized and more freedom given to them as pointed out in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. That report says, 'there should be as far as possible complete popular control in the local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control.' Those are the lines they indicated as to the progress of local self-government in India. On these lines it was expected that the Reformed Council would bring in amendments to the Acts passed in 1920. But seven years have elapsed without such attempts having been made. Of course, once a comprehensive Bill was attempted to be brought in by the Raja of Panagal, but for some reason or other it was dropped. Now we are at the fag end of the third Reformed Council. Shall we not remove the shackles and restrictions that are existing in the case of these local bodies, remove nominations, remove the control and influence and supervision of the District Collector who is the chief representative of the Reserved side of the Government, and effect reforms in various directions? I drafted the Bill as early as July or August 1927, but on account of my having elected to give preference in the ballot to the Andhra University Bill which was more concerned with my locality, this was postponed to November of that year, but subsequently owing to the Congress ban it could not be moved. Afterwards I gave notice of it, and not only was leave given for its introduction but it was introduced. Now at this stage I would request the House to give a chance to this Bill and to consider its provisions. Of course, I do not claim perfection for my Bill. I have tried to suggest for the Select Committee gentlemen with much municipal experience on various points and also others who are interested in the question of the reservation of seats to minority communities, and improvements may be made in the Select Committee. The hon. the Chief Minister has recently circulated the draft Bill to amend the Municipalities Act. In two matters his Bill and my Bill agree, that general triennial elections to municipal councils should be introduced instead of the present annual elections of one-third by rotation, and also the removal of the disqualification of women on the ground of sex for election to municipal councils. As regards the question of nominations we have differed. He says that nominations should be abolished so far as all other communities are concerned, but he wants that three supernumerary members selected from the European and Anglo-Indian communities and also some Government officials should be nominated by Government for Muslims, Indian Christians and . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member need go into the details of the Bill."

*Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The Bill is already before the municipal councils. With regard to other things, the hon. Minister has made it

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more reactionary I am sorry to observe. For instance, provincialization has been extended to other municipal servants also. He also wanted that the machinery for preparing the electoral rolls and conducting elections should be transferred to the revenue officials, and also that more power should be given for the abolition of councils, etc. These are the only provisions in his Bill, and there are a number of provisions in that with regard to the levy of taxes. Therefore what I beg to submit to this House is this, that my Bill touches a number of sections which are not touched by his Bill. Therefore I cannot introduce the provisions that I want to bring forward in my Bill, by way of amendments to his Bill. His Bill touches some sections and my Bill touches some other sections, and therefore it will be in fairness that his Bill and mine should both be considered by the same committee. I do not see the reasonableness of the position taken up by the hon. Minister in opposing my motion. I therefore submit that this Bill should go before a Select Committee and when the Minister introduces his Bill that should also go before the same Select Committee."

12-45 p.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am much obliged to the lecture of my hon. Friend for the University ; I have been accustomed to his lecture not now, but for the last 18 years. My hon. Friend is carrying his class room manners also into the Legislative Council, with what success everybody knows. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : I cannot follow your method of Walpole.) My friend said that my term of office is barren of legislation. It may be so. Circumstances may be such that more legislation has not been possible to be introduced. My friend was entirely mistaken in his idea that the Local Boards and Municipalities Bills are not going to see the light of day. I can assure him that before we meet for the next session, it is very likely that my Bill will be ready for introduction. (A voice : What about Religious Endowments ?) I am only dealing with the Local Boards and Municipalities Bills. We will come to Religious Endowments later on. Considering the points of my hon. Friend (Mr. Kaleswara Rao), there are certain grounds on which my Bill and his agree. He said that some of the provisions of my Bill were reactionary. I am glad to hear from no less a person than Mr. Venkatapati Raju that some of the provisions of Mr. Kaleswara Rao's Bill are also reactionary."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" On a point of order, is the hon. the Minister in order in mentioning on the floor of the House what happened in whispers outside."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not at all the concern of the hon. Member. The hon. Minister is quite in order."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Thank you, Sir. As I was saying, my Bill will be ready for introduction very likely at the beginning of the next session. I have also stated to my hon. Friend that the points in my Bill with which he is in disagreement will be considered by the Committee. I thought he was satisfied with my answer, and he also agreed not to press this motion. Now that he has chosen to press this motion, I have no other alternative but to oppose his motion to send this Bill to a Select Committee."

The question that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put and declared carried.

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27th November 1928]

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
8. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
9. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
10. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
12. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
15. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
20. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
22. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
23. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
26. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
27. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
28. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
29. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
30. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
31. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
32. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
33. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
34. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
35. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
36. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
37. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
38. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
39. ,, P. Siva Rao.
40. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
41. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
42. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
43. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
45. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
46. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, J. A. Davis.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
29. ,, V. I. Munuswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
31. ,, Daniel Thomas.
32. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
33. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
36. ,, W. O. Wright.
37. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
38. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
39. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
40. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
41. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
42. ,, G. R. Premayya.
43. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
44. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
45. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
46. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.

Neutral.

1. Mr. S. Venkiah.
2. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
3. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
4. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
5. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 47. Noes 46. Neutral 5.

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The motion was carried. (There were loud cheering and cries of 'shame' from the opposition benches, and 'resign, resign from Mr. Satyamurti'.)"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now the House will take into consideration the second part of the question, viz., the members of the select committee"

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"I move that the following names be added to the list of Members of the Select Committee :—

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.

V. Ramjee Rao and myself."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I move that the two following names be added to the list :—

Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja and Mr. J. A. Saldanha."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I don't think the hon. Member will be in order in moving an amendment to his own motion."

Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO :—"I move that the following members be added to the list :—

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I propose that the name of Mr. Gnanavaram Pillai be added."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I move that the name of Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar be added to the list."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I beg to move that the name of Mr. P. Siva Rao be added to the list."

The motion was put and lost.

Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar demanded a poll, and the House divided thus.

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27th November 1928]

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Sonter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E Cotton.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.
22. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. P. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, K. Krishnan.
26. ,, N. Siva Raj.
27. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
28. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
30. ,, Daniel Thomas.
31. ,, S. Venkiah.
32. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
33. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
36. ,, W. O. Wright
37. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
38. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
39. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
40. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
41. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
42. Mr V. Ramjee Rao.
43. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
44. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
45. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
46. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
47. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
48. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
49. The Raja of Panagal.
50. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
51. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
52. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
53. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
54. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
55. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
56. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
57. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
58. Mr. V. Ch. John.
59. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
60. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
61. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
62. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
16. ,, K. R. Karant.
17. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
18. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
19. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
20. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
21. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
22. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
23. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
24. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
25. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
26. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
27. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
28. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
29. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
30. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. ,, B. Venkataratnam.

Neutral.

1. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
2. ,, G. R. Premayya.
3. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
4. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
5. Mr. C. R. Partbasarathi Ayyangar.
6. ,, P. Siva Rao.

Ayes 62. Noes 32. Neutral 6.

The motion was carried.

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[27th November 1928

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members :—

(1) The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
(2) The hon. the Advocate-General.
(3) Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
(4) „ P. Anjaneyulu.
(5) „ Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
(6) „ K. V. R. Swami.
(7) „ K. R. Karant.
(8) „ J. A. Davis.
(9) „ S. Satyamurti.
(10) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Re diyar.
(11) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
(12) Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
(13) „ Daniel Thomas
(14) Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
(15) Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
(16) „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
(17) „ L. K. Tulasiram.
(18) „ S. Venkiah.
(19) The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
(20) Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
(21) Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
(22) Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
(23) „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
(24) „ Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
(25) „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
(26) „ V. Ramjee Rao.
(27) „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
(28) „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
(29) „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
(30) „ K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
(31) „ P. Siva Rao."

The motion was put and carried.

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill."

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VII

THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—" I beg to introduce the Bill."

VIII

THE ELLAMARRU AND PENJENDRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, I move that leave be granted to introduce the Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I beg to introduce the Bill."

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—" I beg to introduce the Bill."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" No seconding is necessary."

X

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB:—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB:—" I introduce the Bill."

XI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—" Mr. President, Sir, I have just now sent my Bill [a] in an amended form, because Mr. Kaleswara Rao's Bill has been referred to a strong Select Committee; if the hon. the President gives me permission I will move my Bill in the amended form."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member has my permission."

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1928, as Bill No. 14 of 1928.

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Thank you, Sir. I move that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the same members to which the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, introduced by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao was referred with the addition of the following three names :—

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.

,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.

,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I do not propose to oppose the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. I think it will be more convenient if the members of both the Select Committees are the same, because, as the Committee is to consider both the Bills together it will be difficult to decide when the extra members are to be added on."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I see the difficulty and withdraw the extra names I suggested."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Mr. Anjaneyulu's Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill of Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao."

The motion was put and carried.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the House propose to have a consolidation of the two Bills ? "

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I move that the Select Committee be authorized to present a consolidated Bill within two months from to-day. My object is that after considering the two Bills the Select Committee might consider it advisable to present a consolidated Bill, in order to make it convenient for the House to consider them together. At the same time, as the two Bills relate to the same Act, it will be a convenient course to adopt. I have fixed the time within two months from to-day so that when the next meeting of the House comes on, we may have the report of the Select Committee ready."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XII

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

*Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order 34, I beg to move that items 1, 2 and 3 relating to motions on matters of general public interest be adjourned till item 4 is disposed of. I may submit for the information of the House that my hon. Friends (the movers respectively of motions Nos. 1, 2 and 3) Messrs. A. B. Shetty, Harisarvottama Rao and Manikkavelu Nayakar have kindly agreed to my proposal. I therefore hope that the House will not have any objection to the adjournment of these three items till item 4 is disposed of."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I second the motion."

The motion was put and carried.

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now take up consideration of item No. 4 on the agenda."

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST.

*Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA :—" The resolution that stands in my name runs as follows :— 1-15 p.m.

" *This Council recommends to the Government that (a) for the purpose of making an open public enquiry into the economic condition of the tract as preliminary to the resettlement of the districts of Godavari East, Godavari West and Kistna, Government be pleased to constitute a committee, not less than half of the members of which being elected by this Council; and (b) pending the said enquiry the resettlement scheme report of the Kistna, West Godaavri and East Godavari districts be held in abeyance* '."

The hon. Member in moving his resolution spoke in Telugu.

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I rise to second this motion, because I feel that resettlements in this Presidency are being conducted in a very high-handed manner. The economic condition of the people is little thought of. I have before me a very voluminous report by the Settlement Officer. Before I proceed to discuss in detail the scheme report of the Special Settlement Officer, I wish to make a few general observations in regard to the irrigation works that are concerned with the resettlement. This area was in the middle of the 19th century one of the most arid portions in Southern India. It was affected by famines and, in spite of schemes being proposed from time to time, no scheme was taken up until a terrible blow fell upon the land about the year 1833-34. It was reserved to a great sympathetic officer, Mr. Cotton, to propose the starting of irrigation works and it was in consequence of the terrible famines that were devastating the area that this area was brought under cultivation. This fact has especially to be remembered because I hold that any resettlement officer if he has to be reasonable must take into account the economic interests that exist at the time of the inauguration of the scheme and make due allowance for the adjustment of national life, though we all admit that Government should increase their sources of income for meeting the expenditure on works that they have undertaken on behalf of the population. The first settlement operations were begun about the year 1830. This settlement proceeded, according to the authority of the present Special Settlement Officer, on very wrong lines so far as the uplands were concerned. The present Special Settlement Officer says : 'After all, these patchwork tables framed for the upland taluks of the Godavari district embody the most irrational gradations of rates of settlement in the history of the ryotwari settlement.' Even with regard to the classification of the wet areas, the Settlement Officer holds that it was not properly done at the time. What happened later? There was resettlement again in 1899. In that resettlement uplands were not touched, the island Divi was not touched. What was touched after all? Only the delta was touched. Now we are on the third settlement. This Special Settlement Officer will admit in general the very grave difficulties that the ryots have to suffer in these three districts. But he has cleverly managed to give an impression that these districts deserve an enhancement of rent. The report is very well

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written, I admit. I admit also that it has been very cleverly written but what I must say is that the Settlement Officer has conceived the whole in prejudice. He is staggered by the 'riot' of cultivation. He does not remember the real ryot. He is struck with the seeming affluence. He has magnificently commenced his report with green fields and expansive waters, fine roads, railways and canals and described the whole thing in such a way that the first impression you get is that the ryot lives in a paradise. When once the Settlement Officer proceeds with this pre-possession, I should call it prejudice—it is very difficult to send him out of that impression and make him settle his recommendations in a judicial manner. Not only he but also some one or two Collectors concerned have been biassed by the view that there has been improvement in these districts within the last few tens of years. One of the Collectors makes reference in a particular place and says that if you give the right of appeal to the ryots from the Settlement Officer to the Collector then there will be no end to it, and there is no need to give this power to the ryots. I shall in due course refer to the several statements that have been made by this Special Settlement Officer and show what a special prejudice he has against the ryots of the districts concerned."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit. I request him to close his speech before we rise for lunch."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I am sorry. I shall content myself by showing how the Special Settlement Officer has gone wrong in estimating the economic condition of the districts, and how he has taken a rosy view of the co-operative credit societies and other things in those districts."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member wants to speak on the resolution further, he can do so to-morrow."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Yes, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let me know the time he requires."

Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Thirty minutes."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is too much to bargain. I think the hon. Member has got a resolution of his own to move. Does he propose to move it?

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"No, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then he has the full 30 minutes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Thank you, Sir. I merely wish to say that the Settlement Officer might have finished his work by merely making a report in words to the following effect: 'Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari are now provided with splendid canals. They are now provided with splendid railway communications. They are now provided with plenty of increased prices. They are now provided with a large number of co-operative credit societies. They are now provided with luxuries of life that have come in the train of the 20th century. Therefore there is need for enhancement of Government revenue. I propose in consequence that the tax be raised.' On reading the report of the Special Settlement Officer I find that that is the impression created upon one's mind. I shall specifically mention a few instances which will show the tendency of the Special Settlement Officer. There are two points which he has clearly touched upon and which are very disadvantageous to the people

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of the districts. The first is the upland regions. Not only does he give his own opinion but also gives the opinion of Mr. Clarke who agreed with him. The Revenue Board would not accept that opinion. The Government upheld the Board of Revenue's view and levied a percentage enhancement of 33⅓ per cent at the last resettlement. With all these he comes to the conclusion holding as he does that the classification was particularly wrong, holding as he does that the upland territories were badly touched by this wrong classification, holding as he does that the wet areas in the upland regions have been very wrongly classified, that an increase may be made in the settlement rate for the uplands. Again, he shows very great consideration for Kolair lake regions and he describes those regions in minute detail as to how he is anxious to show sympathy for the people of the inundated Kolair lake regions who are suffering for want of drainage facilities. He says all this, but when he comes to the conclusion he changes his opinion and says 'I shall adjust the enhancement of rent in such a manner as to make the Government not to lose one pie of what they were previously getting'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

XIII

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the policy recently adopted by the Government in regard to recent appointments in the Registration department.

"In raising a discussion on the recent instructions of the Government issued in regard to the Registration service, it is not my intention or my desire to rouse the dormant communal feelings of communities or castes. It is my desire that justice should be meted out to those who are already in service irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It is, therefore, my earnest wish that hon. Members of this Council should view this question dispassionately without importing communal considerations beyond what is essentially required. It is necessary that this question should be viewed firstly from the point of view whether the Local Government have complied with the spirit and even the letter of the Government of India Act in regard to the services and also whether the power delegated to them to make rules has been properly used. Though the Local Government obtained power from the Secretary of State for India to make rules by delegation as early as 1926, no such rules were to our knowledge made till so late as September 1928.

"Under the provisions of section 90-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the power to make rules with regard to all services and to delegate such powers either to Local Government or to the Legislature. In virtue of this provision, the rules

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regulating the All-India services have already been made by the Secretary of State for India, and the Local Government has been delegated to make rules in regard to Provincial Services. The Local Government has, under Delegation Rules, 1926, therefore, the power to make rules subject, however, to the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, being required in the making up of first appointments to a Provincial service otherwise than on the result of a competitive examination or on the advice of a permanent Board of Selection appointed by Local Government or the Public Service Commission established in accordance with the provisions of section 96-C of the Government of India Act.

"For the first time we see that the rules framed by the Local Government to regulate the conditions of service, pay, allowances and pensions, in regard to Registration service were published in their order dated 3rd September 1928. From a perusal of these rules and conditions, it is evident that the Government did not introduce communal standards either in recruitment or in promotion. They distinctly say that promotion to selection grade shall be for approved service of more than ordinary merit and no officer shall be entitled to promotion to that grade merely on the ground of seniority. It is, therefore, distinctly on the basis of approved service of more than ordinary merit, that a person becomes entitled to promotion. If the Government had really intended to make provision for communal considerations, they should have faced the question even at this stage of the registration service and thus obtained the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council; either because they were not hopeful of the Governor-General-in-Council giving sanction to rules containing provisions for communal considerations or otherwise, the fact is significant that they did not make provision for communal considerations in the cadre of District Registrars.

"I suggest therefore that the Governor-General-in-Council has refused sanction being given to any rules which make provision for making appointments or promotions, otherwise than on the result of competitive examination or on the recommendation of a permanent Board of Selection or of the Public Service Commission, that is to be established. I suggest further that the Governor-General-in-Council is not willing to vest in the Local Government the power of distributing the offices without laying down certain definite conditions even when such appointments or promotions are sought to be made on communal considerations. While it is not my intention to protest against the action of the Government in making provision for unrepresented or inadequately represented communities in the services, it is my desire that such representation should be subject to certain intelligible and permanent considerations, which will apply to all services. Therefore, while so far as the rules laid down for the District Registrars are concerned, nothing could be said against it. I regret that the Local Government is attempting to circumvent the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council by making such rules in the subordinate services so as to result in the communal considerations having a large influence and effect over the Provincial service of District Registrars without letting the Governor-General-in-Council know of the intentions of the Local Government. You will find from the instructions issued in regard to the selection grade of Sub-Registrars that the recruitment and promotions are to be made on purely communal considerations.

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"In the first place, it is my contention that the appointment on the selection grade from the upper grade Sub-Registrars is not initial recruitment but promotion from one cadre to another. In this contention, I am fortified by the original letter of recommendation of the Inspector-General of Registration in requesting the Government to create a separate cadre and also by the speech made by hon. the Minister for Public Health when asking in this Council for sanction of the grant. The Inspector-General of Registration in his letter, dated 7th July 1928, points out the lack of prospects of promotions of Sub-Registrars to the e of the District Registrars compared with chances and emoluments obtained in other departments of the Government and makes a recommendation that a separate selection grade should be created to which persons of approved service, who could not in the ordinary course of things get a chance of becoming District Registrars, should be appointed, from which selected cadre vacancies in the District Registrars' posts may be filled up. It is because Sub-Registrars most senior in service cannot under the existing state of things have reasonable chance to become District Registrars, this selection grade was intended to benefit them. There was no suggestion then of such selection being made on communal considerations, and again the hon. the Minister for Public Health in his speech, dated 28th March 1928, said that the creation of the cadre will enable the persons who put in 25 years of service to draw a salary of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. Even then there was no hint that this selection would be made otherwise than on approved service and merit.

"It is, therefore, clear that these selections are *prima facie* promotions and not initial recruitment whatever reasons there might be for the initial recruitment being made on communal considerations. Such a selection on communal consideration in an existing service is not calculated to allay discontent, the one prime consideration on which the Inspector-General of Registration recommended this selection of cadre. You will find from the list of persons promoted to the selection grade that persons, who were very much below in rank, were allowed to supersede those who were higher in rank. It seems to me very unjust that persons, who put in only 4, 5 and 9 years of service, were allowed to rank higher than those who had put in 25 years of service. This kind of supersession engenders in the service a sort of malignant feeling, the poignancy of which it is difficult for us, who are not in the service, to really appreciate. Persons in the service render faithful work in the hope that their services will be rewarded in course of time, little expecting that their hopes will be ruthlessly destroyed by no fault of theirs, but by the fact of their birth. It seems to me we are creating in them a feeling of disgust of their parentage. Apart from this, there is another injustice, perhaps unconsciously done. The selection is to be made on the basis of 5 Non-Brahmans, 2 Brahmans, 2 Muhammadans, 2 Anglo-Indians or Christians, 1 other castes. Under this arrangement, while it is inevitable that minority communities should suffer, it seems to me that individual members of the majority communities as well suffer disappointments. To illustrate my point, supposing the 13th man is an Anglo-Indian or Christian, he cannot hope to get the next vacancy, but should wait till 2 Non-Brahman Hindus and 1 Muhammadan were provided. My submission to this House is that whatever might be the merit of the immediately successive persons, they have to give way to the

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merit of birth as ordained in this Government Order. Nothing could be more nakedly unjust than this.

"The injustice that is sought to be perpetrated by this Government Order on the Sub-Registrars' service, does not end with this service, and apparently it was not the intention of the Government to end it here even. For, the vacancies of District Registrars have to be filled up from recruitment from this selection grade of Sub-Registrars, which selection was made on purely communal basis. The result, therefore, is that the promotion to the Madras Registration Service of District Registrars, in effect will be made on communal considerations, for which no provision has been made in the rules published in regard to that service. I, therefore, say that the Madras Government instead of facing the question quite squarely and making provision for communal considerations even in the District Registrars' Service and obtain the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, is trying to circumvent the same by methods of the nature now illustrated. I, therefore, consider that it is neither fair to the Council nor to the service that such a device should be resorted to by the Government. It is only just that persons in the service should not be victimised on account of their birth. This will introduce a feeling of discontent, which will certainly affect the efficiency and the honesty of the services. I hope that that is not the object of the hon. the Minister. I beg to commend the motion to the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion. I have more than once supported on the floor of this House propositions stating that it is necessary to make initial recruitments to the various services on some communal basis. But it was never intended or expected that Government would go so far as to apply that rule to what are really promotions. We are thankful to the Government for making an admission to me this morning that so far as the present Government Order goes, it does not apply to promotions.

2-45 p.m. "The only important question that we have to consider at present is whether an appointment to this selection grade is promotion or not. The leader of my party who has moved this proposition has, at some length, gone into the question of section 96-B of the Government of India Act. The plain questions that were put to-day were whether the Government were making these rules and promotions on communal basis under the powers that had been delegated to them under section 96-B. The direct question that was put was whether any rule deviating from the general principle of competition should not be approved by the Governor-General-in-Council. In this case even supposing that initial recruitments should be based on communal considerations, the Government have, first of all, to see on the analogy of the Government of India rules—unless they have got special powers—that two-thirds of the appointments at least are made by competition. If, in that two-thirds, there is no proper representation on communal basis, they may probably have power to recruit the other one-third on communal basis. Even then they should stick to some kind of competitive examination or other tests by which the qualifications of those persons may be found out. As the rules stand at present, I believe that in the absence of competitive examinations no recruitment can be made except by a Staff Selection Board

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or Public Services Commission unless it is approved by the Governor-General-in-Council. In this case, the appointments were not made by either of those bodies. However much we and the Government may agree that initial recruitment should be based on communal basis, what I urge is what has been done in this case is not proper at all. They should make the appointments either by a system of competition or with the help of a Public Services Commission or a Staff Selection Board which should be required to make these appointments under certain well-known rules.

"Coming to the present case itself, the Government of India Act with its various schedules tells us that, so far as the services are concerned, there are ordinarily only three kinds of services, viz., the Imperial Service, the Provincial Service and the Subordinate Service. So far as this department itself is concerned, the schedule gives no Indian Civil Service at all. We have only the Madras Civil Service and the Subordinate Service, and the Madras Civil Service consists of the cadre of District Registrars. According to the recent Government Order, of which we have got a copy, rules have been framed for the Madras Civil Service, which says that it consists of 33 Registrars and that the recruitments shall be made on communal basis. I am not now troubling myself whether that Government Order is correct so far as the recruitment of District Registrars is concerned. But the rule clearly shows that there is only one cadre so far as District Registrars are concerned and the same rule applies to the other cadre, viz., the Subordinate service of that department. Therefore all Sub-Registrars come under the one cadre of Subordinate Services. It is too much to suppose that in the cadre of Sub-Registrars there are several services, such as what they call the upper grade and selection grade. I would submit that it is absurd to call these three grades as separate services. The Government publish a book called the list of Sub-Registrars, and even in that book I do not think they are divided into three services—the ordinary subordinate service, the upper grade and the selection grade. So far as the rules and the Act are concerned, it is clear that at present all the subordinate posts in the Registration department form only one cadre. Therefore any appointments made in that service must be only promotions from one portion of the subordinate service to another portion. I see that the present thirty appointments seem to have been made by the Inspector-General upon the Government Order relating to the Madras Registration Service. I do not know if a separate Government Order has been passed regarding the Sub-Registrars I believe not. In any case I do not think that that Government Order can be made applicable to Sub-Registrars and therefore the Inspector-General was not warranted to make appointments in the new grade of Sub-Registrars on the strength of that Government Order on a communal basis. My submission is that appointments to the selection grade from the upper grade are necessarily promotion in the subordinate service. At the time the Act came into force, every one in service naturally expected that he would go to the top of the services, including the District Registrars' grade. If, therefore, the Government passed these orders without getting the sanction of the Governor-General, and, if neces ary, of the Secretary of State, I am afraid that the Government will be liable to civil suits and will have to pay compensation I do not know whether the Government have considered that aspect of the question and whether these people will not be entitled to get

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compensation when promotions are made from one portion of the service to another portion on communal basis.

"The first question then I would ask is whether this is promotion or not. I would be glad to know from the hon. the Leader of the House or the Minister in charge whether they have consulted their legal advisers. Secondly, I will be glad to know whether these rules should not be approved by the Governor-General-in-Council and by the Secretary of State. These are questions going to the very root of the problem and I hope that the Government will seriously consider this question before public servants affected consider the desirability of taking further action in the matter.

"I do not want to say anything further to what has been said as regards justice and equity in the matter. If we scrutinize the list, the Government themselves have provided us regarding the officers that have been promoted to the special grade we find that the one of them is No. 160 in the list of the Sub-Registrars while the first man promoted is No. 7 in that list. Between 7 and 160, out of 153 cases only twenty-eight appointments have been made. Although some non-Brahman officers may think that they have been promoted over the heads of some Brahman officers, it will be clear that some non-Brahmans in the middle of the list will have the same grievance by a Muhammadan whose rank is 160 gets into the selection grade over the heads of senior non-Brahmans. To-morrow when the next vacancy occurs, a man who is probably 200th in the rank may be promoted because he is an Adi-Dravida or Christian or Anglo-Indian. Even non-Brahmans and others will thus be treated unjustly if promotions are made on communal basis.

"Apart from that question, there is the question as to whether public servants can be expected to have a good morale apart from the difficulty of maintaining discipline. When a person far junior is likely to be suddenly placed soon over a senior, he would not care to listen to the words of the senior for the time being and when the junior becomes a Registrar, the unfortunate senior man will have to serve under him. Are we not to remember in such cases ordinary human nature? Although I know that, fairly speaking, all the Sub-Registrars are honest now, I ask, will they continue to be so? For, however clever, however honest, however educated and efficient a man may be, whatever his character, whatever his capacity may be, he will not be promoted because he is a Brahman or because he is a non-Brahman and others, because they are Christians and Muhammadans. To say that, whatever the capacity of the man may be, he will not get promotion simply because he belongs to one unfortunate community is, to say the least, not to care for continued honesty. A non-Brahman lower down in the list will think 'why should I care for work; what do I care for honesty; I will get promotion anyhow, whether I am honest or not.' I think the morale of the service will be very bad. The rules under the Government of India Act have been framed on moral considerations also. From any point of view the Government are doing very grave injustice to the officers simply to please some Members in this House and to get their votes. It is well-known throughout the country that the Justice party was in a very large majority in the first Council. Even they did not dare to apply this bad system as regards promotions. They were then satisfied only to make some initial recruitments on a communal basis. By all means at the time of initial recruitment to any service, Imperial, Provincial or Subordinate, let the

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Government make appointments on communal basis provided they are based on some competitive test as regards capacity, etc. Let it not be laid down that any man can get appointments simply as a question of communalism as that will certainly affect the efficiency of the services. European bureaucrats may be glad now. So far as they are concerned, all possible rights, imaginary and otherwise, have been safeguarded. We now say 'we want Indianization.' A few years later, they will say 'look at the result of Indianization; it is all rotten; it is all inefficient.' European officers will be very glad to give effect to such rules. It depends upon us, Indians, to see that we do not give room to such complaints being made later on. From all aspects of the question it is very necessary that we should look into this question very carefully. The Government should make it clear that they will not make these rules applicable to promotions in the same service by whatever name they may call them.

"I appeal, especially to the officers . . ." 3 p.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to wind up his speech."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Yes, Sir, I am actually doing it. I am therefore appealing to all the higher officers. I have even told some of the responsible officers, both European and Indian, who are against this rule. I appeal also to my European commercial members, non-official Europeans, to see that they do not allow such things to be done; of course I am told that even in the case of some Ministers they want non-Brahman shorthand writers, clerks, etc., but so far as Europeon non-officials are concerned, they would be the last to see such rules in force in their offices. What they will do in their own offices, they must certainly be willing to see done in other offices. Therefore I think, as a matter of sheer justice, this resolution should be passed by this House."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel I cannot but characterize the recent Government Order which we are now considering and the selections made thereunder as unjust, inequitable and absolutely unfair. I charge the Government with a deliberate breach of faith in dealing with a large class of public servants who entered the service some 20 or 25 years ago under different conditions at a time when this communal bogey or communal preference was neither in the air nor was ever thought of. If only those that are responsible for this order had placed themselves in the position of the unfortunate man to whom guillotine had been applied deliberately or otherwise—I do not want to use strong language—I have not the slightest doubt that they would have declined to be parties to this. But unfortunately, neither the Members of the Government nor the legal advisers happen to be District Registrars or members belonging to the selection grade of Sub-Registrars or even members of the Registration department itself. Therefore, it mattered them not in the slightest degree how the order that they were issuing was likely to or calculated to affect a large number of public servants who have put in a large number of years' service and grown grey in the service and who were eagerly looking forward to some preferment and promotion and hoping that they might be able to get something extra on the eve of their retirement which would go to enhance their pension on their retirement. But alas! these hopes have been blasted, cast to the winds. On what

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considerations, shall I ask, on what considerations of fairness, on what considerations of justice and on what other considerations but considerations unholy, impolitic and unwise, considerations which cannot appeal to any right-thinking man or which can hardly be expected to carry conviction to any one was this order passed? Already, Sir, a large number of persons have been affected for no fault of theirs. If you will only look into the list, you will find that out of 106 men, there are as many as 64 belonging to a particular community to which I have the honour to belong; and out of these 64 in the upper grade whose claims should have been considered for these 30 appointments, how many do we find? We find precious little and that precious little does not take us beyond six. Leaving out 64 out of 106, the balance comes to 42, and out of 42 as many as 24 have been provided for in the selection grade. Now, Sir, it is a tragedy of public life and even an irony of fate that when we come to examine the list of persons and the order in which their names have been placed, we find that the last man, a member of a particular community whose rank is 24, unfortunately for him and as ill-luck would have it, had been placed much below in rank; and above him have been placed 26 persons who are his juniors. Twenty-six men below him in rank have passed over his head, so much so that in the matter of free flow of promotions from the selection grade to the District Registrar's grade, this man will have to wait and wait, rot and die in despair and in humiliation, without having the benefit of promotion which he is otherwise legitimately entitled to. I ask whether any Government under the sun, any enlightened Government, has got the slightest right or justification, moral, legal or otherwise, to inflict such an unmerited hardship at a moment's notice upon this class of persons. I can very well appreciate, I can very well sympathize with the Government in their anxiety to adjust inequalities, to refuse initial appointments in respect of particular communities, say for five years or seven years or even ten years to come. Then it may be all right; but to interfere with the normal state of affairs and deny persons who have already been in service the chances of promotion which they are ligitimately entitled to, is an outrage, I submit, upon commonsense and upon the accepted canons of fairplay, decency and honour.

"Sir, I have gone through the list very carefully. I find that as many as 25 Brahmans who are to retire in two or three years' time have not been considered fit to occupy any place in this selection grade. Is it their fault? Why should any man be penalised on account of his colour, caste or even birth? Suppose we make a rule to-morrow just to reverse this order of things, viz., that only certain considerations must weigh with the Government in the matter of appointments, can we expect it to be carried by the House? Will there not be a regular hue and cry? All that I submit is that if in the interests of placating a particular community you say so, then manage it in such a way as to cause the minimum amount of harm to the other communities, taking care at the same time to respect the feeling and the legitimate claims and susceptibilities of communities whose claims you want to ignore.

"Then again, Sir, as my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has just now stated, there may be some point in limiting it to the initial recruitment. But this 'recruitment' itself is a very deceptive and elusive term. It may embrace nothing or it may embrace all the universe. Suppose the Government says

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we want to recruit 25 persons as registrars. Recruitment may be from the men in the service or it may be from people outside the service, and therefore the extension of this rule to all such cases will be to the detriment of a large number of persons who, I have not the slightest doubt, have been rendering meritorious and loyal service, service worthy of approbation and worthy of recognition and certainly unworthy of this kind of condemnation at the hands of this heartless Government. I do not want to use very strong language, Sir, though I am tempted to do so. It is unworthy of any Government which can lay claim to enlightenment What more can I say? I am conscious I am fighting a losing battle, but I am absolutely certain that a large number of persons are inclined to share the view which I am trying, at some pains, to lay before the House. I regard this Government Order as nothing but the thin end of the wedge. Probably this is the beginning, and the beginning itself has taken us very far into the depths; and I do not know to what further depths we will have to go, and I do not know what further orders this Government of Madras will pass in the case of other services as well. Even now, Sir, it is not too late; it is always a virtue to own one's mistakes, to go back upon them and to cancel them. That is gentlemanliness, that is chivalry. There is also an element of charity in it, and there is also an element of sympathy in it. I hope and trust that the hon. the Minister will, taking into consideration the feeling reflected on the floor of this House, try to reverse this process. On going through the communication that he has received from the Inspector-General of Registration dated July 1927, one may be tempted to think that the blame does not fall on him; but I am inclined to take a different view of the matter. So far as this communication from the Inspector-General of Registration is concerned, it does not contain any the slightest reference to the possibility of this communal preference being shown or considered. As a matter of fact, it is overflowing with profound sympathy for those who but for this Government Order would have been allowed to rot for all time to come till their retirement from service. Now, Sir, let me read out one or two extracts therefrom:

'The result will be that most of the sub-registrars cannot look forward for promotion to the cadre of District Registrars before they are due to retire. Seeing that sub-registrars' cadre is almost entirely composed of graduates, that the chances of their promotion to the gazetted rank are unduly limited and that they have no outlet for promotion in other departments, it is not unreasonable that they should expect higher remuneration at least towards the end of their service.'

"Then, after referring to what their confreres in the other departments, i.e., the Revenue Department and others, are getting, the Inspector-General says:

'I submit that the same principle may be extended to sub-registrars so as to enable officers who may not have an opportunity to get into the gazetted ranks of the department during their service, to rise to Rs. 250, the minimum pay of a District Registrar.'

"This contains a pious hope; how have the Government translated into action the pious hope which this letter adumbrates. As a matter of fact, the Inspector-General of Registration in his anxiety to do the barest amount of justice to his subordinates, and with a view to see that the men get the deserts which they are ligitimately entitled to, came out with this plaintive plea on behalf of his subordinates and stated that these men may automatically rise to Rs. 250, the minimum pay of a District Registrar, as that will give them a small increase in their pension. That was what he had in his

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mind and that is what exactly he put on paper. That was, I submit, before the consideration of the Government; but the Government turned down the proposal and has used it for some other purpose–I won't call it nefarious purpose. This is certainly unjust, improper, outrageous. I still have hopes in the fairness and impartiality of my friend the hon. the second Minister whom I have known very well, and who I believe in this case has yielded to some pressure partly from within and largely from without, for considerations which I shall not place before this House. I leave the matter there in the full hope that he will review the situation and reconsider the question. Being a pious Hindu and God-fearing as he is—I know him very well—I hope he will not do anything which is likely to bring upon his pious and devoted head the curse and wrath of deities."

Mr. N. Siva Raj:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in moving this adjournment motion, referred to the justice of the matter. I thought, Sir, that all the time he was talking, he was talking only of actual justice in the absolute. I do not think he ever thought of justice as it ought to be applied in this country. Sir, I do not think that justice, as he meant, can ever be applied to a country in which exists very many unjust things to the disgust of the whole world. And my friend Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar from Cuddalore said that there is no Government under the sun which will countenance such an unjust thing as the order that has been recently passed in the Registration department.

3-15 p m. "Nor, I think, does there exist any country in the world in which you find so many unjust things being done in the name of caste and creed. I may state that whatever seems to be an unjust act on the part of the Government to-day in the eyes of the Opposition, is nothing but a necessary and a natural reaction of the society that exists outside this House. After all, in my opinion, Sir, even this House and the Government which is existing at the present day in Madras are nothing but an expression of the society that exists outside this House. Who is there in this House who is not a communalist? I am sure the hon. the Leader of the Opposition himself has said that many of the nationalists in his camp are communalists and communalists of a very rare type. I know that one party in this House, namely, the Justice party, has declared communalism as one of its political principles. We, of course, on this side of the House, have always stood for equal opportunities for all, thereby implying that we recognize the justice and the necessity of providing for every class or community. I do not think even our European friends who are here are free from that taint of communalism. We find, for instance, in the old Indian Civil Service Act and in the High Courts Act that a certain proportion of appointments is reserved for Europeans to be recruited from England, and other safeguards are provided. If there is that idea of absolute justice, I am sure such provisions will never find a place in some of these Acts. I am only surprised why people should now take umbrage under some of the provisions in the Government of India Act and criticize the action of the Madras Government in respect of the Government Order referred to.

"After all, we find that what the Madras Government did was merely to give an extension of the communal principle which they would usually adopt at the time of recruitment to the various public services. In a Presidency

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like ours, where we find people are carried away or are influenced by office-holders and officers, it is very necessary that there ought to be an extension of this principle which has also been granted by the Opposition in regard to initial recruitment, to various stages in appointments. I maintain that selection to the selection grade is but another type of recruitment and is as good as direct recruitment to some of the higher posts in the public service. When in the case of recruitment to the higher jobs this principle of communal representation is granted, I do not see why, in the case of the selection grade, which after all has got to supply the higher officers in any particular department, this principle ought not to be granted. There is also yet another thing we have to consider in connexion with the extension of this principle, and I for one, belonging to a community which is practically not represented in the higher service, would welcome such a step and support it. If I had the power to do so, I would even go further than the present Government Order and in order to protect the interests of many communities, I would even lay down a rule that the community which is lower in the social scale ought to get greater representation in the Government service ; not only a greater percentage, but also the higher appointments for men who belong to communities which are low in the social scale, with a view to improve their status knowing as we do that the people outside this Legislative Council and the country are invariably carried away by the influential officers of Government. So, I even think that this kind of principle will not be unjust.

" But, for the present, confining myself to this order relating to the Registration department, I cannot but welcome that order, in view of the fact that after so many years, and probably, for the first time, it throws open at least one job to a member of the community to which I have the fortune or misfortune to belong. We are all talking about efficiency. I for one maintain that efficiency is again a wrong principle to be applied. I will tell you how it is. I can understand efficiency being used among people who have got equal opportunities for training and who are given equal opportunities for equipping themselves for any competitive examination. Now, you throw obstacles in the way of certain communities getting into schools and colleges, or getting into particular society or atmosphere so that they cannot get the benefit which they can derive otherwise and you talk of efficiency, while all the time you deny others the opportunity to make themselves brilliant and efficient. I think, after all, efficiency is a thing which has been introduced into this country after the advent of the Englishmen in this country and I do not think that any principle and every which has been evolved in an island like England can be applied to a continent like India. What might be good or just in the case of Western systems cannot be maintained as just in this country, knowing as we do the peculiar conditions of our country. As I said previously, efficiency is a very very misleading test to be applied in this part of India. At any rate, we find that equal opportunities should be provided in the first instance to every one, however low or high he may be in the social scale, in order to equip himself for the efficient discharge of his work before this order can be called unjust. So, Sir, as I said once before, this Government Order is a natural and necessary result of the state of society that exists outside the Government and with that view, I oppose this adjournment motion."

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*Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, permit me to enter my humble and most emphatic protest against this iniquitous measure that has been recently passed by the Government of Madras. Sir, I hold very strong views about communal representation in the services I yield to none in my contention that there should be equal opportunities for all communities which point has been strongly urged by the hon. Mr. Siva Raj. I also see the imperious necessity of providing adequately and effectively for the representation of all communities and castes in the public services, but what I object to is the reservation of a proportion of certain appointments and the extension of the same principle even in the selection, promotion and in the upper grades as well. Whatever may be said of the initial recruitment, I for one should think that though this principle should be tolerated only in view of the peculiar conditions of this country, it should not be applied in making appointments to the upper grades or to the selection grade. When you make rules for the initial recruitment of officers, you should notify to those applicants or candidates ' that hereafter these shall be the rules which govern the continuance of the service in this particular department; if you choose to remain in it you may do so ; if you do not like the service you may keep away '. Now, Sir, this actual gambling, if I may be allowed to say so, if it is allowed to spread not merely to initial recruitment but to the selection grade, and if the same thing spreads to the other departments also, I only see the thin end of the wedge now. The Government have been applying a kind of feeler in the case of the Registration department. It is the duty of us all to see that, in the interests of efficiency, in the interests of the existing and accruing rights of those in service, the merit of approved service will be the only criterion in making promotions or in appointments to the selection grade. I do not for a moment deny,—whether we succeed in carrying this adjournment motion or not, it may be that we are in a hopeless minority,—that it is a mistake to suppose that this Government Order treats only of one particular community, but it treats all minority communities alike, for instance, Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Depressed classes.

" Now, Sir, I remember the history of the whole question. In 1921, when the Justice party returned in their fullness and in their glory, and in the fullness of their wisdom, they moved a resolution and carried it by mere dint of majority of numbers and then a Government Order was issued, which is the famous Government Order of 13th August 1922, in which they did not carry out this principle. The present Government Order of October 1928, I should say, is a grotesque development of the same policy. I do not see any seeds of it in the Government Order of 13th August 1922. That Government Order simply re-affirmed the policy that has been laid down for a long time in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. It aimed to see, that all conditions being equal, every effort should be made to give due and adequate representation to all communities. It is far from saying that for every twelve of the candidates, you must take a certain proportion, say, five caste Hindus, two Muhammadans, two Anglo-Indians, etc. It is a most illogical and I may say a most iniquitous principle that is contained in that Government Order.

" And I may also refer to the methods which the Government have adopted in this matter. When they dealt with the matter of passing rules

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they adhered to the conditions of service in the case of Registrars, by which they meant conditions of pay of Registrars in general. They have taken this from the Civil Service Regulation Rules, but so far as the initial recruitment in the subordinate services in the Registration is concerned they have not taken into account the Civil Service Delegation Rules for obvious reasons. I put it to them directly whether they did not intend to circumvent the Government of India Act, ever since 1922 after the communal Government Order was passed, and whether it was not with the idea of going behind the rules and the policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I should put it for this very reason that in the case of initial recruitment it is stated in the connected papers that the Inspector-General of Registration shall issue some instructions in conformity with the Government Order passed. And I take it that they have not acted on the Civil Service Regulation Rules so far as the initial recruitment of Sub-Registrars is concerned. And with regard to those already in the selection grade the authors seem to have issued certain departmental instructions. If we only turn over the pages, I mean, if we only refer to the Civil Service Regulation Rules we find a rule that only when they resort to departmental instructions they need not carry out the policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The rule is 'the previous sanction of the Governor-General in-Council shall be required (*a*) to making of first appointments to Provincial services otherwise than (1) on the result of a competitive examination and (2) on the advice of a permanent Board of Selection appointed by the Local Government or of the Public Services Commission established in accordance with section 96-C of the Government of India Act'. So they wanted to depart from this policy of competitive examination and of the advice of the Board of Selection. I think they ought to take the previous sanction of the Government of India. I would very much prefer the method of nomination whenever the Government thinks that any particular community or caste is not adequately represented instead of this arithmetical proportion and binding the hands of the head of the department, as they do in the superior services. I may also say that in the case of the existing and accruing staff, to protect them, I remember very well at the time of the Lee Commission they purposely made reservations in the case of All-India Services, the Indian Civil Service and other superior services. They made expressed reservations that the existing and accruing rights should not be infringed. I take it that this is no new principle: I find in the Government of India Act itself an expressed reservation in the Government of India Act under section 96-B. It runs thus:— 'Provided that every person appointed before the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall retain all his existing or accruing rights or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them'. Now, Sir, the principle which it is held is applicable to the superior services must be extended to the subordinate services, i e., the existing rights of those already in the services acquired by approved service, by merit and efficiency, by which they can rise to a certain level, that is the right of the existing staff and that ought not to be infringed. May I also refer in this connexion to the Government of Madras to rule 5, the very rule which they passed under the Civil Service Delegation Rules. 'Promotion to the selection grade shall be for approved services by more than ordinary merit and no officer shall be entitled to promotion to that grade merely on the ground of . . .' Why

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should that rule be deviated from in the appointment of Sub-Registrars to the selection grade? Now, considering from any aspect it seems to me to be very iniquitous, very unjust, firstly on the ground that it impairs efficiency of the services, secondly, on the ground that it works great hardship on those already in the services. It is very unfortunate that this Government Order should be passed when there is considerable evidence given before the Statutory Commission that when communalism was introduced in the Punjab it has proved disastrous in the effect; and more especially on the eve of the Statutory Commission, when one of its terms of reference is with regard to the conditions of service and the principle and policy that should be followed in the recruitment of services. It is said that at this juncture the Government of Madras should have taken the lead in passing a very retrograde law and in doing so they seemed to have shelved the principle of a lifetime. From what the Member for Public Services said we learn that they have been slowly and persistently making this encroachment of communalism and further it is unfortunate they have introduced this on the eve of a great public commission not by direct, honest and frank methods but by round-about methods by issuing departmental instructions, thereby avoiding the sanction of the Government of India. I wish to raise my humble protest against this. The sooner this order is cancelled in the interests of the security of the services and to prevent the injustice that will be done to the hard-worked subordinates in the lower rungs the better."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. Speakers who have spoken on the motion have been saying about the injustice that is perpetrated by this order especially to those who entered the services in the hope of getting promotions as they continue. But those speakers themselves probably forget that they were themselves the loudest in perpetrating that injustice, if that can be called injustice, what were they doing when they were asking for the Indianization of the services. Some of the superior grades in the Indian Services are filled by competitive examination and the present cry is for the Indianization of the services. And when they do so, they probably forget that those who got into the services by open competition in England would naturally feel that position which they were expecting to get in course of time, will be denied to them. Swarajists:—('They will get compensation.')

" We are discussing the question apart from the question of compensation. We are concerned with the question of injustice. Surely if a person is aggrieved, he will get compensation. Therefore there is no point in basing the entire argument on the question of injustice. That is not a sound argument. Is it injustice after all? We take the condition of the services, at the time these gentlemen entered the services, surely, they never expected that their salaries would be increased to the present level on account of their services as sub-registrars. They began, if I remember right, on Rs. 35 a month. And now in the superior selection grade they hope to get a much higher salary. It cannot therefore be said that there is injustice. No doubt, they might have expected better prospects; but it cannot be said that they are entitled to all the privileges that might come and will not share occasional disadvantages.

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"The moment a certain person becomes a district registrar several appointments of clerks, peons and so many others would be under him and if a person of the non-Brahman, Christian or Muslim community gets that post the members of those communities may have a chance of equalizing the inequality in such cases; so that it is not merely a case of giving a preferment to one alone. If a particular consideration should be the guiding principle in the case of one of the services I can't understand why this should not be applied to other services. This is a matter of selection grade. This is practically a new appointment for which even strangers could be recruited. Under the circumstances I cannot see any injustice in enforcing a principle meant for the purpose of bettering the prospects of a large or important communities in this Presidency."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"In the carefully prepared written speech of the Leader of the Opposition he has missed the real point at issue before the House. He characterized the method of recruitment as illegal and opposed to all canons of justice and fairness. I do not propose to deal with the first part of his objection. I leave it to the Government whether or not it is warranted by the rules or by the sanction of the Government of India. My object will be to offer a few remarks that the Government Order or the proposal issued by the Government is neither unfair nor dishonest but is one which has been accepted by this House. 3-15 p.m.

"The policy of this House has been laid down by resolutions passed by overwhelming majorities in 1921 and 1922. Communal representation has been the accepted policy and communal representation was emphasized by those very persons who may now sit in the Opposition; there are members who said that it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the country. (Hon. Members: 'Who are they?') I would ask you to search your own hearts and say whether you did or did not subscribe to the principle of communal representation as an absolute necessity in the administration of this province. Sir, again you will find that this principle of communal representation has been clothed in another form, and that is what we have been saying repeatedly in the conferences of the party, namely, that we stand for communal justice and for equal opportunities for all. Wherever there are qualified candidates who are well equipped with the necessary qualifications and attainments, available for certain appointments, candidates of communities which are not properly and adequately represented in the particular service should be given preference, so that communal justice may be meted out in the administration of the country. I would not go into the history, the painful history of the successive attempts made in order to throttle the policy that was laid down by this House. But suffice it to say that in what the Government has done to-day it is only justifying itself, it is only redeeming the policy that the Government had accepted at the time. Sir, I would not detain the House in taking the House through the history of communal representation. As long ago as the 3rd September 1843 this question was raised and this policy was laid down by the then Government. It was emphasized and repeated again in the Board's Standing Orders in 1855. Sir, in 1911 the Board and the Government revised the whole policy and laid down the principle of adequate and proper representation of all castes and communities in the services. Sir, if hon. Members would turn to Board's Standing Order No. 128, they will find the whole

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history of this question. In 1913 again the Government made an attempt to do justice to all communities and yet we see what the situation to-day is, and how it is being worked. Attempts have thus been made from time to time to emphasize the principle that there should be equal opportunities afforded to all classes and communities in the services, but for some reason or other justice is denied. Sir, is this a wrong and unfair principle? Sir, you find that the principle of Indianization has been emphasized by us nationalists, and as we are all nationalists (Hear, hear) we want that gradual Indianization must be conceded to us. When we agitated for Indianization of the services, the vested interests raised a hue and cry. My friend has spoken of the existing and accruing rights of these subordinate services having been trampled down by this principle and therefore it is absolutely necessary that they should be protected. A similar cry was raised on behalf of vested interests in the case of Indianization, and what has been the reply of nationalism of this country? They said that it was unnecessary to take note of it and that as vested interests were interferred with, the services raised a storm of opposition but Indianization should be proceeded with. If we stand for Indianization, if the vested interests of those that have come here from other countries and have been with us, and governing this country, wielding administrative powers are to be interfered with and disturbed, then what is the meaning of this cry in regard to this matter? The matters are similar. Therefore I see absolutely no reason whatever even from the nationalists' point of view for any opposition to the principle of communal justice. If we turn to the other side, if we turn the searchlight into the society, into the organization of the services, you will see the justice of this principle. I do not want to go into details, but I only stand for the principle. If you turn the searchlight into every department, what do you find? You will find the sad spectacle of injustice. I do not blame them for this situation. People who are not advanced now did not take advantage of the facilities afforded by the East India Company and the Government later, and therefore these classes naturally were left in the background. Those who started earlier gained power in the country, and a minority now wield the whole power in this country. But when other castes and communities make an attempt similarly to raise themselves from their present level and follow the example of those people in order to attain social and political progress, is there any reason to deny them the right of uplifting themselves, and do you say that they should not strive for social and political equality? Sir, you can very easily imagine what an amount of power is being wielded by a class which has all official power in its hands in this country where other classes are educationally backward. For decades and decades the people have been in the hands of a particular class who held much social and religious influence in the country. In the midst of these social and religious influences, when Government office meant so much influence and power, what would be the condition of the populace? Now they are conscious of the new reform scheme. The vote given them under the reform scheme has roused the communal consciousness and they have realized what power they have. There has been much awakening among them, and in such an awakening you must provide them with facilities which are quite just. Vested interests must not be allowed to stand in the way of their progress. The Government Order that has been issued is one not against those who are now in the service. It raises only one question, namely, that a new cadre

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has been created where there was no selection cadre before in the Registration department. It is created for the first time in order to provide for those who would not be able to go up to the post of the District Registrar. It is not a case of a mere ordinary promotion from one post or grade to another, but it is the case of selection for fitness. In every case of selection, the fittest or the most efficient person will have to be selected (Hear, hear). That is so in this case. I would throw out a challenge to hon. Members to produce instances. The speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and the vehement denunciation of my friend from Cuddalore only resulted in pointing out that we should be ashamed of the Government and that this Government is unworthy and so on. I do not care to criticize the Government (An hon. Member:—You dare not). You should not lose your temper in a problem in which you are yourselves concerned. Bad temper does not make up for argument. My friend said that the hundredth man was promoted. I do not see, if he is a qualified and competent candidate, why a man who has crawled up in the routine course should be given a preferential place. If a man who has only ordinary attainments is to be allowed automatically to go up to a selection cadre, where then is the scope for a really bright, intelligent and capable man to go to the selection grade? Hence, the principle must be upheld. The selection into the grade is not challenged on any of these grounds, namely, the ground of efficiency, ability and so on, but only on seniority, because a particular man occupies the third or fourth place in the list he should have the right. I can understand hon. Members placing facts before us but not theories. We must have facts to show that there is a case where a person, who is duly qualified and efficient and has put in the necessary service, has a grievance. No case has been pointed out by the Opposition. I have carefully heard the speeches of the hon. the Mover, the seconder and the supporters. No one has cited a single fact to show that injustice has been done in any case. Communal justice should not be one on paper. It should not be advocated merely in order to placate some other classes. Some people say 'We stand for communal justice' for the time being, but when it comes to a real acid test of action, they do not show it. The truth and justice of the principle must be accepted. Certain communities have had the position and power by virtue of their long advance and education over other communities but the overwhelming numbers of the masses, in those days of democracy, assert themselves. If we stand for democracy, naturally the masses must be allowed to assert themselves. You cannot have any one class to monopolize power any longer. The masses are being educated and enlightened and will assert themselves and all these vested interests must naturally be interfered with. Therefore naturally there will be a certain kind of agitation. Communal justice in this province is a principle of democracy and is not opposed to nationalism at all. Therefore I say on the ground that not a single instance has been pointed of injustice being done in the selection-grade appointments, that this is a new cadre, recruitment should be on the basis of communal justice, fairness and equality. That not being challenged, I say there is absolutely no case made out. I am afraid that this is one of those cases which is more intended for newspaper reports or platform entertainments."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have not much fear in putting my head into this hornet's nest, because I come from a district

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which has been ignored, whether Brahman or non-Brahman, all along under this Government. And speaking for myself, I wish to say that I have never aspired for Government service and do not propose to hereafter. And my only confidence in speaking on this motion is this, that in these two years that I have been here I can honestly say that I have not gone to any hon. Member on the opposite side and sought any appointment or recommended anybody or done anything of that type for which I should be ashamed of speaking on this resolution. I propose, therefore, to discuss it on its merits. I have nothing to say against the claims made by the non-Brahman communities that they should have a proper and just share in services. I have read the proceedings of this House in August 1921, and I have nothing to quarrel with that because it is perfectly right that every community and specially those who are backward should have in fact more representation in the Government service. Speaking only for myself, I am prepared to say that the two appointments which are now reserved for Brahmans under this Government Order may all go to other communities and not even one may go to the Brahman. Because after all, I feel that nobody is happy under the Government service. I think it is only a glamour. And I wish that if the non-Brahman communities have that glamour for some time, they will also come to the same view. If you take a subordinate on Rs. 50 or 60 with half a dozen children to support, and see how he is living, I do not think any Brahman or non-Brahman would wish to be under the service of this Government. Therefore, I wish that none of my friends should get into this Government service. Even in the case of the higher appointments, the difference is not very much. I am not even against proportionate representation. I am prepared to say that all the appointments may go to any community except the Brahman, because a Brahman should not think it is his monopoly. If he exercises his intelligence in other avocations of life like commerce, industry or the like, he is sure to thrive and thrive much better than in Government service. Now he generally spends much money on his education and even mortgages his ancestral property, and after all he does not get much in return in Government service. The sooner he gives up that ideal of Government service, as the *summum bonum* of his life, the better will it be for his wife and children and for the whole community. Therefore I have nothing to say against this Government Order as such.

"I have nothing to say against the Government Order. But coming to the question on hand, I think it is all a juggling with the terms 'recruitment,' 'promotion' and 'selection'. I think that it is really a breach of faith on the part of the Government to say this is a question not of promotion but of
4 recruitment; because if you go into the history of this question, it is said in
p.m. the letter of the Inspector-General to the Minister (this was placed before the House yesterday): 'With reference to the personal interview with the Second Minister, I enclose a statement showing the financial result of the scheme adumbrated by me for the betterment of the prospects of sub-registrars.' So at that time it was thought a natural promotion for all these people. I might mention the introduction of such a scheme was incidentally suggested by me last year in connexion with the representations made by a deputation of the Madras Presidency Sub-Registrars' Association which waited on the hon. the Minister on 3rd October 1925. As far as I am able to make out, it was composed mostly of the Brahman sub-registrars who wanted a higher promotion. I am speaking

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subject to correction. The Inspector-General goes on to say: 'Taking the existing personnel of the District Registrars for which the number of vacancies ranges from two to three per annum, etc. Then he goes on 'I submit that the same principle may be extended to the sub-registrars so as to enable the officers who have not the opportunity of getting into the existing ranks through their service, to rise to Rs. 250, the maximum pay of the District Registrar. This will also give the officers a small increase in pension.' Then he says: 'I am confident that the revision of pay suggested by me would add to the efficiency and contentment of the service.' I do not understand how out of 121 men (I have followed closely the list of selection and I find it is a wonderful list that is made) if you choose one here and one there, it will give contentment and add to efficiency. The Inspector-General had no idea that it was to give representation to certain community. Else it should have found a place in his. Again, when the demand came before the House on the 28th March 1928, the same thing was reiterated: 'The Inspector-General is confident that the creation of a selection grade would add to the efficiency and contentment of the service.' If the hon. Minister wanted to give due representation to all the communities, and if he had come forward and said that it was one of his objects, he would have said so at the time. There was nothing of the kind. On the other hand, in his speech he said that people of approved standing of 25 years' service would be given the promotion. But now we find it is not so. People of less service have also got in. I feel that it is hardly just that anybody should be penalized by creating a selection grade of this type, and that those that belong to a particular community should suffer. Now, in the answer to the question put by Mr. S. Satyamurti, it is stated 'The term "recruitment" covers selection from a subordinate service or transfer from other departments as well as first appointments'. I cannot by any stretch of imagination see how these proportions would give contentment to those who were saying that they had no hope of promotion to the district registrarship. To say that recruitment includes also selection from the same cadre is a travesty of justice. Whatever the result of this motion, I do not think it is proper or just that Government should encourage this sort of discontent and inefficiency in the service."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the subject of communal representation in public services is not a new thing to this House. In fact, even as early as 1921, there was a resolution carried by this House unanimously that a certain percentage of appointments should go to the backward and other non-Brahman communities. In those days, there were stouter champions of the efficiency theory than now and yet they did not oppose the resolution. Probably they thought that the resolution would not be given effect to. As a matter of fact, seeing what has happened since, they were right and those who promoted the resolution were wrong. If we turn to the questions put this morning here, in answer to a particular question, it will be clear, 'It has been repeatedly asserted in this House and outside it that these orders have been ineffective and inoperative and it is a fact that the returns compiled to exhibit the effect of the orders do not show that there has been much change in practice in the years since the order was issued.' Therefore, these communal orders and Government Orders had practically no effect in carrying out the resolution which was passed unanimously. The Government have been thinking how best and

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effectively they could put into effect this resolution. After seven or eight years, they found a way, and at last the recent Government Order has been passed which in a way would try to give effect to this resolution. That is why a section of the House is so vociferous because Government want to give real effect to the resolution passed many years ago.

"Another plea is that vested interests would suffer if this communal principle be extended to the service. Will not vested interests be affected when pressing for the Indianization of the services, I ask? For instance, an European or an Englishman may as well say 'We have come here with the hope that the British Empire will continue for ever, and we have established many clubs, gymkhanas, etc., and it will be difficult if you ask us to clear away.' Therefore in giving proper effect to the Government Order by giving due representation to all the communities, one or two communities which were enjoying a special advantage must suffer and so they cannot complain. Again, the theory of efficiency may be brought forward. Even considered from the point, the Government Order has many restrictions. For, the order says 'If qualified and suitable candidates are available in each community officers shall be appointed so that the proportion of appointments made from each community may,' etc. Thus it will be seen that only if candidates suitable and duly qualified are available, the Government will think of recruiting men from that particular community; if such men are not available, selection will be made from other communities of duly qualified and suitable persons. Therefore, there would not be much complaint even from that point of view."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to enter into this controversy and discuss whether the Government Order that is issued is just and proper or there is anything wrong with it. My point is entirely different from those of the previous speakers. I would simply lay the whole blame at the door of the Government for having issued the Government Order at this psychological moment. The Government wanted to create communal acrimony at a time when it ought not to be roused. They laid a trap, and the Leader of my party fell into that trap easily, I say with due deference to him, and brought in this question by means of an adjournment motion. And the Government have scored a point, with the result that the acrimony that has been created will not only be confined to the four walls of this House, but will be carried throughout the Presidency. (A voice: Simon Commission.) I will come to it. Why the Government chose this particular moment to issue the Government Order is a point which we have to examine. Were they justified in doing so, apart from the question of communalism or otherwise? Brahmans do not care a farthing for Government appointments. I will simply say Government need not have chosen this particular time for adumbrating a principle of this kind.

"It has been said that so early as 1922, the principle was enunciated in this House and that principle has been given effect to now. But why should it be at this particular moment? Is it without any motive or purpose? At a time when the Simon Commission is about to visit this place, this question is raised when the bogey of communalism has been ringing throughout the country. In the Southern Presidency there was only the question of Brahman versus non-Brahman which is a bi-lateral question. Now, by the

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introduction of this Government Order they have made it a quadrilateral question, viz., Brahman, non-Brahman, Muslim and Christian. That is the effect of a Government Order of this kind.

"Well, it has been said the whole question has been placed before the country with a view that this acrimony may be intensified so that people may go on fighting indifferent to the consequences or outcome. If that is the object of the Government, I daresay they have immensely succeeded in it. As to the merits of the question I do not want to enter into them now. The persons who it is said have vested interests do not care to maintain vested interests. They will surely be prepared to give way in favour of other communities who are less favoured. We need not fight over the matter. If the Government are not actuated by a sinister motive, as I said, they would do well to at once say that this Government Order would be withdrawn for the time being, because every one of these communities, Muslims, Christians, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, must close up their ranks and show a united front and say that the necessity has arisen when these communal questions ought to be wiped out completely and show to the Simon Commission that there is nothing, no difference at all in the matter of these appointments and other things. That is the reason why I said that the moment is very inopportune for the issue of this Government Order. If my view is incorrect and if the Government think that I am wrong in accusing them, well, they might certainly get up and say that my view is wrong and that they are prepared to withdraw this Government Order now and issue it sometime hence." 4-15 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. Fortunately for us in this province, we have no such communal trouble as the Hindu-Muslim question which affects other portions of India. The one cause of such communal trouble as does exist in this province is, as has been recognized for many years, the great preponderance, if not the monopoly, in the services of one particular community. My hon. Friends sitting to my right, who represent as they profess to do the most advanced national feeling in the country, have themselves recognized that this great preponderance is an evil that ought to be removed. I may examine, Sir, the cut motions that were moved at the time of the budget discussion in March 1927. There were 38 motions moved then for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Government the very inadequate representation of the communities to which the authors of those motions belong or whose interests they wanted to protect. I find on a calculation, Sir, that 33 of these motions were brought by my hon. Friends sitting to my right, members of the Swarajya party. Well, Sir, I hear a voice that even now they recognize it. I am very thankful to the hon. Member who said so. I need scarcely want any better authority than the author of present adjournment motion itself in support of my view. I shall read only a few sentences from a recent address of his which he delivered at the All-Parties Conference at Coimbatore. He said there, Sir, in words which I would myself have considered perhaps too strong, that this was an evil which we ought to recognize and which we ought to remove. He said:

'I make a similar appeal to my friends of the Brahman community not to misunderstand the apparently aggressive inroads made by the non-Brahmans

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in social, economic and political fields. Owing to one cause or another, they have not had their legitimate share in these fields and the wave of democracy which has swept over the world has awakened them up too and it is only by a spirit of mutual toleration and trust that unity between these two communities can be achieved. There is a tendency at present to think that every appointment given to a Brahman is at the cost of the non-Brahman and every post that is secured by a non-Brahman is due not to his merits but to the communal status. There is no doubt that there is more toleration amongst the Brahmans in regard to the failings and weaknesses of themselves than they have towards the best of their non-Brahman friends. All this is due to selfishness playing still an important part either in higher politics or in the lower plane of offices.'

"Well, Sir, I cannot advance stronger or more forcible arguments than those contained in the passage I have quoted. In answer to this motion which has been moved by the hon Members of the Swarajist party a reassuring statement has been made by the Member of Government that the interests of the communities which they represent will be adequately protected. And more than once, Sir, the wishes of this House have also been represented to the Government in the shape of resolutions. But this morning in answer to a question put by the Deputy Leader of the Swarajya party we had a confession from the hon. Member for Revenue who is in charge of the services, that all these resolutions so far have been mere pious wishes and our attempts for greater representation has been a mere cry in the wilderness. I say that on the authority of the statement made by the hon. Member for Revenue himself. Well, Sir, we have had instances when junior favoured lawyers of a community which was already over-represented in the judicial services, were put over the heads of people who had put many many years of service. The nationalist blood of our Swarajist friends did not boil then. Why should it boil now, I ask? So long as those resolutions were mere scraps of paper and so long as no endeavours were made to translate them into action, we had the lip-sympathy of our Swarajist friends. When once see, an honest endeavour is made to give effect to them there is this revolt. I Sir, one observation that was made by the Deputy Leader of the Swarajya party this morning which I could quote with great relevancy. He said: 'Vested interests do not commit suicide, or sign their death warrant.' The struggle that we notice to-day is the struggle of the vested interests in this Presidency resisting the demands to abolish those vested interests. Well, Sir, I would say that if, in the name of nationalism, they resist the endeavours to restore communal equilibrium in this Presidency, I would certainly characterize it as a mere travesty of nationalism.

"I thought that this motion which was announced by the Leader of the Swarajya party as a matter of urgent public importance clearly deserving a designation of that character, was going to be debated and discussed as such this afternoon. But after listening to his speech and to the speech of some others who argued in the same strain as himself, I found that the discussion has reduced itself to a mere lawyerlike argument on the rather very insignificant point whether appointments to the selection grade are to be regarded as recruitment or as promotion. I say, Sir, this is not a matter of such great

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national importance as to touch the nationalist chords in the hearts of our Swarajist friends. It is a very small matter and, I am glad to say that one of the Swarajists themselves has referred to this as a very insignificant point that has been raised by the discussion of this question.

"I do see, Sir, from the speeches made by the leader of the Swarajist party and some others that they would have absolutely no quarrel if, in the recruitment of officers as district registrars, the rule in this Government Order is applied. But they say that in making appointments to the selection grade, if this rule is going to be applied, it would affect their national prestige and matters of that kind. I answer that argument by a very simple analogy. If, instead of calling these sub-registrars, sub-registrars of the selection grade, supposing they had an official designation like deputy registrars, if I understood my hon. Friend the leader of the Swarajya party aright, he would have absolutely no quarrel. I would therefore say that it is a quibbling, a quibbling with which we are acquainted and does not deserve the great discussion which has been raised this afternoon as if it were a matter of urgent public importance. I would appeal to my Swarajist friends not to resist such endeavours to restore communal harmony among the various communities in this presidency, but to help and encourage such attempts even if there should be some kind of injustice or prejudice to some vested interests, vested interests always suffer when reforms are undertaken.

"I should thank the Government for the order which they have passed after all in enforcing the resolutions which have been times without number reiterated before this House. And I hope that with equal fairness and courage they could extend it to other departments of the services where such communal representation is required for communities which are not adequately represented."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should thank the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for the opportunity he has afforded to the Government for explaining the position of the Government as regards these communal Government Orders and the various orders issued by the Government and, if possible, to disabuse the minds of some hon. Members who seem to think that some injustice has been done to some people.

"Mr. President, I do not think much of a speech is necessary from me. The speakers who preceded me have already established to a certain extent that no injustice has been done. Therefore, in the course of my speech I do not propose to urge any special arguments of my own, but simply refer to the proceedings of this House on previous occasions when every thing that could be said for and against this proposition has been clearly stated. Before proceeding to the merits of the question, Mr. President, I will first deal with the question which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition raised, viz., that the orders which have now issued are not in the spirit of the rules made and orders issued by the Secretary of State and that our rules are ultra vires. In this matter, Mr. President, I wish first to make one remark and that is this: The opposition seems to have proceeded on the basis that the order which we issued on the 3rd September and the one which was issued on the 11th September stand on the same basis. We are authorized under the Delegation Rules to make rules for the Provincial and Subordinate Services. We have issued the rule under section 96-B and it is published in

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the gazette of the 13th October. In that connexion my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition and some other members on the opposite side referred to rule 5 which laid down that promotion to the selection grade shall be for approved service and for more than ordinary merit and that no officer shall be entitled to promotion to that grade merely on the ground of seniority. They laid strees on the fact that the words 'communal representation' did not find a place in rule 5. May I, for a moment, draw their attention to the whole of the rule and point out what the selection grade there referred to is? The selection grade referred to in the rule is for the 33 posts of District Registrars in this Presidency. The rules made under section 96-B refers only to the 33 District Registrars and none else. They are called the Madras Registration Service and the rules issued apply only to them. Their cadre is from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 and above Rs. 500 there are two posts in the selection grade, one on Rs. 600 and one on Rs. 700. Rule 5 refers to these two posts on Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 and has absolutely no application whatever to the selection grade of Sub-Registrars which was created by another Government Order so that any argument based on 96-B is absolutely irrelevant to the question we are dealing with.

1-30 p.m. "My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. Members said that we were afraid to approach the Government of India with regard to the embodiment of rules regarding communal representation in the rules under 96-A. I would invite the attention of my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition to rule No. 3 under section 96-A of the Government of India Act which I dare say he has read but, I am afraid, interpreted wrongly. I submit, Sir, if any rules are made by this Government as regards recruitment to public service, unless the appointment is to be on the recommendation of a Public Service Commission or as a result of competitive examination—such rules need not have the sanction of the Government of India. We do not fear that the Government of India will not sanction the legitimate rules of this Government, rules which have been sanctioned by two resolutions—I say, resolutions which were passed unanimously—that each community should have a fair representation in the public service of the province. We absolutely had no such fear when we made this rule. What we thought was it would be inconvenient for the Government of India and for this Government if we approached them at every time, when we wanted to make certain appointments, to sanction those appointments. If we wanted to do so, we could have very easily done so, but as a matter of administrative convenience we thought it would have been very difficult for us to approach the Government of India at every time and get their sanction. That is the reason for not making that a rule under section 96-A. As regards Sub-Registrars, they belong to the subordinate services to which the rules under section 96-A do not apply. As regards the Government Order about communal representation, the Government are acting intra vires in framing them.

"Mr. President, thus clearing the ground of legal difficulties, I shall refer briefly to the history of these communal Government Orders which have been referred to by some speakers, especially that referred to by Mr. Patro. I do not think it will be necessary for me to refer to the Government Orders which were passed prior to the Reformed Councils. In 1921 soon after the

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Reformed Council came into existence a motion was tabled in this House and I say that motion was carried unanimously. The resolution runs in these terms :— 'That with a view to increase the proportion of posts in Government offices held by non-Brahmans the principles prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) be at once extended to all departments of the Government and be made applicable not only to the principal appointments but to posts of all grades and that the Government should issue orders accordingly and insist on their being enforced and that to this end half-yearly returns showing the progress made should be submitted by the head of each office. Such periodical returns shall be made available to the members of the Legislative Council.' Mr. President, in pursuance of this resolution the Government issued a Government Order on 16th September 1921 the terms of which are as follows :—'In order to increase the proportion of posts in Government offices held by non-Brahmans the Government direct that the principle prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) on the subject of distribution of appointments among various classes and communities should be extended to appointments of all grades in the several departments of Government. All heads of departments and other officers empowered to make appointments are requested to adhere strictly to this principle in filling up vacancies in future."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Was this adhered to ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is not for me to say whether it was adhered to or not. The hon. the Revenue Member admitted that it was not adhered to but it remained a dead letter for some time. But the Council of 1921 complained that this Government Order had not definitely and clearly set out the objects of the Government and a resolution was tabled to condemn its action in not having clearly worded the Government Order. To avoid a volley of well-merited criticism, the Government issued another Government Order in August or September 1922, which brought out clearly the objects of the previous Government Order. I do not think it will be necessary for me to refer to the whole of that Government Order but I will read only five or six important lines therefrom and they are these :—'Government recognize that if principal appointments are to be divided among several communities, the lower appointments from which recruitment is made to them must be likewise divided and are quite prepared to agree that in order to give effect to this policy other things being equal the principle specified in the Board's Standing Order should be given effect to both at the time of initial recruitment and at every point at which men are promoted wholly by selection and not by seniority.' Mr. President, what else is it on the present occasion ? It is not only by seniority that a man gets promotion in the various departments of the Government. There is what is called time-scale and a man gets promotion up to Rs. 150 So, the principle is wherever there is promotion from one grade to another and where the principle of selection comes in, then the principle of communal representation will come in. What further has been done than exactly applying this principle ? May I say, Mr. President, that this communal Government Order was not adhered to as it ought to have been or as the hon. Members of this House thought it ought to have been done, and in the year 1925 the United Nationalist Party of which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition who now moves the

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adjournment motion, you, Mr. President, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and many of the hon. Members of this House were members, tabled an amendment to a resolution and the amendment was in these terms :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of this House be appointed to enquire and report as to the working of the policy laid down by the Government in G.Os No. 658, dated 15th August 1922, and No. 76, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not had their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed.'

"President, I should say judging from the speeches made on that occasion one should hesitate to characterize this order of the Government as unjust or against the interests of the nation."

The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"I should say that the hon. Member is wrongly quoting. The first motion was that of Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar. What the hon. Member is quoting is the amendment of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, Mr. President, I am referring to Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar's amendment. The speech that he made on that occasion runs in these terms : 'So, I beg to submit, Sir, that from all these points of view, both political and economic, it is absolutely necessary and I think it ought to be possible, that all communities should have their proper share in the public services of the country. Otherwise the result will only be what we have already experienced so long, viz., that the non-Brahman communities will be far behind the other community, the Brahman community, and also, Sir, politics as understood in India has been mainly the concern of persons holding offices and the members of their communities who are swaying the opinion of the country. It has been, said that Madras is conservative, it has been said that Madras is backward. Well, Sir, what is the reason ? The reason to my mind is very plain indeed, viz., that in Madras there is this cleavage, i.e., those who know politics, those who dabble in politics, are not the masses, are not the large body of the people but only a few classes at the top. And there is the natural result that those others look askance at these people who lead and they are not quite prepared to share their views fully with the result that we have not the same sort of national movement with the same sort of following as in other parts of the country.'"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Is it open to the hon. Minister to read too long from a book ?" (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister will have to conclude his speech very soon."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"When, Mr. President ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The usual time allowed is 15 minutes. The President is given the power to extend it. I request the hon. Member to close his speech at 4-45."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, to continue my quotation. This is how he continues :—'Well if that state of things is to disappear and if all of us could feel together and there could be a common movement in which everybody would take part, then also I beg to submit that it is

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absolutely necessary there should be no sort of reservation, as it has practically amounted to, of all these Government appointments and of the political life to one or two communities.

"Mr. President, after the passing of that resolution a committee was appointed to go into the whole question to see how far these communal Government Orders had been carried out. Unfortunately that committee did not meet, and the Government took up the question in the years 1926 and 1927, to give effect to the communal Government Orders, to the established policy of this House. This question of giving effect to communal Government Orders was not started in the year 1928 but may I tell you, Sir, much earlier and the principle of proportion was fixed as early as September or October 1927 and the present Government Order is only giving effect to the declared policy of this House and also to the two Government Orders that were previously passed. When the proportion was fixed the personnel of the Madras Government was not exactly as it is now, and three of the members constituting it were different. In previous years there was no opposition to the passing of these Government Orders, and when the present Government has passed a Government Order to give effect to these communal Government Orders, I submit there is absolutely no injustice which anybody can complain of in this Government Order. If you think it is not right, reverse the previous decisions of the House and the previous Government Orders.

"These are some of the general observations which apply to the Government Order. Rules like this have been issued with regard to various other departments such as the Survey department, the Engineering department, the Forest service, the City Civil Court and the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court and so forth, generally fixing the order of appointments to be distributed either on communal proportion or on communal rotation. For instance, if a Muhammadan is a judge now, the next judge must be according to the communal rotation a non-Brahman or a Christian or a Brahman. Coming to the Registration department this question of communal representation was there long before these Government Orders, and as early as 1920, when Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyiar, one of your distinguished predecessors, was in charge of the department, he laid down that out of every four appointments of District Registrars three should be non-Brahmans and one Brahman. Subsequently in 1921 or 1922, when the upper grade of Sub-Registrars was first brought into existence, this principle was applied in the selection to the upper grade of Sub-Registrars. On six or seven occasions subsequently when selections were made to the upper grade of Sub-Registrars this principle was applied, not without deliberation, but after full discussion and deliberation and after arriving at the conclusion that this principle applied to the upper grade Sub-Registrars. I do not see why the same principle should not be applied in the case of selections from upper grade to the selection grade. Government have only been following the principle that was laid down already. I am not particular that this principle should be there or should not be there. But unless you say that this principle should not be there and that the policy should be reversed, a policy which has been laid down with the consent of the whole House, I do not see how, in making these appointments to the selection grade on the principles which have been laid down by the Government long ago, we have not done justice to the existing or accruing rights of the people. This selection grade came into

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existence only in April 1928 and none of the gentlemen now in service who entered it 20 or 25 years ago looked up to an appointment like this. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said that he had no quarrel if this principle was applied to the selection of District Registrars, but he would not like to see it applied to the selection of selection grade registrars thereby interfering with their hope of becoming District Registrars. On what principle, I ask? I do not think that in the step taken by the Government any injustice is done to anybody and all that we have done is to carry out an avowed policy of this House and of the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I am rather glad that this question has been raised in this Council, so that much of the confusion that might exist in the minds of some hon. Members might be removed. This question of communalism is an old one and a discussion of it has taken place from time to time in this House. In 1921 this question was first mooted with regard to recruitment to the Judicial service and it was then decided that the same principles which applied to the recruitment of officers of the Revenue Department should apply to the Judicial Department also. Subsequently in 1922, the resolution referred to by the hon. Minister was passed. An amendment was moved by Sir Parasuram Patro ; it is a fact that I seconded it and it is also a fact that the resolution was unanimously passed by the House without a single dissentient voice whatsoever from any part of the House. So that so far as that resolution was concerned all the Members of the House who were then present were committed to it. And it goes without saying that the people who agreed to that resolution wanted to give their own interpretation to the terms of the resolution whatever might have been the views of the people who started discussion in the matter. But so far as the Government was concerned, there is no doubt whatsoever that they did not interpret it in the sense in which the members now occupying the Treasury Bench want to interpret it. (Hear, hear.) Otherwise if they really meant what the present occupants of the Treasury Bench say they meant, surely Sir, common honesty would have required of them to have given effect to it in a more drastic way than they have been doing for so many years.

"It has been admitted by Sir Patro that all their attempts to give effect to the resolution in the particular way in which they wanted it to be done were in vain. It is a tragedy that a thing which could not be carried out by the Justice Party when they were in the plenitude of their power is being carried out by a Ministry which perhaps has taken the clue from that party." (Hear, hear.)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I said that the principle had been there already, even in September 1927."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Very well, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar refers to one statement he made, viz., that this had been agreed to as late as September or October 1927, thereby implying that the thing was there already waiting to be given effect to. Sir, if that thing was there in September or October 1927, why was it not put into force till March when a number of selection appointments were made ? Why was it, Sir, that I did not act up to this while I was there ? " (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" You had not the moral courage."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member will continue his speech. The House will have to listen to him very calmly."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" My hon. Friend has been good enough to say that I had not the moral courage to give effect to it. I do not call it a Parliamentary expression."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Malabar expression. " (Laughter.)

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I may tell him that I am not one of those who say one thing in private and do something else in public. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Hear, hear."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Shut up."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" You shut up."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I was in office till March. This principle was not given effect to by me in regard to such appointments as those to which my hon. Friend has referred. He was in office for a long time ; and why is it that he waited till October of this year to give effect to this order if it had been already there and was only waiting to be applied to to these new appointments ? Sir, the fact of the matter is this. There was the question of the Public Services Commission to be appointed and a Bill was necessarily to be drafted for that purpose. In regard to that we had to consider what the rules should be so that it might not be left to the sweet will and pleasure of X, Y or Z to interpret the things in his own way but there might be something definite to be followed. Well, Sir, these rules were never finally approved by us. They were there and they were meant to be considered. The Public Services Commission is nowhere. The rules framed are non-existent. To say that the rules which were under consideration were finally accepted rules and binding on him or on any other person, I must say, Sir, is a misstatement of the facts. (Hear, hear.) There is one serious objection to this sort of order being issued by department after department. Sir, Government is one if it is a Government at all It should be carried on on some uniform principle. To-day, my hon Friend issues some orders in regard to the Registration Department on some principle of communal representation. My hon Friend, Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar, is in charge of other departments ; does he accept these principles ? I know my hon. Friend overlooked the interests of his country as well as of his community in taking up the office which he is holding now. I am perfectly certain that he will not repeat it and barter the interests of his community.

" If such orders are going to be promulgated by department after department on different principles, how are you going to have any uniformity of policy in regard to the administration of the various departments of the Government ? There would be one method of recruitment for the Registration Department in charge of the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, another method of recruitment for the Public Works Department in charge of hon. Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar and yet another method for the departments of Education, etc. ; while all the while the Reserved departments will be following some method which will never be the same as those pursued by these Ministers individually. Well, Sir, the opinions I am holding are not well sorted

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out for the occasion. This question came up in 1926 by means of a resolution drawing attention to the wisdom of recruiting people to the selection grade from outsiders. Very well, Sir, what the Government have now done is to select outsiders to this selection grade, so far as they have applied this principle without any consideration whatsoever. This is what I said in regard to a motion then under consideration regarding the recruitment of outsiders.

"It is very well for the hon. the Minister to say that he is anxious to introduce fresh blood in the grade of officers. But does he contemplate the logical sequence of the policy he is pursuing? Here are officers—many of them honest and conscientious—who have done work of reliable nature, who have put in long services and who are looking forward anxiously for the time when they can reach to the top of the service. Just when there is a vacancy at the top and when probably they expect to get the appointment, he gets hold of some person who may belong to a high family and who may have high family traditions—he may not show those high traditions in himself—and pitchfork him into that post. But what would be the feeling of the unfortunate man who has been denied this chance just when he was about to get it? It has naturally a very bad effect on the morale of the people. They feel that there is no inducement to work conscientiously. They say, 'Let us make hay while the sun shines. What is the good of being honest? Because honesty does not pay us in this department. We thought that it used to pay.' I beg the hon. the Minister to reconsider the policy in regard to this matter.

"The hon the Minister then agreed with much of what I said. (A voice: 'Who was then the Minister?') Sir Parasuram Patro was the Minister and he said that the exigencies of the service require that we should introduce fresh blood into the service, due care being given to the claims of those who have rendered good service.

"Sir, I hold definite views in regard to this matter. You must divide the services into three compartments, initial recruitment, then promotion whether it be in the grade itself or outside the grade, and then topmost appointments which must be very few. Sir, many of my colleagues here have no serious objection to any proportion that may be fixed in regard to the initial recruitment at the start. But when the same principle is applied in regard to promotions also in a particular grade, I think, Sir, we must draw a line there. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 718 asked by Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th November 1928, page 185 supra.]

Copy of report from the President, Sankari Taluk Board, dated 7th November 1928

I have the honour to state that a report was received from the teacher, Board Elementary Adi-Dravida school, Minnampalli, on 22nd August 1928, that the marginally-noted articles of furniture of his school and some other property of his own which were kept in the school premises were stolen on the night of 20th August 1928. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Elachipalaiyam (Tiruchengodu circle), on 23rd August 1928 for investigation and early remarks. The Sub Inspector of Police in his endorsement No. Nil, dated 25th October 1928, has stated that the persons concerned in the theft, viz, Ramaswami Gounden, Muthu Gounden and Thambi Gounden of Selambagoundanpalaiyam were charged under sections 457, 380 and 426, Indian Penal Code, and the case is under trial before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Tiruchengodu.

1. Table 1.
2. Stool 1.
3. Big wooden box with school records 1.
4. Bench 1.
5. Chair 1.
6. Time-piece 1.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Item III—The Jaina Succession Bill, at page 211 supra.]

BILL No. 17 OF 1927.

THE JAINA SUCCESSION BILL.

Report of the Select Committee.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Jaina Succession Bill (Bill No. 17 of 1927) have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 20th September 1927 and in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese on the 27th September 1927.

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3. The Committee met on the following dates :—

31st October 1927,
4th November 1927,
8th September 1928,
26th October 1928, and
9th November 1928.

At the meeting dated 4th November 1927, the Committee prepared a questionnaire copies of which were circulated to 69 gentlemen of whom 58 gentlemen sent replies. Twelve gentlemen were also examined orally by the Select Committee on the 26th October 1928 at Mangalore.

4. The answers given to the questionnaire as well as the answers of the witnesses during their oral examination clearly show that the Jaina community is unanimously in favour of this Bill. The Committee have therefore accepted the Bill and have only made a few drafting changes. The most important change they have made is the omission of the explanation to clause 5 and the insertion of a new clause instead as clause 6. The Committee think that the principle contained in the Explanation should be incorporated in the Bill in the form of a substantive clause and have therefore omitted the Explanation and inserted clause 6.

5. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee is annexed. The Committee do not think it necessary to republish the Bill.

S. SATYAMURTI.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR.
K. R. KARANT.
J. A. SALDANHA.
M. SCHAMNAD.
A. B. SHETTY.
K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR.
B. S. MALLAYYA.

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[The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 17 OF 1927.

THE JAINA SUCCESSION BILL.

An Act to amend and define the Law of Intestate succession among Jainas governed by the *Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the law relating to intestate succession among Jainas governed by the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 80-A of the Government of India Act; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the Jaina Succession Act, 1928. Short title.

2. It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras. Local extent.

3. It applies to Jainas domiciled in the Presidency of Madras who are governed by the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance and also, in respect of immovable property situated within the Presidency of Madras to Jainas domiciled outside the said Presidency who are so governed. The application of the Act.

4. A person is deemed to die intestate in respect of all property, of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect. Intestate property.

Explanation.—Property in this section does not include tarwad (kutumba) property, unless the person dying intestate was exclusively entitled to it.

5. Such property shall, notwithstanding any law or custom to the contrary, devolve upon his heirs in the order and according to the rules of the Mitakshara Law of Inheritance, under the Hindu Law as administered in the Presidency of Madras. Such property, on devolution, shall be subject to all the incidents of the Mitakshara Law of Inheritance as administered in the Presidency of Madras. Mitakshara law of Inheritance to be applicable to Jainas now governed by the Aliyasantana Law.

6. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, all forms of marriages among such Jainas recognized by custom as valid shall be legal and valid for the purposes of this Act. Customary marriages among Jainas governed by Aliyasantana Law to be legal.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide Item IV—A Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, at page 213 supra.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1928.

A Bill to amend the Abkari Act (I of 1886).

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (Bill No. 11 of 1928), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 25th September 1928.

3. The Committee met on the 9th November 1928 for the consideration of the Bill.

4. *Clause* 2.—As in several cases of seizure under the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, it may not be possible to follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure for searches, the Committee are of opinion that the first of the paragraphs sought to be added by this clause to section 36 should be omitted.

As regards the second paragraph sought to be added to the same section, the Committee by a majority consider that in the case of searches under the provisions of this Act, the safeguard provided in section 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, viz., that the officer making the search shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality to attend and witness the search, should be supplemented by a provision to the effect that the persons shall be other than an Abkari, Police or Village officer. The Committee have so worded the amendment as to make it a proviso to the existing section 36 instead of adding it as an explanation, and have also made some verbal changes in the amendment which are intended to bring its language into conformity with that of section 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

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Clause 3.—The Committee by a majority consider that there is no sufficient reason for discriminating between clubs and other sellers of liquor and that the amendment effected by Bombay Act IV of 1925 to the Bombay Abkari Act may be adopted in this Province also. They therefore accept clause 3.

5. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is appended. The Committee consider it unnecessary to republish the Bill.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.

S. MUTHIAH (subject to a note).

C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR (subject to a note).

J. A. SALDANHA.

S. N. DORAI RAJAH (subject to a note).

A. B. SHETTY.

J. A. DAVIS (subject to a minute of dissent)

L. K. TULASIRAM.

G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.

R. SRINIVASAN.

K. R. KARANT.

K. UPPI.

K. KRISHNAN (subject to a minute of dissent).

D. S. S. EBRAHIM.

P. BHAKTHAVATHSALU NAYUDU.

W. O. WRIGHT (subject to a note).

B. S. MALLAYYA.

P. T. RAJAN (subject to a minute of dissent).

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NOTE.

I think that abkari or village or police officers need not be altogether excluded. It will be enough if we say that two at least of the witnesses shall not be such officers. It will be enough if a fee is levied from clubs and it is not necessary to make all provisions of the Abkari Act applicable to them.

S. MUTHIAH.

9*th November* 1928.

W. O. WRIGHT.

12*th November* 1928.

NOTE.

I am against excluding altogether abkari, village and police officers. I think it is enough if two at least of the witnesses shall not be such officers. I am not for making all the provisions of the Abkari Act applicable to clubs at present.

C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR.

9*th November* 1928.

NOTE.

I disagree with the majority with reference to clause 3. My opinion is that clause 3 should be omitted.

S. N. DORAI RAJAH.

9*th November* 1928.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I have voted against the amendment under clause 3 and approve of the rest of the proceedings.

J. A. DAVIS.

9*th November* 1928.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I do not agree to clause 3.

K. KRISHNAN.

9*th November* 1928.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I am not in favour of excluding village officers as witnesses. I am against applying provisions of the Act to clubs.

P. T. RAJAN.

17*th November* 1928.

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[The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in Clarendon type.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1928.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to further amend the Abkari Act (I of 1886).

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General and of the Governor has been obtained to the passing of this Act; it is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1928.

Addition of a new paragraph to section 36 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886.

Act I of 1886.

2. To section 36 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, the following paragraph shall be added, namely,

"Provided that the persons called upon to attend and witness any search under the provisions of this Act shall be persons other than an abkari, police or village officer."

Addition of an explanation to section 15 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886.

Act I of 1886.

3. To section 15 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, the following explanation shall be added:—

"*Explanation.*—The supply of liquor by clubs to their members on payment of a price or of any fee or subscription is a sale within the meaning of this section."

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 28th November 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Sahammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. M.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Saraba Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S , Mr.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatt.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agency

Renewal of sanads to pleaders in East Godavari Agency.

*741 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government Agent, East Godavari, granted sanads to four persons in 1927 permitting them to practise in certain Munsif's Court in the Agency area;

(*b*) whether the said sanads were directed to be granted in the usual course under the Agency rules without any time limit;

(*c*) the name of the Government Agent who granted such sanads;

(*d*) whether these sanads were not renewed in the next year, that is, 1928;

(*e*) if so, what the reasons were for not renewing these sanads; and

(*f*) whether the Government will direct the Government Agent to reconsider the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. The sanads which were granted were to be in force only up till 31st December 1927.

(*c*) Mr. G. W. Priestley.

(*d*) They were not renewed for 1928.

(*e*) Renewal was refused because there was already a sufficient number of qualified practitioners or old sanad-holders practising in the Agency Courts.

(*f*) No.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Agent can grant temporary sanads under rule 21?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I must ask for notice. I thought the hon. Member referred me to an order which purports to give permanent sanads; I shall make further enquiries."

Irrigation

Action taken on the report of the Mettur Project deputation.

*742 Q.—Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any decision has been arrived at by the Government on the report made by the Mettur Project deputation, and if so, to what effect;

(*b*) whether the Government have any objection to publish the report for public information and criticism even if no decision has been arrived at;

(*c*) when the copy of the report was sent to the Government of India; whether it was sent with a covering letter, and if so, to what effect;

(*d*) whether there has been any correspondence between this Government and the Government of India regarding this report and the revised estimates after they were forwarded by this Government, and if so, to what effect; and

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(*e*) whether the Chief Engineer at Mettur has made any report that the expenses are likely to exceed even the last revised estimate, and if so, to what extent ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report and the orders thereon have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*c*) A copy of the report was sent to the Government of India on 20th August 1928, and they were informed that this Government's remarks on the report would follow shortly.

(*d*) No, except as stated in reply in clause (*c*).

(*e*) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know whether the final Government Order of this Government has been sent to the Government of India ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Are this Government expected to delay any of the works pending the final orders of the Government of India on the Deputation report ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Tenders for the supply of cement to the Mettur Project.

*743 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any tender has been accepted for the supply of cement for the Mettur Project ; and if so, by whom and at what rate ;

(*b*) the total cost to the Government according to the above tender of the quantity of cement said to be required by the Government and for which tenders were invited ; and

(*c*) the number of other tenders, if any, that were received from others, and the respective cost to the Government according to them ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have accepted the tender of the Shahabad Cement Company to deliver 153,000 tons of cement at Rs. 31-7-0 f.o.r. Shahabad.

(*b*) Including railway freight, the total cost to Government will be about Rs. 82,62,000.

(*c*) Two other tenders were received, but their terms cannot be disclosed as they were confidential. The rates quoted by the accepted tenderer are lower than those in either of these tenders.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know at whose risk, the Government's or the Company's cement will be transported from Shahabad to Mettur ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS : —" The answer gives information with regard to freight. As regards risks, I must ask for notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether the Shahabad Cement Company is a European or Indian concern ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is Indian."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Run by Indians ? "

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Managing Director is an Indian."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the risk covered by insurance ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe the Government do not insure."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to answer (*c*), may I ask whether the Government can give the names at least of the people who sent tenders ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" In case of confidential tenders that is not allowed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Are the Government satisfied that the other tenderers were not binami for the Shahabad company ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I know of no reason to suppose so."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what percentage of waste do the Government anticipate during the transportation of the cement from Shahabad to Mettur ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice of that question."

Acquisition of lands for the Mettur Project.

*744-A Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken or propose to take steps to give the ryots, whose lands have been acquired by the Government for the Mettur reservoir, lands in the reserved area ;

(*b*) whether the Government promised to let the lands so acquired till they are submerged by the reservoir, to the original owners on an annual payment of 4 per cent of the value awarded ; and

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the negative the usual terms on which those lands are now leased out ?

A.—(*a*) It is not understood what the hon. Member means by the expression " in the reserved area ". The Government have recently sanctioned the disafforestation of a portion of the Vanavasi reserved forest, measuring 620 acres, in the Omalur taluk of the Salem district in order to provide lands for the ryots whose lands were acquired for the Cauvery-Mettur Project and proposals for disafforesting another reserved forest are under the consideration of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(*b*) No such promise was made by or on behalf of the Government.

(*c*) The terms have been that the leases should ordinarily be in favour of the persons who were the actual occupants and cultivators of the lands at the time when they were acquired and that the rent charged should be determined by the Collector of Mettur on the facts of each case.

The Government have since decided on the recommendation of the Mettur deputation that the rent should be limited to four per cent of the compensation paid by the Government.

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Collection of rents from landowners whose lands have been acquired for the Mettur Project.

*744-B *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the people residing in villages near Mettur, whose houses and lands have been acquired, submitted a memorial to the Government that there was an original understanding that the Government would collect from them only a rent calculated at 4 per cent on the purchase money paid to them and that the subordinate officers have been now demanding 6 per cent;

(*b*) whether the members of the Mettur Project deputation also have made a recommendation that the rent may be collected on a 4 per cent basis till the lands and houses are submerged;

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the whole question in view of the above and arrived at any decision, and if so, to what effect; and

(*d*) whether, if no decision has been arrived yet, the Government have any objection to come to a conclusion at once and pass orders in favour of the memorialists at an early date?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have decided that the rent should be limited to 4 per cent of the compensation paid by the Government.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I enquire from what date the rent will be collected, from the date of the Government Order or any prior date?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"From the date on which the men are renting the lands."

Abolition of the Godavari Anicut division.

*745 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Godavari anicut and its surrounding were constituted into a separate division for Public Works Department;

(*b*) of whom the staff consisted;

(*c*) what the annual cost of this department was for last year;

(*d*) for how long this separate department was in existence;

(*e*) the nature of the work this department was doing;

(*f*) whether this department has been abolished; and

(*g*) if so, for what reasons?

A.—(*a*) A subdivision was constituted in 1916 for the charge of the Godavari Delta Headworks which included the anicut, quarries, buildings at Dowlaishweram and brick, lime and surki manufacture.

(*b*) The staff consisted of an Assistant Engineer, two clerks and three peons.

(*c*) The pay of the above staff calculated on the basis of the average pay of the posts, amounts to Rs. 7,380 per annum. Information regarding expenditure incurred on allowances and contingencies is not available.

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(*d*) Up till May 1928.

(*e*) The subdivision was in charge of the works mentioned in clause (*a*) above.

(*f*) & (*g*) The subdivision was abolished, as the Chief Engineer reported that the work could be attended to by a supervisor working under the direct orders of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks division.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether the work was done satisfactorily till May 1928 under the old arrangement?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"So far as I am aware, the separate subdivision was abolished for the reason that it was an expensive arrangement."

Improvements to the head sluice of the supply canal to the Kanigiri reservoir.

*746 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the question of improving and increasing the number of vents at the head sluice of the supply canal to the Kanigiri reservoir in Nellore district is;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that owing to the deficiency of rain and precarious freshes in the river Pennar, sufficient water could not be let out into the supply canal from the river; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of putting up falling shutters on the Sangam anicut to stop wastage of water?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have called for a report from the Chief Engineer.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands to ex-military men in South Arcot.

*747 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of men recruited from South Arcot for military service during the Great War;

(*b*) how many of them applied for a grant of land, either by themselves or through their relations or heirs;

(*c*) how many of the applicants have been so assigned lands up to date; and

(*d*) the number of cases still pending assignment?

A.—(*a*) One thousand eight hundred and forty-three combatants and 1,481 non-combatants.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) The following are the particulars of the applications for grants of land on account of service in the army received in the South Arcot district from October 1924 to 30th September 1928:—

Number of applications received	679
Number of assignments made	298
Number of applications rejected	380
Number pending on 30th September 1928 ...	1

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It is not known how many of these applications were from men recruited from South Arcot district for military service in the Great War and how many from men who enlisted before the war or who lived in other districts. Figures relating to applications made before October 1924 are not available.

Assignment of the kuttai poramboke in Modalli village, Kollegal taluk.

*748 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether survey field No. 879 (kuttai poramboke) in the village of Modalli of Kollegal taluk in the Coimbatore district has been handed over by the Revenue authorities to the Taluk Board of Kollegal and, if so, for what reasons and under what conditions;

(*b*) whether the taluk board has passed a resolution that the land may be granted on darkhast to one Sivappa and, if so, whether the grant was made in spite of objections;

(*c*) whether the kuttai and the land around it are used by the villagers of the abovesaid Modalli and neighbouring villages for supplying water to their cattle and for giving them rest; and

(*d*) whether the taluk board have applied to the Revenue authorities to give effect to its resolution and whether the Revenue authorities have passed final orders in the matter and, if so, to what effect?

A.—A petition from the residents of Kamakarai Kongaralli village, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district, stating that the taluk board had proposed the assignment on darkhast of S. No. 879 of Modalli village to one Sivappa and objecting to its assignment was received by the Government. It was transferred to the President, District Board, Coimbatore, in original in September last. The Government have no further information on the subject but have called for a report.

Assignment of the tank-bed of the Owk tank in Koilkuntla taluk.

*749 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased in view of the answer given to my question No. 352 regarding assignment of the tank-bed of the Owk tank in Koilkuntla taluk, on 8th October 1928—

(i) to call for the information asked for in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of that question; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) whether or not applications were made by the local ryots to the Collector and were rejected; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, why they were so rejected?

A.—As it is open to any of the interested parties to appeal to the Board of Revenue and if necessary to the Government if dissatisfied with the orders of subordinate authorities, the Government do not propose to call for a report on the points referred to in the question.

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Land Revenue

Clearance of toddy date palms from vanka porambokes under Siruguppa channel.

*750 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the road and vanka porambokes in the wet land area under Sirugappa channel are overgrown with toddy date palms;

(*b*) whether it is difficult for carts, buffaloes and even men carrying loads to go on these road porambokes;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the vanka porambokes overgrown with these toddy date palms are difficult to be cleared of silt and weeds and that water does not flow freely through them;

(*d*) what facilities the Government have given to the ryots to clear these porambokes of these plants; and

(*e*) what steps the Government have themselves taken to clear these porambokes of this growth and help the people to use these porambokes for their rightful purposes?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A complaint was received from the President, Taluk Board, Siruguppa, to the effect suggested in these questions and the Collector in reporting on the matter after personal inspection stated that the complaint was in some cases well founded.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government directed that the ryots should be permitted to remove under the personal supervision of a responsible officer the fronds and as many of the grown trees as was necessary to effect a reasonable improvement of the paths that were blocked.

Extent and assessment of S. No. 50 in Chinna Hotur village, Alur taluk.

*751 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent and assessment of S. No. 50 in the village of Chinna Hotur, Alur taluk, Bellary district;

(*b*) whether the whole of it has been under the occupation of Adi-Andhra Chinnanaraingadu first as sivajijama holder and afterwards as pattadar;

(*c*) the amount collected for the survey field before and after its assignment on patta; and

(*d*) whether the extent as per accounts is nearly double its actual extent and, if not, what the extent really is on the ground?

A.—(*a*) The extent of S. No. 50 is 4·85 acres according to the resettlement register of the village. No assessment was fixed on the land at resettlement as it was classed as poramboke.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) The Government have not the details asked for: and do not consider the matter of sufficient importance to call for a report. As however the hon. Member's question suggests there has been some mistake as to the area of the land, a copy of the question and answer will be forwarded to the Collector of the district.

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Alleged prohibition of cultivation in the Zamin Thanichiam village, Madura district.

*752 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of land in the zamin Thanichiam village, Nilakkottai taluk, Madura district, which was formerly classed as dry, and grown with dry crops but has been subsequently transferred to wet and grown with wet crops as the result of the introduction of the Periyar project;

(*b*) whether the cultivation on the said lands has since been prohibited, and if so, why; and

(*c*) if the answer to clause (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether compensation has been awarded to the owners concerned, and if so, how much and for what extent?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Removal of prickly-pear, etc., from the supply channel to Harpanahalli tank.

*753 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether H. Narasinga Rao applied for and obtained a loan for constructing "vooddoos" (embankments) on his fields survey Nos. 381-D and 382 of Harpanahalli village, Bellary district, and built the "vooddoos" as per the terms of his loan order;

(*b*) whether the "vooddoos" were inspected during or after their construction by any officer of the Revenue Department and were considered to have been satisfactorily done, and if so, by whom and when;

(*c*) whether the survey Nos. 381-D and 382 are close to the supply channel of the Harpanahalli tank;

(*d*) whether the said channel is in a very neglected condition and has been allowed to be overgrown with prickly-pear, etc., with the result that during the rains water is diverted to survey Nos. 381-D and 382;

(*e*) whether the Government have taken any steps to have the channel cleared of the noxious growth in it and avoid the danger of damage to the land and the crop thereof of Narasinga Rao; and

(*f*) whether any and if so, what relief has been given to Mr. Narasinga Rao for the damage caused to his land and the crop thereon owing to the Government's neglect to keep the supply channel free from noxious growth?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) The Government have no information but have called for a report on the case.

Opening of a Deputy Tahsildar's office in Sankarapuram.

*754 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to open a Deputy Tahsildar's office in Sankarapuram;

(*b*) whether the Government have collected statistics for the Kallakurichi taluk under revenue and criminal justice for the past three years;

(*c*) whether the Government have received complaints of the inconvenience felt by the ryots of outlying villages by being obliged to go to Kallakurichi for revenue purposes and trial of cases;

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(*d*) whether the establishment of a Deputy Tahsildar's office at Sankarapuram will be self-supporting besides affording relief to the people ; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) No.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) On receipt of a memorial in 1924 from the Bar Association, Kallakurichi, asking for the establishment of a Deputy Tahsildar's office at Sankarapuram, the Government examined the question and decided that there were no sufficient reasons for opening such an office. The Government are not aware of any change in the conditions of the case since 1924 and so do not propose to reopen the questions.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" With reference to answer (*b*), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to collect statistics under revenue and criminal justice for the past three years for the Kallakurichi taluk from the Collector ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Does the hon. Member want me to collect the statistics ? "

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will be pleased to call for the statistics from the Collector relating to the Kallakurichi taluk under revenue and criminal justice for the past three years ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—" I do not know why I should do so."

Landlord and Tenant

Introduction of the amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.

*755-A *Q.*—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the undertaking given by him on 3rd September 1928 to introduce the amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908 during the lifetime of this Council—

(*a*) the steps already taken to give effect to it ;

(*b*) when the Government hope to publish and introduce the draft Bill as accepted by the Government ; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the agitation for amending the Estates Land Act has been going on from long before the reformed councils came into existence ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) If the hon. Member will be good enough to refer to the report of the Proceedings of this Council on the date he mentions, he will see that no undertaking was given to the effect now alleged. The present state of the case is that certain matters have been referred to the Board of Revenue for report. The Board has been reminded. On receipt of its remarks, the subject will be taken up by the Government for decision. The Government hope that this will be possible before the end of the current calendar year.

(*c*) Proposals for amending the Act were certainly made before the time referred to.

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Introduction of amending Bill to the Madras Estates Land Act.

*755-B Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the landholders in a majority of cases are tyrannizing over ryots by not allowing them to freely graze their cattle or to get fuel and materials for fencing and for agricultural implements in the village forest;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce an amendment to the Madras Estates Land Act clearly conferring the above rights in the village forest on the ryots by statutes instead of leaving them to chances of litigation; and

(*c*) when the amending Bill to the Madras Estates Land Act is likely to be introduced by the Government into the Council?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested by the hon. Member.

(*b*) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 755-A. The Government are unable to say anything further at present.

Report of the Committee on the Estates Land Act.

*755-C Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Estates Land Act Committee has sent its report; if so, when;

(*b*) when the report was referred to the Advocate-General for scrutiny;

(*c*) whether he has returned the same after scrutiny; if so, when;

(*d*) why the introduction of this Bill has been delayed so long; and

(*e*) when the Bill will be introduced?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Committee did not submit any report to Government. A sub-committee with the Advocate-General as President was appointed to draft a Bill to be submitted for the consideration of Government. This draft was completed on 19th May 1928.

(*d*) & (*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 755-A.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, when this committee was first appointed?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It was a long time ago. I must ask for notice of that question."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why the Board of Revenue have delayed the matter so long? The report was sent to them on 19th May."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"They have not delayed it. It was sent to them in July. The drafting of the Bill was completed on 19th May 1928. After consideration by the Government it was sent to the Board of Revenue in July. That information is given in a subsequent answer."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I ask whether the Bill will come before this House in the next session ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"We hope to come to a conclusion by the end of next month ; we will then have to send the Bill to the Government of India and if it comes back in time, it will be ready."

Consideration of the report of the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

*755-D Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the consideration of the report and the Bill submitted by the Malabar Tenancy Committee referred to in the answer to question No. 210 made on the 6th September 1928 has been completed and if so with what result ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce any Bill to solve the tenancy problem in Malabar in the immediate future and if so, when ;

(*c*) whether the Government have applied for or obtained the sanction of the Government of India for introducing any such Bill ;

(*d*) what action the Government have taken so far on the report and the Bill submitted by the Malabar Tenancy Committee ;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that the report and the Bill submitted by the said Committee have been condemned by representative tenants and the tenants' association in Malabar as exceedingly one-sided and ruinous to the tenantry of Malabar ; and

(*f*) whether the Government Bill is to be on the lines similar to the one drafted by the Malabar Tenancy Committee ; if not what are the material changes it proposes to make in that Bill ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) A translation in Malayalam of the summary of recommendations of the Committee and the draft Bill prepared by it has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 2nd October 1928 and in the *Malabar District Gazette*. The Collector of Malabar has distributed in Malabar copies of the summary of recommendations and the Bill. It is also proposed to hold a conference with representatives of the tenants and janmis at an early date. Thereafter the Government will come to a decision as to the provisions of the Bill which they will be prepared to introduce in this Council on the subject after obtaining the sanction of the Government of India.

The Government are aware that the draft Bill prepared by the Committee has been adversely criticised.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"May I know whether the Bill and the report submitted by the Tenancy Committee have been considered by the Government at all ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"We have considered them ; only we have not come to any conclusion on them."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"It is stated that a conference with representatives of tenants and janmis would be held at an early date. May I know approximately what that early date will be ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I should hope in the month of December ; if not, in the month of January."

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to expedite the various processes mentioned in the answer and to bring this Bill at the time of the next meeting ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The criticism directed against the Government was that people did not know what the Bill was. That is why we are distributing copies in Malayalam ; what is being done is to give the people time to consider the Bill. The present delay is due to that."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Apart from what has been done in the past . . . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put the supplementary question."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I ask whether the Government will complete the various processes mentioned in the answer and bring the Bill in the January meeting ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Since January is only two months from now, it may not be possible to do so then ; it may be possible a little later."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know what the approximate time will be ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Predictions in this matter have been so falsified that I may be excused if I do not make another."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the conference with the representatives of tenants and janmis, may I know whether they are going to be elected or appointed ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is one of the difficulties in the matter, as to how they should be elected or nominated. The purpose is to see whether some of the objections against the present proposals cannot be met by modifications of the Bill."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Is it a joint conference of tenants and janmis ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Joint."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Joint free conference ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Free and open."

Progress of the Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill.

* 755-E Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the stage in which the consideration of the Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill is ;

(*b*) whether the report of the Estates Land Act Committee has been sent to the Board of Revenue for their opinion ; and if so, when ;

(*c*) whether the Board of Revenue have sent their opinion ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a Member of the Board of Revenue always sat on the Committee ;

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(*e*) whether the Government would place the opinion of the Board on the table, if it has been received ; and

(*f*) if not, whether they would request the Board to hasten the submission of their opinion ?

A.—(*a*) Certain matters relating to the Bill have been referred to the Board of Revenue for report ;

(*b*) Yes ; on 16th July 1928.

(*c*) & (*e*) The answer to clause (*c*) is in the negative.

(*d*) Yes ; but of the three members of the Board who served on the Committee two have retired and the third served for only 6 months and has recently been incapacitated by illness.

(*f*) This has been done.

Legislative

Privileges to Fellows of the Madras University in elections to the Legislative Council.

* 756 Q.—Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is proposed to take the necessary steps to amend the rules and regulations governing elections to the Legislative Council so that the past and present Fellows of the Madras University may be given the same privileges as are conferred on them in the case of elections to the Council of State ?

A.—The revision of the electoral rules requires the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State-in-Council. The suggestion will be borne in mind if and when the general question of a revision of the electorate is taken up.

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to make representations on this behalf to the Government of India as it will be too late for the next elections if the steps are not taken now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not understand what the hon. Member means by ' steps '. It will be brought to the notice of the Commission."

Reforms

Evidence before the Simon Commission.

* 757-A Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether this Government propose to let oral evidence before the Simon Commission ;

(*b*) if so, whom they have proposed or propose for giving evidence before that Commission ; and

(*c*) whether any evidence is proposed to be let before the Commission either by or on behalf of the Ministers ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government has come to no decision on these points.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have at all considered at any time, the matter contained in my question ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly ; it was never absent from our consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know at what stage the consideration now stands in view of the fact that the Simon Commission will be upon us within about 2½ months from now, and whether the Government have advanced any steps in that consideration beyond being merely obsessed by it, that never being absent from their minds ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot indicate stages of consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government have any proposals for asking anybody outside the Executive Council, the Ministers, to give evidence on behalf of the Government before the Commission ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government do not propose to ask the Ministers ; it is a matter for the Ministers themselves."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Do not the Government include the Ministers."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Reforms is a reserved portfolio ; may I ask whether the Government, who are considering this matter and cannot throw light on the stages of consideration, include the transferred half also or whether ' Government ' here means reserved half, Reforms being a reserved subject ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government as a whole."

Evidence before the Simon Commission.

*757-B *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Ministers or any of them propose to give oral evidence before the Simon Commission ;

(*b*) if so, the lines of that evidence ; and

(*c*) whether they intend taking the opinion of the Council on those lines and, if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. the Ministers have not informed this Government of either their views or intentions on the matters referred to.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The answer is, Sir : ' The hon. the Ministers have not informed this Government of either their views or intentions on the matters referred to." May I know what the words ' this Government ' there means ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Owing to my bad handwriting, Sir, I think ' this ' has been copied for ' the.' "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Then, may I know, Sir, if there is a practice in the Madras Government for a part of the Government to inform the Government by means of written communications as regards certain important matters covered by this question ? "

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The question is whether the Ministers propose to give evidence before the Commission. They have not said so or noted so, and there is nothing on record."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether the hon. the Ministers are free, under the conventions and the rules under which this Government function in this province, to give evidence without reference to the Government as a whole?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is a constitutional question, and I should like to have notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if, as a body, the Government makes up its mind to give evidence or not to give evidence, whether the hon. the Ministers are bound by that decision or whether they are free to act?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is asking for an opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then I will ask for a fact. May I know if in a joint consideration to which the hon. the Revenue Member referred in the answer to a previous supplementary question, the hon. the Ministers have communicated at any time any views or intentions about their giving evidence before the Simon Commission?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The question is answered in 757-B. They have not said so."

Special allowances for members of the committee elected by the Council for conferring with the Statutory Commission.

*757-C *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the members elected by the Council for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission have asked for the grant of any special allowances; and, if so, whether their request has been granted by the Government; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the correspondence on the subject?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The appended [a] extract from a letter written by the Chief Secretary to Government to the Secretary of the Committee gives the information asked for.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I refer to the last sentence of the appendix? It says: 'The Committee, moreover, is one appointed by the Legislative Council and it appears to the Government appropriate that the allowances granted to its Chairman and Members should be those ordinarily admissible to the M.L.Cs. when employed on the work of committees so appointed.' May I know why the words 'it appears' occur there? Is it the opinion of the Government?"

The hon Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is the natural meaning of the words."

[a] Printed as Appendix I at page 361 infra.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Have the Government consulted the Accountant-General or their legal advisers whether this allowance could be paid out of the grant appropriated for travelling allowance of members of committees of this Council ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of any legal disability, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Madras Committee has sent any further communications on this matter, after the Government's letter? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if the Chairman and Members of the Committee have given an ultimatum to the Government that unless they are given this extra allowance, they will non-co-operate with the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the Government have considered the need for awarding some solatium to the Members for the displeasure they are incurring in the country ? "

The hon Sir. NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not admit the implication contained in the question."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know on what basis they have asked for special emoluments ? Is it to keep up their dignity as Members of the Committee or as compensation for the displeasure they are incurring in the country or for the great work they have undertaken ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It appears they referred to the Indian Statutory Committee and I suppose they were going on that analogy."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government are aware or have any idea that the Committee has asked for this increase on the ground of an honorarium for the excellent approbation they have got on the floor of this House ? "

The hon Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is possible, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if a covering letter was received along with this resolution from the Secretary or the President of the Committee ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It was forwarded, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Simply forwarded, or were there any amplifications ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Government Press

Educational qualifications of Mr. Magimadas, Acting Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.

* 758-A Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) whether one J. Magimadas, a reader in the Government Press, was appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250 ;

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(ii) whether the claims of one P. Sankaran Nayar, head reader on Rs. 185, a graduate in arts, were overlooked and, if so, why; and

(*b*) what are the educational qualifications of Magimadas?

A.—(*a*) (i) Yes. Mr. Magimadas was appointed as temporary non-gazetted assistant on Rs. 250 per mensem from 7th May to 5th July 1928 to do the duties of Assistant Superintendent.

(ii) No.

(*b*) Mr. Magimadas has passed the Upper primary examination, Compositor's work (elementary) and Proof-reading (intermediate).

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member what is the charm of this Upper primary examination that it makes a reader possessing it get over the head reader who has already been in service for more than 19 years drawing Rs. 180, and whether this Upper primary examination is the same as the Lower secondary examination?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"He possesses all the qualifications necessary for the post, and the Superintendent when he considered the qualifications of all the persons that could be appointed to the post thought that he was the best person to be appointed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Is the hon. the Home Member aware of those qualifications that made the Superintendent prefer him to a man who was getting a higher salary than this man?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The appointment is in the hands of the Superintendent and he has used his discretion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know, Sir, whether the man who ought to have got it was graduate and the head reader while the man promoted was in a lower grade and had absolutely no qualification?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know what pay this gentleman was receiving before he was appointed to this post?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Did the Superintendent consider that the qualification of the other man, i.e., the graduate, was inferior to that of Mr Magimadas in promoting the latter over the head of the former?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—As I have said, the discretion is with the Superintendent of the Govnment Press."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether Upper primary examination equivalent to the I form?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is asking for an opinion."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether any appeal is allowed in this case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if the Government have no powers to exercise their discretion in the matter of the powers vested in the Superintendent in these matters?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Superintendent has the power of appointment and Government have no reason to doubt that he has misused it."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know whether the Superintendent had in his mind any of the communal Government Orders in promoting this man over the head of the other man?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not know what exactly he had in his mind."

Alleged petition to Government against the Publication Assistant, Government Press.

*758-B Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a petition containing the undoings and undue influence of the Publication Assistant was presented to the Superintendent by Mr. Davis, late Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, in the year 1925 ;

(*b*) whether the said Mr. Davis asked the Superintendent to hold an enquiry into the allegations made in the petition, and whether the Superintendent refused ; and

(*c*) whether the services of Mr. Davis were terminated through the evil and undue influence of the Publication Assistant and whether Mr. Davis addressed Government to that effect, enclosing a copy of the said petition ; if so, what action was taken on the said petition and on the petition of Mr. Davis to Government?

A.—(*a*) Mr. Davis presented to the Superintendent an anonymous document in which allegations were made against the Publication Assistant.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) After Mr. Davis' employment had been terminated, he memorialized Government making allegations against the Publication Assistant and enclosing the anonymous document. The anonymous document was ignored by Government and Mr. Davis' memorial was dismissed.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In answer to clause (*c*) it is said that the memorial making allegations against the Publication Assistant was simply dismissed. Has the Government taken any action on that memorial or merely rejected it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The memorial of Mr. Davis was considered and Government thought that there was no necessity to renew the agreement again."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is not a fact that there is a general grievance against this Publication Assistant in the Press and whether it has not been brought to the notice of the Government and what action have they taken so far? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not know, Sir, whether there is any general impression against him or not."

Alleged receipt of salary from the Government Press Co-operative Society by one Ramanujachari.

*758-C Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the present cash-keeper, one Ramanujachari, a life member of the Government Press Party, is receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 30 from the Government Press Employees' Co-operative Society of which the Publication Assistant is the President, without proper sanction being obtained from Government, and if so, why ?

A.—The cash-keeper T. A. Ramanujachari is not receiving Rs. 30 per mensem from the Government Press Employees' Co-operative Society without proper sanction.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" About this Ramanujachari drawing Rs. 30 from the Government Press Party, I should like to know whether he applied to the Government for sanction and whether the Government permitted him to draw it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes. He was permitted."

Appointment of P. Kannayya as foreman of the Telugu section of the Government Press.

*758-D Q.—Dr. B S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one P. Kannayya, a prominent member of the Government Press Party, has been appointed as foreman of the Telugu section of the Government Press on the recommendation of the Publication Assistant, overlooking the claims of qualified employees ; and

(*b*) whether one A. Kannayya, the foreman of the Vernacular department, has been doing the work of the said P. Kannayya, such as maintaining registers, distribution of copies, giving instructions to compositors, etc., as the latter can neither read nor write English ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Government have no information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The answer says that the Government have no information. I should like to know why ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" These are all petty appointments which rest in the hands of the Superintendent, Government Press."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it impossible to get the information when a Member of this House wants it, Sir ? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have given the reply already."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, in view of the large number of questions and complaints about these matters, whether the hon. the Home Member is not prepared to get information on this point?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am getting information as far as I possibly can."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"On this question, may I know whether he will get the information required?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think I need get the information."

Alleged promotion of one Dravyaswami as foreman of the Type-foundry department, Government Press.

*758-E Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Dravyaswami, a prominent member of the Government Press Party and a junior with no technical qualifications, was promoted to the grade of Rs. 60—4—100 as foreman of the Type-foundry department, overlooking the claims of a qualified senior man in the said department; and

(*b*) whether he is a relative and friend of the Publication Assistant?

A.—(*a*) T. M. Dravyaswami was appointed as foreman, Type-foundry section, on Rs. 60—4—100 from 1st August 1926. He has a thorough practical knowledge of type-casting, stereo and electro-typing, punch-cutting and engraving works and is an intelligent worker. The Government have no information whether he is a member of the Government Press Party.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Again in this case also the Government have no information. Is there any use in putting supplementary questions, I should like to know from the hon the Home Member?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that there is a party known as the Government Press Party?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, I know."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If he is aware of it, may I know whether he has got a list of the members that belong to the Government Press Party in so far as they are employees of the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if he is prepared to get such a list?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think any useful purpose will be served by it."

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Alleged renting of the electrician's quarters to the Government Press Party.

*758-F Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government Press quarters purely intended for the electrician of the Government Press is rented for Rs. 5 per mensem to the Government Press Party, whereas the electrician was paying a rent of Rs. 12–8–0 per mensem; and

(*b*) if so, why and under what authority?

A.—(*a*) The building referred to was formerly required as quarters for the electrician who was paying a rent of Rs. 12–8–0 a month. The electrician asked permission to vacate the quarters and this was sanctioned. The building was then leased at Rs. 5 per mensem to the Government Press Party.

(*b*) Under the authority of Government, who considered this the most suitable use for the building, which was no longer required for the electrician, and that the rent was reasonable in the circumstances.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know what that part of the building will fetch now if it is let to the outsiders?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is asking for an opinion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"No, Sir. Government are put to a loss. I should like to know whether the Government realize that they have made a mistake in giving this to the Party when they can easily get Rs. 30 by letting it to outsiders."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We were receiving Rs. 12–8–0 for it. Because it is a social club, the members of which are employees of the Government Press, the Government now let it for Rs. 5 per mensem"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Was the hon. Member entertained by this social club?

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is not a concern of the Local Government."

Alleged preference shown by the Superintendent, Government Press, in granting leave to members of the Government Press Party.

*759-A Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Superintendent of the Government Press granted casual leave for two days in continuation of the Easter holidays to more than 25 persons of the Government Press Party to go on a pleasure trip to Ootacamund along with Mariabagiam, the Publication Assistant, the President of the Party;

(*b*) whether he refused to grant such leave to others who are not members of the Party even for one or two days, for illness, death and other unavoidable circumstances; and

(*c*) if so, what those cases are with their respective reasons for refusing the leave since January 1928?

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A.—(*a*) No; the Superintendent granted casual leave to nineteen employees of the Press in continuation of the Easter holidays to go to Ootacamund.

(*b*) No; leave has not been granted or refused with reference to membership of any association.

(*c*) There are no such cases.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Does the hon. the Home Member realize the seriousness of the mistake of leaving it to the Superintendent's discretion to give leave or no leave on certificates granted by longstanding registered medical practitioners, and is he aware that a certain employee of the Press died in the Press premises due to the indiscretion of the Superintendent? Is this discretion given to the Superintendents of all other departments? A patient suffering from typhoid fever . . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is giving information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I ask the hon. the Home Member whether he is aware of the seriousness of the mistake committed by the Government in giving discretion to the Superintendent in the matter of giving leave or no leave on medical certificates?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think any mistake has been made at all."

Application of rule 14 of the Statutory Rules by Mr. Gilbert in the case of dismissals and suspensions in the Government Press.

* 759-B *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the procedure as to the enquiry contemplated in rule 14 of the Statutory Rules has been strictly followed or not by Mr. Gilbert, the Superintendent, Government Press, in cases of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals;

(*b*) if the answer be in the affirmative, the number of cases in which the enquiry under rule 14 of the Statutory Rules was held;

(*c*) if the answer be in the negative, those cases in which no enquiry was held and the reasons for the same; and

(*d*) in how many cases, in which no enquiry was held, appeals against the orders of the Superintendent were allowed and in how many they were rejected?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Whenever an enquiry is necessary under rule 14 of the Statutory Rules, there is an appeal to Government against the punishment awarded. Any person aggrieved has therefore an opportunity of bringing the matter before Government and Government consider that no practical benefit would result from the labour necessary now to obtain the information asked for.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to clause (*d*) of the question, may I know why the Government have given no answer, or what the answer is? The question is 'in how many cases in which no enquiry was held, appeals against the orders of the Superintendent were allowed and in how many they were rejected?' The answer does not say anything about the particular facts asked for in clause (*d*). May I ask for the information, Sir?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have stated the general principle. When cases come before the Government, we examine them. There have been cases in which we have passed orders against the decision of the Superintendent of the Government Press."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The question, Sir, is: 'In how many cases in which no enquiry was held, appeals against the orders of the Superintendent were allowed and in how many they were rejected?' That question, you will see, is not at all answered in the answer which is consolidated for all the clauses. I am asking whether the Government can now give or whether they want notice for supplying the information as regards the number of cases in which appeals were allowed and the number in which the appeals were rejected?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If notice is given, I shall certainly supply the information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask with regard to the answer to clause (*a*) of the question, the reason why no answer has been given at all? The question is 'whether the procedure as to the enquiry contemplated in rule 14 of the Statutory Rules has been strictly followed . . . . in cases of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals.' The answer refers to the appeal to the Government There is no answer to the specific question of my hon. Friend from the City as to whether as a matter of fact this procedure is followed by Mr. Gilbert before he takes action in regard to dismissal, suspension, reduction or removal. May I know whether the Government can give the information now or whether they want notice?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I can give the information now. The procedure is followed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In every case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if any appeal has been received by the hon. the Home Member stating that the procedure was not followed and whether an enquiry was held into such an appeal on that particular issue?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know how many appeals have been filed during the last year?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Dismissals and suspensions by Mr. Gilbert as Superintendent, Government Press.

* 759-C Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(i) to furnish a comparative statement showing

(*a*) the dismissals, suspensions, removals and reductions made by the present Superintendent, Mr. Gilbert, during his period as Superintendent, and by the former Superintendent, Mr. Fisher, and by Mr. Green during his acting period as Superintendent;

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(*b*) the designation, service and pay of the affected employees with reasons for each such order ;

(*c*) in how many cases the parties affected by the orders of Mr. Gilbert have appealed to Government ; and

(ii) to state whether almost all the orders of the present Superintendent were upheld by the Government ; if so, their respective reasons in each case ?

A.—(i) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (ii) The Government do not consider that the labour involved in collecting the figures asked for would be justified.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In reply to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) it is stated that 'the Government do not consider that the labour involved in collecting the figures asked for would be justified.' Sir, what Government is this ? Is it the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether a statement of these dismissals is not kept at all in the office, for there must be several dismissals, and if such a statement is kept in the office whether it would be placed on the table of this House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have given the reason in my answer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Bearing on this question, a resolution was passed in this House, and the Government's reply was ' we do not accept.' Here we ask questions and even pass resolution. But what is the good of it all ? I asked a number of supplementary questions and the Government do not consider. I should like to know from the hon. the Home Member whether this Government is British Government or the Government of Dost Muhammad or Chengiz Khan or Mubarack ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise out of this."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In the answer it is stated, ' the labour involved will not be justified.' Why is any new labour necessary ? Are not the statistics already in the office ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member, in view of the fact that there is so much complaint, whether he does not consider the collection of facts necessary and whether he has declined to collect these figures, because it is inconvenient, either for Mr. Gilbert, the Superintendent, or for the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. Gilbert is no longer the Superintendent of the Government Press."

Alleged disregard of medical certificates for leave produced by P. Muniswami and Rangaswami, machine-minders in the Government Press.

* 759-D *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the medical certificates produced by one P. Muniswami and one K. P. Rangaswami, machine-minders, Government Press, Mint

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Buildings, from the Rayapuram Hospital were disregarded by the Superintendent, and whether the periods covered by the certificates were treated as absence without leave; and

(*b*) if so, why?

A.—The Government have no information. The discretion to refuse leave is reserved by rule to the Superintendent, Government Press.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"There again, Sir, in regard to leave, I should like to know what made the Government give him that absolute discretion for granting leave?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Under the existing rules, heads of departments have got the discretion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"In the discharge of such discretion, if calamities occur, who is responsible? Is it the Superintendent or the Government?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have no power at all if the discretion is misused or proved to be misused?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If specific instances are brought to my notice, I am prepared to look into them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Does not the hon. the Home Member consider that these are two specific cases brought to the notice of Government? Two men produced medical certificates from certain hospitals and yet leave was not granted. Does the hon. Member think that these two cases are not sufficient? Will the Government at least now, after so many complaints and after specific instances, take the trouble of inquiring into the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no necessity for an enquiry. It is in the discretion of the Superintendent to accept the medical certificate or not."

Police

Proposed creation of posts in the Imperial Cadre in the Police department.

*760-A *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the scheme of Mr. Cunningham for the re-organization of the City Police provides for the creation of any Imperial Officers' posts either permanently or temporarily;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for the creation of any such Imperial Officers' posts;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that even for creating temporary posts of an Imperial cadre with the intention of ultimately making the same permanent the Secretary of State has ruled that his sanction is necessary; and

(*d*) whether the Secretary of State has ruled that every new post created in the Imperial cadre should be listed for the Provincial Police?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Mr. Cunningham's proposals are now under the consideration of the Government. They are not prepared to disclose the details at this stage.

(*c*) The previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is necessary to the increase of the cadre of an all-India Service whether permanent or temporary.

(*d*) Additions to the cadre should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of 'listed' posts, until the prescribed number of listed posts (viz., 20 per cent of the superior posts) is reached.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In the second sentence of the answer to (*a*) and (*b*) it is stated 'The Government are not prepared to disclose the details at this stage.' May I know the reasons why Government are not prepared to answer specific questions as to whether Mr. Cunningham's proposals included or provided for the creation of any Imperial Officers' posts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is still in the confidential stage and is being considered by Government. We have not yet come to any conclusion and after we come to any conclusion it would be possible for us to disclose it.'

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member will give an opportunity to this House before passing final orders, as it may involve a lot of money, to give its views on the matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The scheme will be placed before the Finance Committee and will ultimately come before the Legislative Council."

Proposed creation of the post of a Deputy Traffic Commissioner for Madras City.

* 760-B *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to create a Deputy Traffic Commissioner for the City of Madras ; if so, by whom the proposal has been made and whether a copy of the proposal will be placed on the table ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to compare the statistics of motor vehicles, taxis, buses and other vehicles ; motor and hackney licences ; motor and other accidents in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Colombo with that of Madras ; if so, whether a copy of statistics will be placed on the table ; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that only a Deputy Superintendent is employed to be in charge of traffic in other cities ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are now considering certain proposals of the Commissioner of Police for the reorganization of the Madras City Police. They are therefore unable to answer the questions at this stage.

(*c*) The Government believe that an officer of the Indian Police Service of the rank of Superintendent of Police is in charge of Motor Vehicles Department in Rangoon. As regards other cities they have no information.

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Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) it is stated that the Government are unable to answer the questions at this stage. May I know when they will be able to answer the questions and at what stage ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" After we come to a conclusion."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, when will that be ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I cannot say, Sir."

Reorganization of the Madras City Police.

* 760-C Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have passed orders on the recommendations of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on the reorganization of the City Police ;

(*b*) if not, when they propose to do so ;

(*c*) whether the Commissioner of Police has ever inquired into the question whether the Indian members of the police force in Madras of all ranks are paid a living wage ;

(*d*) if not, whether the Government propose to call upon him to make such an enquiry with a view to submit proposals for raising their salaries to correspond to a living wage ; and

(*e*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

(*c*) The Government have no information as to inquiries of the Commissioner of Police on this point.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government see no reason to suppose that the Commissioner is not capable of taking the initiative in the matter if necessary. At present, the Government see no reason to suppose that the Indian members of the force are, generally speaking, underpaid.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (*c*) of my question, may I know whether, since the receipt of my question by Government, the Government took any steps to ascertain whether the Commissioner of Police has enquired whether the Indian members of the Police force are paid a living wage ; if not, why not ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have not heard the hon. Member, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The question is whether the Commissioner of Police ever enquired into the question whether the Indian members of the Police force in Madras are paid a living wage. The answer given is 'The Government have no information as to enquiries of the Commissioner of Police on this point.' I am asking whether, since the receipt of the question by Government, any steps were taken by the Government to find out if the Commissioner of Police has made any enquiry on the lines suggested ? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said before, the report is before the Government and we are considering it. If the Government feel that they ought to get information on this matter, we shall certainly do so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answers to clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of my question, the answer is 'the Government see no reason to suppose that the Indian members of the force are, generally speaking, underpaid.' May I know what are the grounds on which the Government have come to this conclusion that the Indian members are not underpaid? May I know the grounds on which they have come to such conclusion?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because we have received no representations to the effect till now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does Government undertake, in case they get representations from Indian members of the police force, to ask the Commissioner of Police to enquire?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a hypothetical question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Police force threatened to strike some time back if their pay was not increased?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—I am not aware of it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the subordinate members of the police staff are permitted to make representations in their collective capacity?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In the answer it is stated that the Government see no reason to suppose that the Indian members of the force are generally speaking, underpaid. Have they come to that conclusion after carefully examining the question or is it simply their supposition?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not a supposition, but a matter of fact."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, on what basis that 'matter of fact' is based, apart from the absence of representation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Taking into consideration what salary we give to such men in other services."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Does Government seriously consider that the pay of the ordinary constable or head constable is sufficient or a living wage under present conditions?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been answered."

Proposals for the reorganization of the Madras City Police.

* 760-D *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the reorganization proposals of the Commissioner of Police are calculated to relieve the Commissioner of all direct charge of every department now under him and of a good deal of traffic work; and

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(*b*) whether it is one of the proposals before the Government that the Commissioner need not be paid any special allowances for inspection of motor buses?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are not prepared to disclose at present the details of the proposals now under their consideration.

Present pay of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors.

* 760-E *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the pay recommended by the Police Commission of 1902 for Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors in Madras and other places;

(*b*) what is the pay that they now actually draw; and

(*c*) whether the minimum pay of the Sub-Inspectors is less than what was fixed in 1902?

A.—(*a*) The Police Commission of 1902–03 recommended pay for Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors as follows:—

Sergeants—Rs. 80—5/2—110 in Madras and Rs. 80, 90, 100 in the mufassal.

Sub-Inspectors—Rs. 75, 100, 125 in Madras and Rs. 50, 60, 70, 80 in the mufassal.

(*b*)

Madras City.	Mufassal.
Sergeants.	
Rs. 110, 122½, 135 and 1 on Rs. 145	Rs. 100, 112½, 125
Sub-Inspectors.	
Rs. 85, 100, 125, 135, 150.	Rs. 60, 75, 100, 110, 125.

(*c*) No.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Do the Government consider that the duties of sergeants are more onerous than those of Sub-Inspectors?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They have different duties to discharge."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how they are different?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice in order to give exact details of their work."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to say whether the sergeants come on duty only after sun-set and before sun-rise?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Proposed pay of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors.

* 760-F *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what is the proposed pay for Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors under the contemplated scheme of Mr. Cunningham for the mufassal and for the City?

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A.—Mr. Cunningham's proposals are under the consideration of the Government. They are not prepared to disclose the details at this stage.

Transfer to the mufassal of Sub-Inspectors of the City Police.

*760-G *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Commissioner of Police has recommended the transfer to the mufassal of several Sub-Inspectors of the City Police;

(*b*) whether they have been recruited under the City Police Act for service in the City;

(*c*) whether they are on a different scale of pay as compared with that of the mufassal Sub-Inspectors;

(*d*) whether any of these Sub-Inspectors have been recommended for transfer as a punishment on any specific charge; and

(*e*) if not, how the Government justify under the Fundamental Rules the reduction in their pay?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*d*) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(*c*) The pay of each grade of City Sub-Inspector of Police has been fixed at Rs. 25 more than that of the corresponding grade of mufassal Sub-Inspector.

(*e*) The answer to this clause depends on the information called for in respect of clause (*d*).

Selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police by the Commissioner.

*760-H *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that out of 21 candidates recently selected by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police, nine non-Brahmans, six Brahmans, two Christians, three members of depressed class and one Muslim have been taken;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that to give its due share to every community, the Government have directed in their G.O. Mis. No. 747, dated 3rd September 1928, that future recruitment in the services shall be made in the following proportion and order (i.e.), out of every twelve posts, five non-Brahmans (Hindus), two Brahmans, two Muhammadans, two Anglo-Indians and Christians including Europeans and one from the others (including depressed class);

(*c*) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, why only one Muslim was selected for the Sub-Inspector's post by the Commissioner of Police; and

(*d*) whether, in view of this apparent injustice done to the Muslims, the Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter and redress the grievances?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware whether or no these figures are correct. If the hon. Member desires it the information he gives in his question will be verified.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) G.O. No. 747, Public, dated 3rd September 1928, does not refer to recruitment for the Madras Police Service. The rules for that service have not yet been issued.

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Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In the answer it is stated that the 'Government are not aware whether or no these figures are correct'. Will they care to ascertain whether these figures are correct now at least ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall enquire."

Revision of the pay of police constables in the City.

*761-A Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that most of the sergeants are not literate and cannot even properly write and read English ;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that in cities like Colombo, Shanghai, Hongkong and Bombay with a large European population, Indian ex-Military officers are appointed as sergeants on a lesser pay than here, without prejudice to efficiency or success ;

(*c*) if so, why the same system is not followed in Madras ;

(*d*) whether Mr. Cunningham's contemplated scheme of the revision of pay of the European subordinates alone has created considerable discontent amongst Indian constabulary and other subordinate officers ;

(*e*) whether the constables have been agitating for more pay during the last many years and especially in 1927 and whether they threatened even to strike ; and

(*f*) whether since these reorganization proposals were published in a local paper a persistent and anonymous propaganda by letters and posters and post cards has been carried on by the constabulary not to receive their pay and finally to strike till the question of their pay is considered before the question of the sergeants' pay is decided ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information regarding Shanghai, Colombo or Hongkong. In Bombay there is a force of 60 Sergeants employed on duties similar to those of the Sergeants in Madras.

(*d*) The hon. Member is in error in suggesting that the European subordinates alone would benefit under the Commissioner's proposals. The Government are not aware of any discontent amongst the constabulary or other police subordinates in the City.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) There have been some attempts to undermine the loyalty of the force but there is no information that these letters, etc., emanated from members of the force.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*d*) of this question, may I know whether the Indian subordinates are likely to benefit by these proposals and if so to what extent ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am unable to disclose at this stage what the proposals are, since they are under the consideration of Government."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*d*) of the question, may I know whether the Government have allowed any channel for the expression of discontent of the constabulary or police subordinates in the city ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice, Sir."

Alleged threatening of police constables agitating for revision of pay.

* 761-B *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued by the superior police officers especially in the City of Madras threatening with instant dismissal those constables who agitate for revision of pay ;

(*b*) whether such notices have been posted on the notice boards of each police station ; and

(*c*) whether a constable in Vepery division has been dismissed as he was suspected of having expressed his grievance to an important Political Leader ?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) No.
(*c*) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any constable has been dismissed at all in the Vepery division recently ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether there is any charge against any constable that he has given information to an important political leader ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice, Sir."

Proposed creation of the post of a Coroner for Madras City.

* 762-A *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is proposed to employ a Coroner for the City of Madras ;

(*b*) if so, on what salary and on what terms ; and

(*c*) what will be the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the creation of such an office ?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

Statistics of inquests in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon.

* 762-B *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have statistics of inquests in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon and place the same on the table ?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu :—" In the answer it is stated that Government have no information. Will the Government at least now call for the information, Sir."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Acting appointments in the selection grade to officers of the Provincial Police Service.

*763-A *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the concession of giving acting appointments in the selection grade to the officers of the Provincial Police Service is not shown when it is within the power of the Local Government to do so ; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to take action in this direction ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is not within the power of the Local Government to permit acting appointments in the selection grade of the Provincial Police Service.

Mr. K. R. Karant :—" With reference to the answer given, may I ask in whose power it is to permit acting appointments in the selection grade of the Provincial Police Service ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" It is a power vested in the Government of India."

Listing of posts of District Superintendents of Police.

*763-B *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what progress has been made in the listing of District Superintendents of Police's posts for the Deputy Superintendents of Police and whether any programme has been drawn up ; and

(*b*) whether the Lee Commission recommended the increase of these posts by four and whether any post has been listed in pursuance of the said recommendation ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Lee Commission's recommendation was in effect to raise the number of listed posts by three to a total of eight posts. Five officers have already been promoted from the Provincial Police Service. No programme has been drawn up.

Listing of posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

*763-C *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government during the late Law Member's time promised the deputation of the Deputy Superintendents of Police that they would take steps immediately for the listing of District Superintendents of Police's posts for Deputy Superintendents of Police and whether any action has been taken since then ;

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(*b*) whether the Government of India in December 1927 communicated to the Local Governments the order of the Secretary of State listing more posts of District Superintendents of Police for Deputy Superintendents of Police, and whether the Government will place a copy of the order on the Council Table ;

(*c*) whether any effect has been given to this order ; and

(*d*) if not, when and how the Government propose to give effect to the same ?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware of any such promise.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) & (*d*) Do not arise.

Vacancies in the selection grade appointments in the Provincial Police Service.

* 763-D *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether acting appointments are made to posts in the selection grade in the Imperial Police;

(*b*) whether such appointments are also made to posts in the selection grade in the Provincial Police ; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the three selection grade appointments in the Provincial Police are virtually vacant in view of the fact that the officers in the selection grade always act as District Superintendents of Police ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

Appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

* 763-E *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri, Nargunam, Walton and Venkataramanujam have been recently appointed Deputy Superintendents of Police ;

(*b*) whether these officers were tried as Deputy Superintendents of Police during the time of Messrs. Thomas and Armitage and reverted ; if so, on what grounds ;

(*c*) whether the Government have called for and perused the papers ordering their reversions before re-appointing them ; and

(*d*) whether there are any other Deputy Superintendents of Police who have been continuously acting for the last four or five years and if so, whether their claims will be taken into consideration in preference to these three gentlemen ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government cannot answer the questions. Recommendation rolls are strictly confidential.

(*d*) (1) Yes.

(2) Government cannot promise now to give a preference to one particular man over another.

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Vacancy in the selection grade in the Police service.

*763-F Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that promotions to the selection grade in the Imperial Police Service are made even though the vacancy is a very short one;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that a selection grade vacancy in the Provincial Police has been kept vacant for over two years, and why;

(*c*) whether any such vacancy has been allowed to exist in any other Provincial service for such a period;

(*d*) whether a definite recommendation was made by Mr. Armitage in 1926 to fill up this vacancy; and

(*e*) whether there is any discontentment among the Senior Deputy Superintendents of Police by keeping vacant a permanent vacancy in the selection grade?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, because the Local Government have no power under Fundamental Rule 30 to make acting appointments in the selection grade.

(*c*) This will be answered after ascertaining the facts.

(*d*) The Government must decline to answer this question; recommendation rolls are strictly confidential.

(*e*) The Government are not aware of any discontent among the senior Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I wish to ask with reference to the answer to clause (*b*) whether this Government have moved the Government of India to make these appointments for the vacancies, and if not, why not?"

The hon Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think the Government did so, and the Government of India turned down our proposal."

Opening of a Police outpost at Neiveli.

* 764 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the residents of Neiveli and other villages in the Tiruvallur taluk in the Chingleput district have petitioned the Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, to put up a Police outpost at Neiveli;

(*b*) whether the distance between Neiveli and Pennalur Pettai where the Police Station is situated is about 17 miles; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of opening a Police outpost at Neiveli?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The distance is about 11 miles.

(*c*) They do not see any justification for an outpost at Neiveli.

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Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Will the Government at least now consider the advisability of including this village under the Tiruvallur police sub-station, considering the fact that it is nearer to Tiruvallur than to Pennalur Pettai ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice, Sir."

Military

Notification regarding messing allowance to military officers.

*765 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the notification in the Army department at pages 1414–1419 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1928, whether the messing allowance of 10 annas per month mentioned on page 1418 in Schedule III—Provincial Units, for junior officers, non-commissioned officers and men is correct or whether there is any error in the republication of the notification ?

A.—There is no error in the republication of the notification.

Pensions

Payment of pensions to pensioners in Trichinopoly district.

*766 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that till August 1928 the pensioners in the Trichinopoly district were paid their pensions on the 1st or 2nd of every month ;

(*b*) whether the Collector of the district has issued an order to commence payment of pensions only from the 4th of every month ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a similar trouble arose regarding the payment of pensions to the pensioners in that district in 1924, and whether the Government then passed an order cancelling the then Collector's order ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to pass a similar order at present also and, if not, why ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are not aware whether the facts are as suggested. A report has been called for.

(*c*) & (*d*) A representation was made to the Government in November 1923 in connexion with the dates of payment of pension in the Trichinopoly sub-treasury. After obtaining a report on the subject, the Government passed orders allowing the Collector to use his discretion in the matter.

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), will the Government be pleased to cancel the orders allowing the Collector to use his discretion in the matter of payment of pensions, having regard to the fact that the pensioners are old ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The Government do not propose to withdraw discretion vested in an officer unless it can be shown that he has abused it."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to place the copy of the report when it is received on the table of this House ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I can give the information now. There is a division of pensioners and those pensioners who are drawing Rs. 10 or less, must be paid on the 2nd or the 3rd working day, and those getting above Rs. 10 on the 4th and 5th working days."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the reason why this is being done ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" In order to avoid congestion in the treasury ; when all pensioners come on the same day, many have to go away without having to draw their pension. As it was thought to be a convenient arrangement, this procedure was adopted."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased at least to direct that the pensioners are paid on the 2nd or 3rd of the month ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am afraid, it is impossible. As the staff is limited, and the work is heavy if the work is not divided, it simply means that pensioners will come and have to go away without getting their pension. If the work is spread over four or five days, some pensioners will be paid on the earlier days and others subsequently."

Railways

Alleged inconveniences of third-class lady passengers in Bengal and Nagpore and other railways.

*767-A *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received complaints about the difficulty and inconvenience experienced by the lady passengers specially in third-class in the Bengal and Nagpur Railway, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railway Companies in purchasing tickets along with men ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that ladies in many cases are being cheated by others as they are not themselves able to purchase tickets ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that tickets are sold just a few minutes before the arrival of the train both for men and women at the same place and generally by one clerk ; and

(*d*) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter by addressing the Railway Board ?

A.—The Government have not received any complaints of the kind referred to. The matter is one which the hon. Member might bring to the notice of the Local Advisory Committees of the Railways concerned.

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Alleged inconveniences due to the modifications in Guntakal Railway station.

*767-B Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received complaints about the inconveniences to the travelling public caused by the modifications carried out at the Guntakal station, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and if not, whether they will cause an enquiry to be made;

(*b*) whether there is any waiting shed or water tap near the present booking office;

(*c*) whether the booking office will be provided on the overbridge as in Chalapur and if not, why not;

(*d*) whether the trains arriving at and starting from the stations are fully under covered platforms and if not, what those trains are which are not so;

(*e*) the number of platforms at the station and whether each is provided with an Indian refreshment stall; and

(*f*) whether the overbridge is far off from the platforms to the inconvenience of the travelling public?

A.—The Government have not received any complaints about the inconveniences referred to. The matter is one which the hon. Member might well bring to the notice of the Local Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Supply of drinking water at Nandyal railway station.

*767-C Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Railway station of Nandyal in the Kurnool district was hitherto served by a copious supply of water pumped from the Kundu river and supplied through a pipe;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that that practice has been now discontinued;

(*c*) why it was so discontinued;

(*d*) whether at present water is supplied to the passengers at train time by a water-carrier from whom certain classes may not accept water; and

(*e*) whether any further scheme for a free and copious supply of water as usual through a pipe is under contemplation?

A.—The Government have no information. The matter is one which the hon. Member might bring to the notice of the Local Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Alleged inordinate delays in the suburban train service.

*768 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received complaints about the inordinate delays in the suburban train service between Madras Beach and Pallavaram and the consequent inconveniences to the travelling public; and

(*b*) what steps they propose to take to set aright the defective service?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) A copy of the interpellation will be forwarded to the Agent, South Indian Railway.

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Travelling Allowance Rules

Amendment to rule 97 of the Travelling Allowance Rules.

*769 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 531, Finance, dated 3rd August 1928, regarding amendment to Travelling Allowance Rules—

(*a*) the reasons for deleting the old rule 97-A, inserting the new rule 96-A and adding the new paragraph at the end of 97 (*a*); and

(*b*) the financial effect of these changes?

A.—(*a*) The old rule provided for expenses only in cases where a railway journey was involved. The Government considered that the same rule should apply to other journeys also. They have therefore issued the new rule 96-A.

(*b*) The Government have not sufficient experience of the new rules to estimate their financial effect.

Civil Justice

Appointment of an additional Sub-Judge in South Arcot.

*770 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any report has been received from the High Court with regard to the congestion of work in the Sub-Court and District Court, South Arcot; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to appoint an additional Sub-Judge to relieve the same and if so, when?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question of appointing an Additional Sub-Judge to the Sub-Court, Cuddalore, is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether since this answer was given, any further orders were passed by Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"After this answer was framed, Government passed an order for the appointment of an additional Sub-Judge in Cuddalore from 1st December."

Jails

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

*771-A Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how long Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon has been in the jail now;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to consider the question of his release;

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(*c*) whether he thinks that the situation in Malabar now is such as to make the presence of Mr. Narayana Menon dangerous; if so, what are the facts that warrant it;

(*d*) whether the Government are prepared to redeem the promise it made through its late Law Member that it will sympathetically consider the question of his release if two of his friends give an undertaking as suggested by the Government;

(*e*) whether, if section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code stands in the way of the Government redeeming the said pledge, Government was not aware of that section when the promise was made; and

(*f*) whether the Government or His Excellency the Governor has no power to release a convicted person irrespective and independently of section 401, Criminal Procedure Code; and if they have, why such powers are not exercised in favour of Mr. Narayana Menon?

A—(*a*) Since 25th September 1922.

(*b*) Yes; if he gives the undertaking which he was required to give.

(*c*) Mr. Narayana Menon is not a State prisoner, but one convicted by a court of law. So, his release does not depend entirely on the conditions of Malabar.

(*d*) Yes; if Mr. Narayana Menon gives the undertaking required by Government.

(*e*) Government were aware of the section.

(*f*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"In answer to (*d*) did not the late Law Member make this House understand that no undertaking from Mr. Narayana Menon is necessary but that it is enough if two of his friends gave the undertaking?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Are not the Government aware that under the Criminal Procedure Code they cannot release a prisoner without any condition?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Government have power."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Did not Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar put two questions to the then Law Member and elicit the information that Mr. Narayana Menon would be released on the surety of two of his friends?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is not admissible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know Sir, whether, as at present advised, the Government will not consider the question of the release of Mr. Narayana Menon unless he himself gives an undertaking as required by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is so."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"If as a matter of fact the late Law Member had given an assurance that Government would release Mr. Narayana Menon on the surety of two of his friends, may I know if the Government will release him now if two of his friends stand as surety?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not prepared to answer a hypothetical question."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why the Government refuse to release Mr. Narayana Menon without an undertaking from himself ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR .—" Because Government think that an undertaking from him is necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir I am asking for the reasons."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" According to the Criminal Procedure Code Government can, with or without a condition release a prisoner, and in the present case they consider that they cannot release him unconditionally."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether this Government is prepared to redeem its pledges ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :— " Government are not aware of any pledges given."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know what makes the Government vindictive ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They are not at all vindictive."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reason why the Government should insist on one set of conditions alone when there is another set of conditions ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because my friend must be aware that the Criminal Procedure Code contemplates that the undertaking must be given by the prisoner himself."

Health of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

*771-B *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon who is now confined in the Penitentiary had to undergo a serious operation in the throat ;

(*b*) whether his health is bad and gives room for anxiety ; and

(*c*) whether he has further decreased in weight recently ?

A.—(*a*) No. He had granular Pharyngitis and these granules were cauterized.

(*b*) His health is excellent and there is no cause for anxiety.

(*c*) No. On the other hand he is gaining in weight. His weight on the 15th January 1928 was 112 lb. and his weight on 21st October 1928 was 128 lb.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the weight of Mr. Narayana Menon when he was admitted into the jail ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If my hon. friend refers to 22nd September 1922, I want notice."

Spinning of yarn in jails.

*772 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of men and women confined in jails during last year ;

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(*b*) the number of men and women in jails employed in hand-spinning last year;

(*c*) the quantity of yarn that is ordinarily required for jail purposes if the whole of the cloth required is made of this yarn; and

(*d*) how much of it is now prepared in the jails themselves?

A.—(*a*) The total number of men and women confined in jails at the close of last year was 18,229—

Men	17,943
Women	286

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1663 given at the meeting of 2nd March 1928.

(*c*) The quantity of yarn that is ordinarily required for jail purposes is roughly 350,000 lb. of twist of different counts, e.g., 6's, 10's, 2/20's, 8½'s, etc.

(*d*) Nil.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know Sir, whether the Government will see that all the yarn required for the jails is prepared in the jails themselves?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider whether it is possible."

Revision of the Jail Manual.

*773 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Jail Manual has been revised and brought up to date; and

(*b*) when the Manual is likely to be published?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The revised Manual is now being printed in the Government Press.

Marine

Exports and imports at Cuddalore O.T. and Porto Novo.

*774 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that cargo boats and steamers usually call at or near Cuddalore O.T. and Porto Novo either for import or export of goods;

(*b*) if so, what is the annual value and tonnage of the exports or imports at the aforesaid ports and what is the nature of the goods so imported or exported;

(*c*) whether it was at any time contemplated to make Porto Novo a harbour for exporting and importing cargo and, if so, whether he will place on the table the details of the scheme contemplated and copies of the correspondence, if any, on this subject;

(*d*) whether the idea to make Porto Novo a harbour for the calling of cargo boats and steamers is still under the consideration of the Government or kept in abeyance or abandoned;

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(*e*) whether the Government will reinvestigate into the question of making Porto Novo a harbour and undertake necessary measures to develop the same into a suitable harbour ; and

(*f*) whether the merchant community at Porto Novo have at any time made representation to the Government to make Porto Novo a harbour and, if so, what action the Government have taken on their representations ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The information is contained in the Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation published by the Customs Department.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise in view of the answer to the previous question.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) No.

Education

Alleged representation from the Andhra University regarding State scholarships for Post-graduate studies in England.

*775 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been made by the Andhra University that one of the two State scholarships for Post-graduate studies in England awarded on the recommendation of the Madras and Andhra Universities should be transferred to the administration of the Andhra University ; and

(*b*) if so, what the Government have proposed to do in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question is under consideration.

Reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service.

*776 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the proposed scheme for the reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service in the province is ready, and if so, whether the same will be placed on the table ; and

(*b*) if not, when the scheme will be ready, and what are the reasons for the delay ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Proposals for the reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service are now under the consideration of the Government. The question of placing them on the table of the House will be considered when final orders are passed.

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Number of headmasters of Government high schools in the Provincial cadre.

*777 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many of the headmasters of the Government high schools, both Muslim and non-Muslim, are in the Provincial cadre and how many among them are Muslims and in what scale of pay ?

A.—By the expression 'provincial cadre' the hon. Member apparently refers to the cadre of the Madras Educational Service. Six posts of headmasters of Government high schools and school departments of Government colleges are included in the above cadre. One of these posts is held by a Muslim. The pay of officers of this cadre is Rs. 250—25—500 (efficiency bar)—50—800.

Local Boards

Repairs to the road between Sanavasapur and Tekkalakota.

*778 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the major part of the road between Sanavasapur and Tekkalakota on the Bellary-Sirugappa road is in a very bad condition and unfit for motor traffic;

(*b*) whether there are more than half-a-dozen buses plying on that road; and

(*c*) whether the Government have taken any steps in the interests of safety to the travelling public to have this road mended and repaired immediately ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) It is the duty of the District Board to restore the road to a satisfactory condition and it has been asked to take early steps to do so.

Alleged bad condition of roads under Raya and Bella channels in Hospet taluk.

*779 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that

(i) the roads in the wet land areas under Raya and Bella channels in Hospet taluk are quite unfit for use during a great part of the year and especially during the rainy seasons; and

(ii) the road from Hospet Railway station to Basavanadurg through Belogodu and the road from Chitwadgi to Ippethevuru and the Hosur road are especially bad ?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Municipal Councils

Postponement of the election of Chairman to Tenali municipality.

*780 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have passed orders approving of the postponement of the election of Chairman, Tenali municipality, till the 1st of November whereas the present Chairman vacates office by the 6th of October;

(*b*) if the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, at whose request this order was passed, and whether the Tenali Municipal Council is in favour of the postponement; and

(*c*) what prompted him to pass such orders?

A.—(*a*) The Government passed no orders in the matter, but stated that they had no objection to the postponement proposed by the outgoing Chairman which would have enabled five newly elected members whose membership only dates from the 1st November an opportunity of participating in the election.

(*b*) & (*c*) A majority of the members of the Tenali Municipal Council were in favour of the postponement.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As regards the answer to clause (*a*), may I know Sir, whether the proposal of the outgoing Chairman to postpone the election to the 1st November had the support of any resolution of the Council at the time?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As regards (*b*) & (*c*), may I know whether the proposal emanated from the outgoing Chairman?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government accept that statement to be correct?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Government have reason to believe it to be correct."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government have at least tried to ascertain whether it is correct?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Government have taken steps and found that it is correct."

Time granted for objections to draft rules for the preparation of electoral rolls for municipalities and union boards.

*781 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state in regard to the six weeks' time granted for objections to the draft rules for the preparation of electoral rolls for municipalities and union boards, respectively, in G.Os. No. 3434, L. & M., dated 22nd August 1928 and No. 3437, L. & M., of the same date, whether it is counted from the date of its publication in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette* or from the date of its publication in the vernacular in the District Gazette?

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A.—Section 200 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, lay down that drafts of rules shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and that such drafts shall not be further proceeded with until six weeks after such publication or until such later date as the Local Government may appoint. The period of six weeks will run from the date of publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will reconsider the question and modify the rules so as to give an opportunity for the notifications being published in the district gazettes in proper time ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Excise

Details regarding the anti-drink propaganda by Government.

*782 *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps he has so far taken from the time of his assumption of his office in the matter of giving effect to the Council's resolution of introducing prohibition in 20 years ;

(*b*) whether the Government have formulated detailed proposals regarding the anti-drink propaganda work, and if so, what they are ;

(*c*) if not, how long the Government will take to arrive at all those details ;

(*d*) whether the Government have allotted any funds for the propaganda work ; if so, how much ; if not, why not ;

(*e*) how many shops of toddy and liquor respectively districtwar have been closed in the years from 1922 to 1928, and for what reasons, if any ;

(*f*) how many such shops were closed as they could not be sold in auction ;

(*g*) (1) what is the personnel of the Excise Advisory Committee ; (2) whether they have submitted any report and whether it is unanimous ; if not, who are the dissenting members ; and (3) whether the Government are now in a position to place on the table of the House the proposals of the Committee with that of the dissenting members ; if not, why not ;

(*h*) how many municipalities and local boards have since passed and forwarded to Government resolutions advocating total prohibition in their local areas and which they are ; and

(*i*) what action has been taken by the Government to give effect to such resolutions ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clause (*a*) of question No. 76 and to question No. 565 given at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 4th September 1928 and 12th October 1928, respectively.

(*e*) & (*f*) The hon. Member is referred to statement B in the Excise Administration reports which have been published. The Government have no information beyond that contained in these statements and have called for a report.

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(*g*) (1) The following is the personnel of the Excise Advisory Committee :—

President.

(1) The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar, Minister for Public Health.

Members.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. N. Dorai Raja Avargal, M.L.C.
(3) „ K. Krishnan Avargal, M.L.C.
(4) „ Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
(5) „ Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan Avargal, M.L.C.
(6) „ Daniel Thomas Avargal, M.L.C.
(7) „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.L.C.
(8) Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
(9) J. A. Davis, Esq., M.L.C.
(10) W. O. Wright, Esq., M.L.C.

(2) & (3) The Excise Advisory Committee has not submitted any report.

(*h*) & (*i*) The Government have not received any such resolutions.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) I find that the answer is that the subject is still under consideration. I want to know . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Questions to test the accuracy of answers given cannot be treated as supplementary questions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I am asking the Government to throw some light on the answer already given. I want to know what steps the Government propose to take in the matter."

Thn hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The answer has been given on a former occasion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether several municipal and local boards have not passed resolutions that the shops should be altogether removed from their limits."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Government have not received any such resolution."

Location of arrack shops at Nallagatla, Battulur and Erraguntla.

*783 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the arrack shops at Nallagatla, Battulur and Erraguntla of the Sirvel taluk of the Kurnool district were opened ;

(*b*) whether these villages are situated on the same road namely on the Chittoor-Kurnool road ; and

(*c*) what the distance from Nallagatla to Battulur and from Battulur to Erraguntla is ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A report has been called for.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know when the hon. the Minister called for the report ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Soon after the receipt of the question from the Council office."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will he be pleased to place it on the table of the House when he receives it ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have no objection."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Do the Government mean to advocate total prohibition or advocate the removal of shops from the area ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Government have not received any resolutions that any shops from the areas should be removed."

Closing of liquor shops in South Arcot district.

* 784 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the excise revenue realized by Government from South Arcot district during the past five years ;

(*b*) the number of liquor and toddy shops in this district during each of those five years ;

(*c*) the number of trees licensed for tapping during the said period ;

(*d*) the approximate amount of money spent on drink by people in the said period ; and

(*e*) the steps, if any, taken by the Government to reduce the drink evil in that district during the said period ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Excise Administration Reports of the past five years which have been published.

(*c*) Figures showing the number of trees licensed in the district for tapping during the past five years are given below :—

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Palmyras.	Dates.
1923–24	49,382	13,258	8,600
1924–25	47,655	13,305	8,987
1925–26	52,179	12,526	8,144
1926–27	50,622	12,418	9,355
1927–28	48,402	13,233	8,449

(*d*) The Government have not the information.

(*e*) The measures specially applicable to South Arcot are :—

(1) The issue strength of country spirits was from 1st April 1925, reduced from 35° u.p. to 38° u.p. throughout the district except in the tracts adjoining French territory.

(2) From 1st April 1927, the duty on arrack issued to certain shops of the Manjakuppam range in this district was raised from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 8–13–6 per proof gallon

(3) The limit of private possession of country spirits without licence was reduced from 8 to 6 drams from 1st April 1925 and from 1st April 1928, the limit was further reduced to 4 drams in all the municipalities of the district.

(4) The total number of licences for the sale of liquor was reduced from 837 in 1922–23 to 823 in 1927–28.

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Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar .—"Will the hon. the Minister consider the advisability of supplying the questioner with the information asked for in clause (*b*) ?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"The answer sought for will be found in the Annual Excise Administration Report. Government will have no difficulty in giving it."

Agriculture

Stability of the Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Company, Limited.

*785 *Q.*—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have any information as to the solvency, reliability, stability or otherwise of the Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and if so, what it is ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister is aware that this Dairy company is collecting a large sum of money by way of shares and deposits from villagers ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—"In the interests of the people who are now fleeced thus will he please obtain the information ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"I shall consider."

Starting of a demonstration farm for growing sugarcane in Bellary district.

*786 *Q.*—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Agriculture on his last visit to the wet land areas in the Bellary district promised to consider the question of taking over for lease an acre of wet land and growing sugarcane and making jaggery at Government expense by Government men as demonstration to the ryots ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to hasten the starting of such a demonstration ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) These demonstration areas were duly started at Chitwadigi and Kampli. The former was a failure due to climatic conditions. The plot immediately after planting had taken place was badly affected by very heavy rains and stagnation of water. The canes never recovered from this set back and growth was poor throughout. Despite this the best that could be done was done and a demonstration of good jaggery making was given.

The demonstration at Kampli, however, was a complete success.

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Fisheries

Inspectors and Petty Yard officers in the Fisheries Department on the West Coast.

*787 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of inspectors, sub-inspectors, and petty yard officers employed at present in the Fisheries Department on the West Coast and the communities to which they belong;

(*b*) whether efforts have ever been made to recruit these officers from among the fisherfolk community;

(*c*) whether there are any orders of Government requiring the appointing authorities to give preference to candidates belonging to the fishermen community; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to issue such orders?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] furnishing the required information is appended.

(*b*) & (*c*) Preference is always given to applicants from the fishermen and other backward classes.

(*d*) They do not propose to issue any special orders in view of the answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) above.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that there are sufficient number of qualified men among the fishermen community to fill the posts of inspectors, sub-inspectors and petty yard officers in the Fisheries Department?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In view of the fact that only a small proportion of these posts is held by these men will the Government be pleased to issue a special order and see that qualified men of this community are given preference in filling up vacancies in these posts in future?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes. Preference will be given to qualified men from the community."

Industries

Number and location of trade schools in this Presidency.

*788 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any trades schools in this Presidency; and

(*b*) if so, the number and the locality where each is working?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) One at Madras.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government propose to start any other trades school anywhere in the Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, we intend to start one more at Mangalore."

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 361 infra.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether they are not going to start one in the Telugu districts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have no intention."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Do the Government consider in all their magnanimity and generosity that one more trades school is sufficient for the whole Presidency ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is proposed as a trial."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any scheme for starting a large number of such trades schools in different parts of the Presidency ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have a scheme under consideration."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know when they propose to open them ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" When funds permit."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" When was the school at Mangalore opened ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Not yet opened."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is the Trades School in Madras successful or unsuccessful ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Successful."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What happened to the leather trades school which was there ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is still there."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the leather school . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We are now dealing with the trades school."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Yes, Sir, it is a leather trades school. (Laughter.) Is this successful or not ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any provision has been made in the coming budget for such trades schools to be established in pursuance of the scheme ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Besides the trades school proposed at Mangalore, it is proposed to open industrial schools in Bellary and Calicut."

Public Works

Construction of the bridge across the Cauvery near Sivasamudram.

* 789 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement regarding the amount spent last year and in this year in constructing the bridge across the Cauvery near Sivasamudram, the materials purchased or ordered till now and the time required for finishing the bridge ?

	RS.	A.	P.
A.—Booked expenditure in 1927–28	45	0	0
Booked expenditure from April to September 1928	17	7	0

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No materials have been purchased departmentally. The work has been given on lump sum contract and the contractor is collecting the required materials.

According to the contract the contractor is to finish the work within 30 months of the date of handing over the site to him.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the date when it was let to the contractor ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Only very recently."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the name of the contractor ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Veterinary

Prospects and utility of the Chintaladevi cattle farm.

*790 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he proposes to visit the Chintaladevi cattle farm with a view to study the progress and utility of the said farm ; and

(*b*) if not, whether he would be pleased to call for a thorough and complete report about its progress, prospects and utility ?

A.—(*a*) Yes, at an early opportunity.

(*b*) In view of answer to (*a*) it is not necessary to call for the report.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Finance

Recommendations by the mirasidars' meeting at Mudikondan regarding the utilization of the remitted provincial contributions.

791 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether certain Mirasidars of Tanjore district held a meeting at Mudikondan on 29th October 1927 to consider the best method of utilizing the 348 lakhs of rupees released by the Central Government, and made recommendations to the Government ; and

(*b*) if so, what they are ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy of the resolution [a] is appended.

Land Assignment

Land assignment to Adi-Dravidas in Matasa village, Wandiwash taluk.

792 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Esa Eri of Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, is irrigating wet double crop lands of Matam and Isakolathur villages ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the supply from this Eri is insufficient and whether Government on the petitions of the ryots promised to repair the tank and asked the ryots to remove the prickly-pear on the bund of the Eri ;

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 362-363 infra.

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(*c*) whether it is a fact that the ryots cleared the bunds accordingly at a cost of about Rs. 500 ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to assign the foreshore lands in the same Survey No. 124/2 to Adi-Dravidas and whether the caste ryots have protested against such exclusive assignment;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that a number of darkhast applications were dismissed in previous years for the same land and if so, whether the applicants were caste ryots and the reasons why they were dismissed ; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a full report on the matter ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) The Government have not the details asked for but have called for a report.

Education

Grants for the construction of buildings to the Andhra University.

793 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether sufficient provision will be made in the next budget for grants to the Andhra University for the construction of buildings for starting Honours and Post-graduate courses and also for the construction of a Convocation Hall and administrative offices wherever it might be ; and

(*b*) what is the probable amount that would be required for the above purposes ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for starting Honours and Post-graduate courses have not yet been prepared as the question of the headquarters of the University is still unsettled and no provision could accordingly be made in the next year's budget towards the construction of the buildings. The question of the provision to be made in the next year's budget for the construction of a Convocation Hall and administration offices which are estimated to cost Rs. 3·27 lakhs is under consideration.

Improvements to the Training College, Rajahmundry.

794 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any proposals for raising the compound wall and for improving the sanitary arrangements of the Training College, Rajahmundry ; and

(*b*) if so, what they are ?

A.- -(*a*) & (*b*) No such proposals have been received by the Government

Progress of collegiate and secondary education among boys and girls.

795 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the percentage of boys and girls receiving (1) collegiate education and (2) secondary education and (3) elementary education ; and

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(*b*) any information in the possession of Government regarding the percentages in other countries such as England, France, Germany, Japan?

A.—(*a*) The percentages to population of boys and girls receiving education on the 31st March 1927 were as shown below :—

	Collegiate education.	Secondary education.	Elementary education.
Boys ...	0·056	0·77	8·2
Girls ...	0·0022	0·072	2·3

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Government encouragement to adult education.

796 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the several steps taken by the Government to encourage adult education;

(*b*) the places where classes are opened for giving free education for adults; and

(*c*) the number of adults receiving education at each place?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 746, Law (Education), dated 14th April 1928, and to the annual reports on the working of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, for the year 1927–28, copies of which have been placed in the Legislative Council Library.

(*c*) The Government have no information except in regard to the adult education class working in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. The number of adults receiving education in this class was 72 in 1927–28.

Proposals for imparting instruction in agriculture in elementary and middle schools.

797 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 829 answered on 31st March 1927, regarding middle schools teaching agriculture—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Director of Public Instruction for imparting instruction in the elements of agriculture in higher elementary and middle schools; and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the question and have come to any decision thereon and if so, with what result?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The proposals have not been received yet.

Municipal Councils

Pay and leave to scavengers in municipalities.

798 *Q.*—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the average pay given to a female scavenger and male scavenger in every district municipality in the Presidency;

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(*b*) whether the scavengers' services are included in the regular department or in the temporary departments of the municipalities; and

(*c*) whether the scavengers are given the privilege of enjoying the Government holiday and whether they are granted casual leave whenever they fall sick?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The subject-matter of the question falls entirely within the province of municipal councils (vide sections 70 and 74 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920). The Government have consequently no information in the matter.

Maternity leave to scavengers in municipalities.

799 *Q.*—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether every municipality is giving maternity leave to female scavengers; if so, how many females have been granted such leave in every municipality in the Presidency?

A.—The Government have no information as the subject-matter of the question lies entirely within the province of municipal councils under clause (*c*) of section 74 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

Industries

Quantity and kinds of oil imported into this province.

800 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether enquiries have been made to find out the quantity and kinds of oils which are imported into this province from foreign countries; and

(*b*) whether the Government have investigated or have information whether these oils can be prepared in this province?

A.—(*a*) Statistics of imports by sea are available in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency. Figures of imports by rail are not available.

(*b*) Oils are classified under animal, essential, mineral and vegetable (non-essential) oils. The chief animal oil is fish oil which is imported only to a very limited extent. Fish oil is produced in the Presidency in large quantities and there is a considerable although fluctuating export trade in the oil. The quantity of essential oils imported under each variety is very small. It is under contemplation to undertake at the Kerala Soap Institute the experimental manufacture of certain of these oils with a view to developing the essential oil industry of the Presidency and incidentally to providing at a reasonable cost the essences required for the manufacture of soap in the Institute. There are not, so far as is known, any workable oil bearing deposits in the Presidency. Coconut oil and groundnut oil, the imports of which are practically negligible, are expressed in this country.

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II

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN FOR SELECT COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AMENDMENT BILLS.

12 noon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In respect of the Bills of Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao and Mr. P. Anjaneyulu respectively, I appoint Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar as Chairman of the Select Committee."

The Council will now take up the resolution of Mr. Bheemayya.

III

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, at this stage, I should like to put my case with regard to the necessity of enquiring into the economic conditions of the tract where resettlement is proposed. The Special Settlement officer in making recommendations for rates in the uplands and the dry lands has brushed aside this question by a remark which shows the mentality of the officer. He says that any readjustment is only a matter of annas. Well, Sir, this country has been proved to be proverbially poor, and if the Godavari and Kistna districts appear as a somewhat green patch upon the map of the Andhra districts, they are not certainly above normal and there are a large number of poor ryots even in those districts. The voters' list of those districts which consists of only tens of thousands of people on the basis of an assessment of ten rupees is positive proof that to a large number of people in those districts annas do count. This kind of argument that annas do not count has been elsewhere also adduced. It was adduced when we talked of the taxation on salt. It was adduced when we talked of duties. It is adduced in all conceivable places, and we are told that we have to pay annas, annas and annas, which all make up rupees, hundreds, thousands, lakhs and crores.

"Now, Sir, my second reason why I want this enquiry into the economic conditions in this tract is that the Government itself has recognized that as a basis for resettlement economic conditions have to be examined. The Special Settlement Officer has devoted a whole chapter, chapter 4, to discussing the economic condition of the area he treats, and he has devoted 30 pages to this question out of a report covering 75 pages. And that is a very good justification for me to urge that before you have made a real and proper economic survey of the tract through proper channels and by a proper agency it is not right that you should impose resettlement rates upon that tract. Increase of population in the tract is not of much account to the Settlement officer. Agriculture which is the only occupation of the people and the absence of other occupations is of no concern to him. Increase of the standard of living which has been brought into this country by foreign contact, increase to an extent which was not dreamt of twenty or thirty years ago, increase which must be rated at four or five times what it was when the last settlement took place is not taken into consideration. No family budgets have been examined. There is an examination of the holdings. But an examination of the holdings in relation to the increase of population is not at all made. When we come to cultivation expenses, what is taken into account is the expenditure upon Government farms. We do not know how the figures are arrived at there,

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but the cultivation expenses of the ryots of the Godavari and Kistna districts has been put at Rs. 35 an acre. To my mind, Sir, that is a very low estimate and it requires a thorough revision. Again it is urged, as a big argument in favour of resettlement, that paddy cultivation has expanded immensely and therefore, the tract must bear resettlement rates. But on the other side consideration is not given to the point that paddy has driven out other necessary crops and therefore the ryot has to suffer in getting these other necessaries, because he has to pay much more for them than he used to. And then whenever the land values and the lease values are examined the Settlement officer always lays emphasis upon the money values of these things. But to the ryot the money is not a big consideration in regard to his economic condition. Really he lives upon what he produces on the land. The question whether the land is producing more than it produced at the last resettlement is the question that has to be taken into consideration but not the fact that the produce fetches a little more money in money value. Moreover the question of the sale value of land is clouded by this issue. There is a rush for land in this country. No other occupation can be found for the people and every one wants to live on the land and therefore there is an exorbitant rise in the value of land, but the relative outturn is very limited. I know as a matter of fact in the West Godavari district land that fetches Rs. 2,000 per acre in money value, yields only Rs. 50 a year in the form of return to the owner. Therefore to argue from the rise of prices of land is fallacious.

"I shall now examine the report point by point. I won't deal with all the points as I have not the time to do so. But I shall deal with a few points that the Special officer has examined. He has laid great stress upon the expansion of irrigation area to 'soudu' and 'parra' by means of pumping installations. That only shows that there is so much of struggle for life. What does this show except the struggle for life? It is a truth which is applicable for the whole Presidency, not to the Godavari and Kistna districts only. It shows that people are driven to cultivation, to the poorest sort of agriculture, because they get no living otherwise. Then, the agricultural population is dealt with by the Special Settlement officer. He therein admits that the returns may not be absolutely reliable, but yet he says that they are suggestive. He jumps to the conclusion that the agriculturist is holding his own because he finds that there is an increase of 1 per cent in non-cultivating owners, an increase of 2 per cent in tenants, of 2 per cent in cultivating landowners, of 30 per cent in Godavari of cultivating landowners, of 10 per cent in the cultivating landowners in Kistna, and minus 60 per cent in tenants in the Godavari district. There is minus 60 per cent of labourers in the Godavari and Kistna districts. That means that labour has become scarce, and people who have got to make a living upon land have to pay much more than before for labour owing to the shortage of labour. The Special officer wants to prove by all this that the agricultural classes are not losing hold through poverty or indebtedness. His examination of indebtedness is certainly amazing and his remarks on the subject deserve careful attention. I shall not go into the many details but to one statement therein. He says that for loans secured on land the rate of interest is 9 to 12 per cent on immovable property 12 to 15 per cent, or even 18 per cent on unsecured loans. He says these are not the rates of interest ruling in a bankrupt country. I do not know if England is bankrupt with 5 per cent interest, but here we have 18 per cent interest, and this rate of interest is claimed as

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connoting prosperity. Certainly it connotes, if at all it connotes anything, the absolute poverty of the people and the absolute need that there is for capital and for investment. And then he analyses the rail-borne traffic, and he arrives at some figures for passenger traffic, and says that there is an increase of 68 per cent in the inward traffic and 70 per cent outward. As regards goods traffic the increase is 25 per cent inward and 55 per cent outward. Well, Sir, this is not a very big increase considering the fact that thirty years of progress has taken place in the country and year by year man has been adding to his labour on the land because he cannot get labour elsewhere. But the Special officer again turns round and says that railway returns are subject to many extraneous influences and we cannot press conclusions too closely. He talks of sea-borne trade but he excludes the port of Bandar. He finds that it has decayed and therefore his conclusion is that we need not take into consideration that port. He says that the decay of the port of Bandar happened on account of special circumstances. Then he thinks of exports and imports. He says imports have risen from 41 to 53 lakhs and exports from 90 to 148 lakhs. And here he does not enter into the question of the relative value of the rupee at the last settlement and at this settlement. The figures are very credulously swallowed by the Special officer to make out that this area is grandly progressive under British rule. And then so far as the agricultural outturn of the tract is concerned, he takes the Kistna delta into account but this delta is not separate from parts of Guntur. He says that the increase is 37 per cent. When we go to Godavari, he says the increase is only 5 per cent. It is not known why there is such disparity between the Godavari figure and the Kistna figure. Then we come to cattle and sheep. Cattle and sheep have decreased . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has come almost to the end of his time-limit."

* MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I have almost come to the end of my speech, Sir. Cattle and sheep have decreased, but the Special officer finds some excuse for such a decrease. He says that the figures are not reliable. When the figures cannot serve his purpose he says that the figures are not reliable. He says that the ryot has himself aggravated this decrease, since he continues to waste his resources on the maintenance of useless beasts. I do not know what is meant by this, whether the Special officer reminds us of the Western practice of shooting animals when they are useless. I shall not take up much more time of the House, Sir, but I shall just refer . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be allowed to take up any more time, I am afraid."

* MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I shall just refer to the statistics that he takes from the co-operative societies. There are 523 co-operative societies in Kistna and 406 in Godavari. He refers to the landowners who have debts in these societies. He examines only 75 societies and he says in one group there are 383 debtors out of 535, in another place 482 out of 727, 232 out of 638 in another place and so on. These certainly are not figures that would show that there is a great deal of economic development in this tract. I admit, Sir, that there has been some development. People are there living. They raise their crops and there are improvements. I admit all these but still I say it is the duty of the Government to see that they do not demand

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a share of the land when there is no excess. They may demand a share when there is any excess of profit after meeting the ordinary human necessities of the people. He says the irrigation schemes are paying. The Godavari and Kistna delta schemes are now paying and paying well. Therefore the resettlement has to be conducted on quite different lines. The family budgets have to be examined and there should not be any impression that the ryot is being squeezed out of what is absolutely essential for his bare existence. It must be examined from the condition of the lowest ryot who pays revenue and not from the status of the highest man who gets the largest profit in the area. I therefore have pleasure in seconding this motion."

12-15 p.m. * Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, we are placed under a great disadvantage in dealing with this question. There are no statutory enactments in regard to this land revenue which constitutes the major part of the revenues of the province. I shall illustrate my point by one fact. Formerly, in respect of the resettlements of some districts, it was laid down in one of the Government Orders that in all future settlements the standard price to be taken into consideration should be the lowest price touched in the 20 previous non-famine years. That was the rule laid down. When I interpellated the Government on this matter some time back, the Government said that they had changed this policy since and that they were taking now the *average* for 20 non-famine years. I do not know what actuated the Government to change their policy. Land revenue is an important revenue and it should not be left to the sweet will and pleasure of the executive part of the Government, but must be standardized on the basis of some legislative enactment. If there had been any legislative enactment in the matter, Government would not have changed their ground without going into the merits of the case, as they have done now. This is the root evil—the absence of legislative enactment to regulate the levy of land revenue. With reference to the particular question on hand, namely, the resettlement operations in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts may I point out that the enquiry must be an open enquiry at which persons concerned may have a chance of being heard and leading evidence—although Government are determined not to be convinced. The recent enquiry has been conducted in a hole and corner fashion; the names of the villages to be taken for examination have not been published, nor the places of enquiry, and no notice was given to the principal persons concerned. Under what headings the facts were collected nobody knew. The enquiry was in the hands of the revenue official, the Settlement officer, and it goes without saying how biassed his conclusions would be. This is inevitable because he has to support the Government point of view. In an enquiry of this sort, in connexion with enhancement of land revenue, it is absolutely necessary that the enquiry must be open and straightward, as it affects 70 per cent of the people who are owners of small lands and whose mainstay is agriculture; and no persons interested shall have reason to complain that it was done in a covert fashion. As I pointed out, nearly 70 per cent of the people are owners of small holdings paying less than Rs. 10. That enquiry has been reduced to 4 or 5 headings. First, the Settlement officer stated that land value had increased from two to five times; secondly, that the rental values had increased from two to three times, that there had been an increase in the material prosperity of the ryots, that cultivation expenses were Rs. 35 per acre, and so on. On the basis of these, the Settlement officer proposed an increase of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

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"With reference to the alleged increase in the income of landholders, I may point out that if an opportunity was given to the people to put their case before the Enquiry officer (people who are holders of small lands and who are most effected), it would have been well and good. Instead of that, having collected his facts at random, he has begun to generalize.

"With reference to the rentals, we do not know what rentals were taken into consideration, and of what villages."

Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar (from the Chair):—"The hon. Member will soon wind up."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu:—"If the people were aware what villages were taken into consideration they would have come forward with valuable information to be placed before the Committee.

"As regards the inflated land values, in this unfortunate country of ours there is absolutely no means by which people can invest their moneys; nor do they have enough to invest. Agriculture is their only avocation, and they must live by land and invest their moneys on cultivation. Government's calculations for arriving at increased rental values are entirely baseless.

"With reference to the indebtedness of the ryots, the Settlement officer has made a mistake in ignoring the only available and possible source of information. Mortgages, and the co-operative societies are his source of information. We know that for fear of income-tax the sowcar never lends money on mortgages. He gives money on pro-notes or on small securities at high rates of interest. The Settlement officer has not taken pains to examine the private accounts of the sowcars which would reveal a very sad state of things. That is the only true source which would give the officer an idea of the indebtedness of the ryots.

"With reference to the material profit, if he had taken into account the general rise in the economic level, he would have made certain deductions before pronouncing in favour of the material prosperty of the ryots.

"One more point. With reference to cultivation expenses, the Settlement officer's report says that in the Samalkote farm, it is Rs. 30 per acre. But most of the landowners are small pattadars and their family budgets should have been examined before arriving at any conclusions. In view of these facts, the Settlement officer's report could not be accepted."

*Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"Mr. President, Sir, in the first place, without introducing a Land Revenue Bill it is highly arbitrary on the part of the executive Government to attempt to increase the land revenue of the country. In spite of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, this Government has not introduced any Land Revenue Bill, though the Reforms themselves came seven years back. Last year, a draft Bill was circulated for public opinion and Government, finding that their Bill would not get through this Council and that all parties would oppose it and would not agree to keep the right of increasing the rates in the hands of the Government dropped the matter altogether. We find that the position of the Government ryots is worse than that of the zamindari ryots. The latter have at least got the Estates Land Act which prevents any enhancement of kist on the part of the zamindars. Once in thirty years, in the name of resettlement,

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without doing anything to the ryots for deserving any profits from the income of the ryots, the Government want to take something more. What have they done to deserve any increase of revenue from the ryots? The zamindar will not be entitled to claim anything unless he has done something to improve the yield of the land. If a canal is dug there, the Government comes for water-rate and, if irrigation is extended, the ryots have to pay water-cess and, if cultivation is extended, they have to pay cess. The Settlement officer says that roads have been newly opened a bit although in fact except the Masulipatam-Bezwada Railway line no new lines have been opened during this period. The Masulipatam road has deteriorated. Simply because a railway line has been newly opened, you cannot say that the people are more prosperous. On the other hand, people have learnt to spend more money by travelling often. Government have raised the shutters to 6 feet no doubt, but they have collected inclusion fees at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre on thousands of acres in the Kistna Eastern delta and the Kistna Western delta in spite of the resolution of this Council that the Government should not collect anything in the shape of inclusion fees. The Government, when they collected the inclusion fees and issued a Government Order vetoing the resolution of this Council promised that they would spend the increased income on the improvement of drainage schemes in the deltaic area. Nothing has been done in that direction so far. The report says that there has been no remissions. Of course, the people do not get remissions easily and therefore they do not care to go and dance attendance on the officials asking for remission. It is an extremely difficult matter to get any remission whatever. We know that the Government servants would be in the black list of the Government if they gave remissions or failed to support measures intended to give increased revenue to the Government.

12-30 p.m.

"Now, Sir, something like the farce of an enquiry is said to have been made by the Settlement officer. Of course, it is a confidential matter. Government servants have to make out a strong case for increase of revenue to the Government. If any Government servant says: 'No, this area is indebted. These people have not got very much prosperity and there is no case for the Government to get more revenue.' Naturally that man would be removed from that place. Sir, some villages are said to have been selected for enquiry. Of course, we do not know and the public do not know what enquiries were made. The people themselves do not know what opinions have been formed by the Government officials. Only when we put some questions in the Council, we are given some list showing what villages have been taken for enquiry. That kind of enquiry cannot be satisfactory. We are challenging the Government that no case has been made out for any increase either in the land revenue or in the water-cess. We also say and the resolutions passed at various conferences of ryots say that no real enquiry has been made. The ryots have not very much prospered after all. Behind the apparent contentment there is a lot of discontent and the indebtedness of the ryots has really increased probably due to certain habits of the people, but mainly due to the system of Government. For instance, the people have become more litigious. In deltaic areas they spend more money in going to courts and wasting money. Of course, their wants also have increased. They spend more money for their daily lives. All these things show that the people have not prospered at all. At any rate, prosperity has not increased during the last thirty years and therefore the Government have no claim whatever for

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getting more from the people. They say that the value of land has increased. To that I would say, as pointed out by Mr. Ramasomayajulu, that there being no other investment in this country, all people rush to the lands investing their little savings on the purchase of lands. Naturally there has been an increase in the value of lands. Rents have also increased, the tenants offer higher rents because there is no other occupation except agriculture, all other industries having died out in the country. Therefore if a ryot has merely grass for his cattle, he would be content and would pay off the whole thing to the landholder. That is the position to which the ryots have been reduced.

"The settlement report says that the population has increased. Of course, that is the case. They require more food. The lands also have been sub-divided into smaller and smaller holdings. That is no reason why more water-rate should be demanded from these people by the Government. All these show that all these things seem to have been done arbitrarily. Of course, it has become a practice for Government officers to select a particular area once in thirty years and say that the revenue must be increased to a certain extent. In this case it is 18¾ per cent. This figure had been decided upon even before the Settlement party was sent. Everybody thought there will be an increase of 25 per cent. Probably 18¾ per cent was fixed after the famous Tanjore no-tax campaign. Now, the Government seems determined to collect this 18¾ per cent enhancement in our areas. Therefore, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution that an open enquiry should be made."

Mr. M. Narayana Rao :—"Sir, I rise to support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Bheemayya. This is a very modest request that has been put forward before the Government. We only want an open public enquiry into the economic condition of the tract as a preliminary to the resettlement. The resolution only asks : 'Government be pleased to constitute a committee not less than half of the members of which being elected by this Council. . .' This is a very modest request which the Government, I think, should readily accept. We only want that an impartial enquiry should be made into the economic condition of the ryots. The ryots in general feel, Sir, that the enquiry made by the officer concerned is partial, one-sided and unsatisfactory. That is the opinion expressed by the West Godavari Resettlement Committee on 12th August 1928 and this opinion of the Committee has been forwarded to the Government by my hon. Friend Mr. D. Narayana Raju. The Committee further say that an enquiry by a mixed Committee should be made. The Government later on asked Mr. Narayana Raju to say what the reasons were for characterizing the report of the Settlement officer as casual, one-sided and unsatisfactory. Mr. Narayana Raju in a memorandum has explained all the facts and the circumstances under which an enquiry was again necessary. It is evident that the Settlement officer concerned always had the view of somehow or other enhancing the assessment and showing increased revenue. The natural tendency of an official revising assessments all by himself may well be stated in the words of the Bombay Land Revenue Assessment Committee, 1926, which says : 'Officials are apt to regard the question of assessment too much from the financial point of view and are liable to ignore the real interests of the masses in their not unnatural desire to bring

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additional revenue into the exchequer'. From this it will be evident that the official concerned will be always naturally inclined to raise the assessment somehow or other. So, I need not say very much about it.

"The economic enquiry which the Settlement officer states that he held in some places was not let known to the people. They neither knew where the enquiry was held nor how it was conducted. Neither the time nor the place of enquiry was known to the people. It appears that some people who knew about it and offered to give evidence were not wanted. The Settlement officer had his own view and his own method of making the enquiry. The ryots therefore had no opportunity to explain the position clearly before the Settlement officer. That is the reason why we say that the enquiry held was casual, one-sided and unsatisfactory.

"In paragraph 38 of the scheme report the Settlement officer says that he examined 1,799 ryots belonging to 71 delta villages and 131 ryots of 8 upland villages, out of 2,800 villages inhabited by 13½ lakhs of people in these three districts and found that 37 per cent of the delta ryots and 40 per cent of the upland ryots are free from debts. Even assuming these figures to be correct, the overwhelming majority in both the delta and upland villages are indebted. So, even if we take the figures furnished by the Settlement officer, the indebtedness of the ryots is extremely large. But I do not think the enquiry into the economic condition of the ryots can be said to be true from the statement of the officer concerned. He only seems to have examined the accounts of some co-operative societies, some mortgage deeds and other things from the Registrar's office. The ryots generally borrow in different ways. As explained by my hon. Friend, they borrow from *kathas* and other things.

12-45 p.m. "I know that these ryots generally borrow their monies on account with the capitalists and when the amount becomes very large it is the capitalist that forces the ryot to give him surety by means of mortgage bonds or some such thing. When the ryot is thus forced he gives mortgage bond by going to Registrar's office. If you will look into the mortgage bonds that have been executed by some of the ryots you will find that they have borrowed more monies than they are capable of. So, the figures collected from this data, viz., up to what extent the ryots have become indebted by going to Registrars' offices and mortgaging their property with the capitalists cannot be said to be correct. The ryots have incurred debts in other ways also, viz., by taking money from capitalists on account and also by some other means. So, if you will take into consideration all these factors and have a thorough enquiry made, it will prove that the report of the Settlement officer is not correct and many more additions will have to be made to the ryots' indebtedness. The Settlement officer proceeds to determine his data by fixing 28 per cent for the purchase of cattle and other implements, 24 per cent for cultivation expenses, 8 per cent for liquidation, 14 per cent for marriage expenses, 10 per cent for family expenses and so on. Similarly, he fixes the data for the upland villages also. We do not know on what materials these percentages are fixed, as he has not given out any detail. Moreover, the ryots whom he has examined could not possibly have given out their true economic condition because giving out one's own economic condition especially when one is indebted is rather a bar for his social status among his own country-men. Under these circumstances, you cannot expect the economic enquiry that has been made to be correct at all.

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"The cost of wages, cattle and manure, the officer concerned estimates at 150 per cent. I estimate it at much more than that. I estimate it at something like 400 per cent. The Settlement officer seems to have taken some pains in getting these figures. He has not taken the pain of examining the records that are maintained in the Cocanada Agricultural Farm which is worked by Government capital. According to what Mr. Prakasam has given in his *Swarajya* paper we find that the expenses for agriculture are much more than what the Special Settlement officer has given in his report. We worked out from the figures of the Cocanada Agricultural Farm. They are much more than what the Settlement officer himself admits. If we go into the health and morality of the people of these districts which has a great bearing on the economic condition of the people, it would have been better for us if the Settlement officer had spoken of their last year's condition. But he preferred otherwise. From 1926-27 excepting Madras, in the districts of Kistna and Godavari we find the highest death rate. For every 1,000 births about 250 infants died. In this connexion I would like to draw the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to a paragraph written in the Agricultural Commission's report. This is what it says :—

'The close relations between agriculture and public health are obvious and they react upon each other to a remarkable degree. There is no direction in which the rural community needs help more than in the provision of medical facilities and public health amenities. Economic wastage due to disease cannot be over-exaggerated. Malaria slays its thousands and lowers the economic efficiency of hundreds of thousands; plague and cholera sweep the country from time to time; hookworm disease, kala-azar and diseases arising from diet deficiency insidiously reduce the labour power of the cultivating classes.'

"I beg to bring to the notice of the hon. the Revenue Member the above remarks. So taking all these into consideration the ryot population thinks that the enquiry held by the Special Settlement officer is one-sided and unsatisfactory."

(At this stage the bell rang and the hon. Member closed his speech.)

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"Mr. President, no doubt we question the right and authority of the Government to have any resettlement whatsoever. The principle on which this theory is based is that the land always belongs to the ryot. But the Government think that it belongs to the State. The present Government has stepped into the shoes of the old Government and the old Government never had any right at all to the land. Any Government has only the right to collect tax to carry on the Government and also to protect the people entrusted to their charge. Now, it is well known to you, Mr. Chairman, that the ryot was there even before this Government had stepped in, even centuries and centuries before. Governments might come and go, but the ryot is there cultivating his little bit of land, improving it from generation to generation and its present improved state is due to his exertions and the money and labour spent on it. The resolution that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Bheemayya takes cognizance of the fact that the Government is the owner of the land and simply asks for a remedy. In making resettlements taking the situation as it is, who is to enquire into the matter? The Government have got their own subordinates and they went into the matter as fully as they could, as any

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court would go into a case when it is an ex-parte case. Under those circumstances they cannot have more information than what they have at present. They wanted to have their own enquiry without the help or assistance of the people or their representatives. They have gone from village to village, made certain enquiries and submitted their scheme report. What we ask the Government is not to go into the question whether the State has got a right to tax the people on the basis that the land belongs to the State, but to see that a thorough enquiry is made by an independent body where the representatives of Government may also take part. The resolution also proposes that a portion of this committee should consist of the elected members of this House and certain other nominated members of the Government also. By the previous speakers it has been stated fully that the present report does not bear any scrutiny and it seems to be a made-up thing. The reasons that are given for the enhancement perhaps in the scheme report are these. The first and foremost, as it appears to the officer in charge, seems to be the increase in the population by 15 and 22 per cent in the East Godavari and Kistna districts and so there should be an enhancement. That seems to be the idea of the scheme report. If the population increases, we must increase the revenue. That seems to be one of the reasons for proposing the enhancement of revenue. I submit that this factor should not be taken into consideration. If at all it is taken into consideration, it goes against the Government rather than in favour of the Government. As the number of people has increased, the ryots will require more money for maintaining the increased population and so it would be just if they are asked to pay a lesser revenue than what they have hitherto been paying. The scheme report says 'trade and commerce have developed.' True, but it is the merchant that derives any benefit out of it. The ryot does not derive any benefit from the development of trade and commerce. On account of the development of trade and commerce, Government are having their full share by way of income-tax and other taxes. Then the scheme report says 'Communications have improved.' That also they urge as another ground for enhancing the present rate. That is not a ground at all. The fourth ground is that people spend more monies upon luxuries now, and so we want to have a share of that. If people are spending more monies now, then it shows that their requirements have increased and that should be a reason for not enhancing the tax. Then the fifth ground that has been given is that the holdings have increased. But the report does not give the total. The report itself admits that the present holdings in East Godavari are only six acres each and in Kistna it is about seven acres. That is the extent of each holding, but each holding belongs to a family which may consist of five persons on the average. The scheme report thinks this as too much and so the Government must have an enhancement in revenue. Another benefit that is conferred by this Government on the ryots and of which they want to take advantage, is that there is no variation in the season and the coercive process adopted for collecting tax has affected only a very small fraction of the revenue. So what the scheme report says is 'there are no variations in the seasons, so you must pay more; we have not employed coercive process on an extensive scale, so you must pay more.' That is the sixth reason they give. The seventh reason they give is that the economic condition of the agricultural classes is sounder than before. 'You seem to be richer than before, why don't you pay more', that seems to be the seventh reason. The scheme report itself admits that taking a group of villages it was found that the indebtedness of the ryots according to the records

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available in the Sub-Registrar's offices was to the extent of 7 lakhs in 1902, i.e., twenty-five years ago. What is it now? It is 13 lakhs. So the indebtedness has nearly doubled. Even then the scheme report thinks that the economic condition of the people is sounder. Perhaps it is the other way. The land value has gone up from two to five times the original value, and so the scheme report says that the increased land value is due to the increased income from the land and so you must pay more tax. I submit, Sir, that the value paid for the land is absolutely disproportionate to the income that is derived from it. The scheme report also admits that the ryot has got a 'land hunger', and so he is prepared to pay more price for land than what he originally paid. People must invest their monies somewhere and the ryots as a rule invest their monies in lands lest they should lose their monies altogether if they were to invest in other undertakings. We saw the illustration only the other day as to what happened with regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited. If people invest their monies in industrial enterprises, Government will see that people lose their monies in such enterprises. So far as ryots are concerned, they think that investment in lands is the only safest investment and so they always go in for lands whatever might be the price they have to pay in competition with others.

"Under these circumstances the scheme report says that the Government 1 p.m
should have a share of it and calls this increase an unearned increment. I do not know how this is an unearned increment. The ryots work on their lands day in and day out; they invest all their money in making improvements to the land and this has been going on from generation to generation. Perhaps he is thinking of the landed property in England where the value of the land which is lying waste increases year after year and the owners of the land get a large value after a certain number of years. That is an unearned increment because the owner of the land does not invest any money to improve the land but simply keeps it as it is. All the reasons given by the scheme report should be enquired into. What the Government officers say is only an one-sided view. The ryots' view also should be taken into consideration and they should be allowed to state their views. The scheme report says that the expenses of cultivation amount to Rs. 35 per acre, while the same report admits that the Government spend about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per acre at Samalkot on their farm. Thus we can see how the Government Officer's report is not a correct one. The resolution now under consideration is a very modest one and it asks only for an independent enquiry. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member, who is always sympathetic would accept it."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, there will be no difference of opinion as regards the essential aim and object of this resolution, viz., the relief of the distress among the ryots and the improvement of their economic condition. But difference arises in the method of achieving the object. Everyone who has been in touch with the social and economic condition of the ryot will certainly agree that we should improve their condition; but is the appointment of a mixed committee the means of achieving that object? Mixed committees have become a very pleasant pastime in certain sections of the House. Past experience shows that these mixed committees have not been able to achieve any substantial results."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"What about the Simon Committee; will they be able to achieve anything?"

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* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Therefore in a discussion of this matter we should see what is the sane and sound method ; it is not passion or fire-works that will enable us to help the ryot in his economic distress. Hard facts alone would be of use,not pyro-technics for the purpose of beach oratory and advertisement in the platform. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : 'To impress upon Sir John Simon.') We have to see very carefully whether the present land tax is such as to be the main cause of the economic distress of the ryot. That is the question that we have to consider. But we see here that the benches of the Nationalist, Swarajist, Congress and other parties are so thin showing thereby what little interest they take in this all-important question of the improvement of the economic condition of the ryot.

"We have to consider whether this incidence of land revenue is the main cause of the low production of the ryot. Again is the land revenue the cause of excessive fragmentation ; is it again the cause of the unequal distribution of the incidence of taxation ? These symptoms are noticeable not only in Godavari and Kistna districts but all over the province. There should therefore be a comprehensive enquiry in regard to the relief of agricultural distress all over the province. The symptoms that we find are general and universal but not particular to these three districts. I would therefore gladly agree to a comprehensive enquiry into the question whether throughout the province the incidence of land tax has been the cause of the heavy indebtedness of the ryot, the excessive fragmentation of the holdings and the low productivity of the soil. These are general questions of universal applicability to all the ryots of the Presidency. A scheme report for these two districts was published. We know that there will be a resettlement in these districts ; in spite of that we have not moved our little finger in the direction of making an economic enquiry into the condition of the ryots of these districts. We have no materials on the non-official side to challenge the details of the official report published by the Settlement Officer. What steps have we taken to ascertain the conditions ourselves without any official help and challenge the facts stated by the Government ? Not having done anything for the past twelve months, to ask for the appointment of a mixed committee now will not show sincerity. Government have been able to collect all their facts and have their official report popularized and they have stolen a march over us. What have we now to combat the position taken by the Government and overcome the insurmountable difficulties ? Our own negligence is responsible. If we had started work a year or six months before the operations began things would have been a bit easier. But there is a motive underlying this resolution. The Mover of the resolution and his supporters know they will never be at a disadvantage. For if the motion is carried they will say, 'We have been able to achieve this' ; because they know that 18¾ per cent cannot be exceeded. On the other hand, if others say that we don't want a committee of this kind and if the motion is lost they would prejudice the mind of the ryot and say, 'We have tried our best, but the other Opposition has defeated us.' It is only for this tactical purpose but not with the real object of helping the ryot to improve his economic prospects that this question seems to have been brought forward. For, if otherwise, a more comprehensive enquiry into the condition of all the ryots and the effect of the incidence of land tax should have been made. I am not opposed to having an enquiry into the condition of the ryot ; but what I say is that the way in which this motion is proposed asking that the resettlement

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should be stopped and that a mixed committee should be appointed shows that the resolution will not achieve the object in view. What is the committee to do, I ask? I shall take leave of the House to show what we have been able to do in the course of two years regarding the economic survey of my district. You have to visit village after village and map out and study the various conditions prevailing there. You will have to go to the taluks and study the question with reference to the markets, the loan conditions, the irrigation sources and the pasture lands. Then you will have to call the ryots and ask them to give evidence. I know how difficult it was to collect the facts in my district. We had to go to the ryots and explain to them that we had come there to help them, pay them one visit and then a second visit, inspire some confidence in them and collect the information. All this was ten years ago. But now if we approach them in the disturbed condition, they will be very suspicious and will not come forward to give any reliable information. We should have done all this without any official help; if an official is put on the committee, certainly the people will be very suspicious. They would think that the official has come to know the real condition of things and would raise land tax. But if we do it ourselves the people will have confidence in us and will come forward to give us some kind of evidence. But I do not think that this mixed committee will help to achieve the object in view, viz., the improvement of the economic condition of the ryot. To achieve that object a more comprehensive enquiry should be made. While therefore I do not oppose the resolution, I am unable to see it will have any beneficial effect on the ryot."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam spoke in Telugu.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to say a few words on this subject. Resettlement is going on in our district of South Kanara. We have started an association called the Landowners Association and we passed a resolution the other day that justice should be done to us. Primarily, justice should be done on the principle that there shall be no resettlement of any district without the consent of this House. That is one of the resolutions the Landowners Association has passed." 1-15 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is not confining himself to the terms of the resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The principle for which we stand is . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member not to expound his principles but to confine himself to the terms of the resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The present resolution says that an enquiry should be made by a committee consisting of officials and non-officials, six non-officials being elected by this House. It only carries out to a limited extent . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps the hon. Member has given notice of some other resolution. I do not find anything about six members in this resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What I said was that the majority of the members of the committee should be elected by this House. The motion before the House carries out only to a limited extent the resolution passed by this House that there should be no increase of land revenue without the consent

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of this House. It is but fair on a general principle that this committee should be appointed to enquire into the economic condition and settle at what rate the incidence of taxation should be increased. I therefore heartily sympathise with the object of this resolution. The speech of the hon. Member, Sir A. P. Patro, struck me as very strange, having regard to the fact that he and his party have again and again joined the whole House in re-affirming that important principle that the consent of the House should be taken before the rate of increase is settled. It is very strange that he should oppose this resolution. In the interests of the universal application of the principle of this resolution to the whole Presidency I hope this House will support it, every one at least of the elected members. This is a very important principle. We only ask in a very modest way for the re-affirmation of the principle which this House has adopted more than once during these six years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

(For further debate on this resolution please see page 353 infra.)

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

IV

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. NATARAJAN TO WATCH THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that the business of the House do stand adjourned, to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the question of the employment of Mr. Natarajan on Rs.* 650 *per mensem for merely watching the machinery and buildings of the Carnatic Paper Mills.*'

" The manner in which the Government have managed to take possession of the Carnatic Paper Mills is a continuous series of muddles. The Government have made a parade of their abundant solicitude for the rate-payers' money in justifying their action in taking possession of these mills from the hands of the directors of the company. It is well within the memory of the hon. Members of this House that this indigenous undertaking was the first of its kind in which a large amount of public money has been invested. After the State Aid to Industries Act was passed, the management of this Carnatic Paper Mills Company approached the Government, thinking that the intentions of the State Aid to Industries Act would be honestly fulfilled by the Government. The Government no doubt lent a helping hand to this company in the beginning. But never did they do it in any graceful manner. At every step, there was a spirit of suspicion as to the successful working of these mills. Lakhs of money might be spent in spite of the protests of persons competent to speak on the Russellkonda Saw Mills ; but yet, if we on this side of the House should ask the Government to give an indigenous concern like the Carnatic Paper Mills some amount of money, not on purely business lines but with a spirit of sympathy, all concern for the tax-payers' money rises up in the hearts of those men filling the Treasury Bench. The Ministers who happened to be in charge of the Industries Department may in their heart of hearts be sympathetic towards such a concern, but I know they are being pulled by the Reserved side, especially the Finance Department, not to transgress what they consider to be . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is making too long a prelude to the subject matter now under consideration."

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Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"Sir, the unfortunate circumstance that is attached to this Carnatic Paper Mills Company is that it is difficult to separate one muddle from another muddle without making some reference to the previous muddle. The latest muddle of the Government seems to me to pay an amount of Rs. 650 per mensem to one Mr. Natarajan who takes pleasure in calling himself not Natarajan but Nat Ragan, for merely watching the buildings and mills of this Carnatic Paper Mills Company. It was only yesterday, Sir, that we came to know that the Government could possibly commit such a blunder as this, i.e., to pay an amount of Rs. 650 for merely watching the buildings of the mills. The Government admit that he represents a firm or a corporation which is considering to buy these mills. It seems to me an absurd business proposition that the very person who is considered to be the prospective buyer of this machinery should be placed in charge of it and asked to watch that machinery. It reminds me, Sir, of deputing the wolf to keep guard over a flock of sheep. I ask any businessman to reconcile this position, namely, of deputing the very person who, in the opinion of the Government, is intending to buy this concern, to be in charge of it before the transaction is actually closed. I am also surprised at the manner in which this young man—I am told Mr. Natarajan is only a very young man—is able to bamboozle the Government to a position such as this. His antecedents do not seem to be creditable. I wonder how a Government which is ordinarily expected to be in possession of all the facts and never to stint expenditure where they consider it necessary to shadow political workers, is not able to know the antecedents of this man. I do not want to speak anything more about it because I am sure the Government, if it only cares to look into these things, will be able to know more about this Nat Ragan than what they pretend now to know about him I have no doubt more will be said about this person by my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, who seemed to be once in the grip of this enchanting young man. I am only sorry, Sir, that the very interests of the tax-payers which the Government are so much concerned to safeguard will be jeopardized by the action they have already taken and continue to take in the same manner in which they have done. But I have no doubt that their experience of this young man will be very very unpleasant. It is my duty to forewarn the Government of this. I therefore move that the business of the House do stand adjourned."

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"Mr. President, I second this motion and submit to this House that this subject has been before the House more than once. Even yesterday by a number of questions, some information was sought in this House from the Government benches but the Government have decided not to take this House into their confidence. They always give evasive answers, they do not say what they are going to do with the mills, why this mill was handed over to a young man of the description which my hon. Friend and Leader has given just now. The antecedents of this young gentleman are not known, and it is reported that he once floated a company in this very city known as the Indian Industrial Trading Corporation, Limited. The concern collapsed and as observed by my Leader, Sir Patro was one of the directors of the concern. He happened to be a director purely because of the enchanting inducements given by this young man."

Mr. K. R. Karant :—"What are those ?"

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" He represented himself, it seems, to a number of gentlemen in this city that he was the agent of a very important company in London and that he had already taken some contracts for oil and if the company was floated and oil was manufactured in the city, they would be getting money just for the asking of it. This was the promise held out by this young man. Then he was an expert in oil ; now he has turned out to be an expert in paper making. The hon. Mr. Moir was telling us the other day that he had gone from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin in search of an expert, but he could not get one. After all I now congratulate him in fixing upon a proper man, i.e., Mr. Natarajan. Yesterday it was given out by the hon. the Development Minister—I do not know how far he is responsible for this appointment—that this young man was appointed as a representative of a company, whose existence or antecedents he did not like to disclose, for a payment of Rs. 650 a month. Formerly it appears the Government were spending Rs. 1,000 on this concern simply to keep it up, to protect it from being spoiled. Now this young man, out of philanthrophy or kindness to Government have accepted to watch and keep this company and its properties intact for a payment of Rs. 650. Now, Sir, to a supplementary question put by an hon. Member of this House, the hon. the Development Minister said that a guarantee in the way of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,50,000 was taken from this young man. For what purpose this amount was taken as a deposit, it is not stated."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Has he deposited a security ? "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" That is what is understood from the little that was said by the hon. the Development Minister. I do not know whether he will say anything more or he will stop there. The Government are very reticent on this subject. We sought for explanation both inside this House and outside it on so many occasions as to what they intend to do with this mill. We told them that the country was very much interested in this mill and that the country wanted this mill should be helped by the Government and put in proper working order. I said once before that this Government is aiming to kill this industry outright.

2-45 p.m. " I repeat it again, I repeated it even outside this House, though my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, threatened me with prosecution or action or something of that sort. The object of the Government from the beginning is to kill this industry outright. They have determined it from 1925 and with that avowed object they have lent the money and taken possession of the mill. If it is not the intention of the Government to destroy this industry and to prevent people from advancing more money on any private firm, why should they take possession of the mill now, and show to the people that Government has already taken possession of this mill and that there is no prospect of this mill being worked or helped by Government ? The only result will be that Government will have full powers to sell the mill. They had already given notice and they had now handed over the mill to a company from which they had an offer. Sometimes they say that they have nothing to do with the company and that this company is merely requested on behalf of Government to keep a watch on the mill in order to protect the mill from being spoiled or destroyed. That is all that they say. But, we assert that since we are not contradicted in this matter, except by a vehement speech from the Treasury, not disclosing any facts at all, I make bold to say

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again that the information that the people have got is that a few gentlemen, three or four English gentlemen, constituted themselves into a company and put up this young man as a representative of that company. What the Government want to do is to swallow a concern which was built up at a cost of 24 lakhs for a petty sum of 4 lakhs ; they in their generosity and in the interests of the tax-payer want to sell away all the property for 4 lakhs, whether paid or to be paid in future. And this one and a half lakhs is stated to be only a deposit made by this young man in respect of the payment of Rs. 650 a month. It is not the security by this man for his pay but an advance for the sale-proceeds that has to be paid by the company which he represents. That is the information we have got. If the Development Minister or his patron the hon. the Finance Member wants to deny all these things, he may do so. Unfortunately, we have got just now a Development Minister who has not got a party of his own, but has simply to rely on the strength of the Government. He cannot assert his own independence and has to depend entirely for everything on Government and he has placed himself entirely at the disposal of the Finance Member. Even for giving information to this House or to meet arguments from this side, it is always the Finance Member who is always obliging this House.

"So what we submit to this House is, our anxiety is to see that this industry is not destroyed by the action of this Government. What happened all these three or four years? What is going to happen is after the expiry of the time given to this company, that is the 1st January 1929, the Government is going to sell this property worth 24 lakhs for a petty sum of 4 lakhs to this company, in which I am told, some of the high officials are interested also. I shall be very glad . . ."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Is the hon. Member in order in making a charge of that kind against the officials without specifying the names?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Is it a point of order?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If any reference is made to any particular Member of this House, I have to consider whether that statement is in order. If the hon. Member makes any reference to a general body, I do not think that the House need take notice, or the President need take notice of it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I make this statement not to make any insinuation against any officials, but to give them an opportunity to clear up these rumours which are circulated amongst the shareholders. If they deny all these things, I shall be very glad. Even last time, the hon. Mr. Moir made general observations. That is not the way . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to see how all this is relevant to the motion now under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"We submit that this Rs. 650 is not given as salary to Mr. Natarajan, but it is a sort of arrangement between the Government and Mr. Natarajan, to simply allow time to pass, because the Government have given notice to the company to pay the amount of Rs. 7,80,000 before 1st January. As I said before, this lakh and a half that is stated to be deposit money is only a part of the amount of 4 lakhs for which this mill is going to be sold. In that light, I submit to this House, that what I said is quite relevant and I bow to your ruling.

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" If the Government really want to support this mill, the only course that is open to them is to advance some more money. Yesterday, curiously enough, the Development Minister said that he wanted twenty lakhs to run this mill. That is what he said. When he was asked wherefrom he got this information, he asked for notice. He did not know wherefrom that information came. One of their own paper experts has stated that three to five lakhs are required for working capital. Now they say all sorts of exaggerated stories only with a view to sell away this mill to a European firm and to induce this House to believe in all things they have stated. So, the adjournment motion is really a motion to express the opinion of this House with regard to the action taken by the Government in this matter."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the business of the House do now adjourn."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I wish briefly to state the present position in this matter. The position of Government has been explained to the Council in the course of the last adjournment motion debate. They have stated there that Government were not satisfied as to the commercial possibilities of the mills and they had serious doubts as to the correctness of the estimates placed before them by the management of the company. As the most important thing to be done in connexion with the mills appeared to them to be one of efficient management, the Government were making enquiries whether any firm with experience of paper manufacture would be willing to undertake the managing agency of these mills. Several firms were approached but with no practical results. Mr. Natarajan on behalf of the Industrial and Trading Corporation then made an offer to take over the mortgage rights but that was not accepted. At the time, the Government was satisfied as to the credentials which Mr. Natarajan produced. An influential firm also agreed in writing to stand behind the negotiation to the extent of a third (A voice from the Congress benches : Which is the firm ?). The name of the firm is Khaleel Shirazi & Sons of Madras. As it seemed to Government that the proposals were really actuated by a genuine desire to take over the mills and work them, they examined them. Anyhow the question of transfer has now been dropped and as no other course was open to Government, they have given notice to the company that if their dues are not paid, the Government will proceed to exercise the power of sale conferred on them by the mortgage-deed. The period of three months will expire next January. In the meantime the Government have accepted an offer made by Mr. Natarajan on behalf of the Corporation to look after the mills for a monthly sum of Rs. 650. As the Government, ever since they took possession of the mills in March 1928, were incurring a monthly expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on staff and maintenance of machinery, they accepted Mr. Natarajan's offer in the interests of economy. It is not a fact that the Superintendent who was originally at the mills is now denied access to the mills. He is still there in immediate charge of the mills, machinery and buildings (A voice from the Congress benches : Who pays him ?) (He is paid by Mr. Natarajan.)

" As regards the question whether as representative of the Corporation he is the proper person to be entrusted with the supervision of the mills the Government consider that no harm will result by his being in charge of the mills as he has no power either to add to the machinery or remove any portion of it nor can he prevent any other firm wishing to inspect it with a view to

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taking it over from inspecting the mills. The Director is still the controlling authority and Mr. Natarajan works definitely under the orders of the Director. The Government are prepared to give all facilities to any firm or individual who wants to inspect or in any way ascertain the possibility of the mills. If any other economical offer had been forthcoming the Government would certainly have availed themselves of it. It is only in the absence of any alternative the Governmentlhad recourse to accept Mr. Natarajan's offer in the interests of economy. If Mr. Natarajan spent any money in carrying out extensive alterations to machinery or adapting buildings or adding new machinery, he does so at his risk, because the mills, to the extent he spends money, will get the benefit of the appreciated value. The Government's interests are perfectly safeguarded under existing arrangements. At the present moment Mr. Natarajan has no interest in the mills. At any time, his agency may be terminated.

"That is the present position, Sir, regarding the mills."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very carefully listened to the written statement made by the hon. the Minister for Development. There are two points that stand out prominent in his written speech. One is that they were satisfied with the credentials of this peculiarly interesting gentleman *at the time*. I do not know whether they are still satisfied. The other question that concerns us is what peculiar business this gentleman does when the Director of Industries is practically doing the whole thing there, and the Superintendent of the mill is doing everything. This is an extra office created for no ostensible purpose. That they have not yet disclosed to us and it stands to reason that we should expect the Government to tell us what the particular purpose is for which this gentleman is placed there. He also told us, Sir, that he has the liberty to extend the building or to add to the machinery. When there is adding on, there will be the counterpart of deducting. So, when he has access to the machinery, he can add on to it. When he has the liberty of meddling with the machinery, he may also do things detrimental to those who will be coming hereafter as purchasers. These are questions on which no definite information is given. I hope 3 p.m. those who come after the hon. Minister to speak on this will explain them. In a matter like this, all passions and provocation should be eliminated; but I am sorry to find that that passion comes from the other side of the House. I can understand if it came from this side, as we represent people who have invested a large sum of money in the business and who have a large stake. Government have not done anything to secure the interests of the mill or of the people."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I request the speaker to confine his remarks to Mr. Natarajan."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Whatever may be the interest of Mr. Natajan or, for the matter of that, of any officer in it what I want to know is if an offer comes from the public, in the locality itself or from any other firm or from any other gentlemen, on the same terms as those now offered to Mr. Natarjan, whether the Government are prepared to state that they are willing to accept it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the speaker is going beyond the terms of the motion."

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I hope they will take us into their confidence and place the matter before the House, in all its bearings before they finally finish the business, and not keep this Mr. Natarajan there a minute longer."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I do not want to make a speech. I want to know whether there is anything to prevent this from being thrown open to others, on a reasonable offer, who are willing to work it."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Nothing."

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" I had no idea to interfere in this debate, but as I heard some very interesting remarks from the hon. the Minister I am forced to say a few words. The hon. the Minister in his speech said that Mr. Natarajan can make some additions or alterations in the mills at his own risk. It is a very funny, and a very damaging statement."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I did not say so."

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" Sir, he said if he makes any additions or alterations he does so at his own risk. Why should he be allowed to meddle with it, what is the necessity for that statement if there is nothing behind it? Secondly, when I asked the hon. the Minister yesterday about this he said that Mr. Natarajan is appointed as supervisor of the mill. They did not advertise for a supervisor and it is very curious to hear that they appointed him for the sake of economy and that they could not get any other. Did they try to get one on a salary below Rs. 650. They entered into a private arrangement with Mr. Natarajan knowing fully well his real condition. What work is he doing? Is he supervising the mill, or supervising the officers? Nobody knows. Hence I do not think Mr. Natarajan is entitled to a pay of Rs. 650. Was any other firm approached? My friends of the Treasury Bench say that in a matter like this they went round to private persons. I have seen, Mr. President, that these advertisements do not come in public but they go by private arrangement. You remember the cement tender appeared in none of the Madras papers but it appeared in the Calcutta papers. So too they will never advertise in this case but sell the firm to somebody and say that they cannot get anyone. What we want is that they must advertise in the papers. I do not say that the mill is worth four or five lakhs; I am not going into that controversy. As a matter of fact the mill was very badly managed, a lot of money went to the Port Trust and for six months the machine was with the Port Trust. Whether it is correct I do not know. I was told so. But nobody denied it and you cannot deny a fact. As it is, they ought to have advertised for a supervisor and not appointed one on the ground that he is a probable purchaser; for he will say this thing is wrong with the machine, that part is bad, the other part is useless and so on, and thus try to reduce the price of the machine. Therefore I say, Mr. President, so long as Mr. Natarajan is the probable purchaser he should not be in charge of the mill."

Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, I think I shall be doing a great injustice if I do not relate my experience gained from my association with Mr. Natarajan for some time. Mr. Natarajan approached me regarding this matter, and even asked me to purchase this concern."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" When was it?"

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Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO :—" In August or July last. Unfortunately or fortunately I come from a family which has had some connexion with the industrial development of this country. I myself happen to be the managing director of a concern which is the premier concern in the Andhra country. So he must have heard of me and he came to me and wanted me to join him in the formation of this new company. He first told me that the Government insisted that one-third of the capital should be found in India; for he said that the Finance Member and some of the Government officials wanted to secure the confidence of the people and that this could be obtained only if one-third of the capital was the concern of the people. I asked for the terms, and thereupon he said, Sir, it was already decided that he should purchase the concern and that Government had decided to sell it to him. I thought he was true and honest and only afterwards I found him false. He told me he had even paid the money to Government. Then I told him that I would have to convene a meeting of the shareholders to see whether they could do something for themselves. I asked him to convene the meeting at Rajamundry, and it was held there and at that meeting Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, a member of this Council for a long time and who has experience in this business, and Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu were present. We thought that Government should be approached and asked to give a patient hearing to the shareholders and enable the shareholders to meet and discuss their affairs with the Government. The shareholders were not able to meet and discuss the whole affair for a long time. But the management was in a very bad condition, so much so although requests were made, no meeting was called for and the shareholders were not in a position to try to work the mill. Perhaps if the shareholders are given an opportunity they will be in a position to purchase the mill for this four and a half lakhs for themselves and work it for themselves. My friends are anxious to hear more about Mr. Natarajan. I would request the hon. the Minister to call for a copy of the report which Mr. Pattabhi sent to the Commissioner of Police about Mr. Natarajan, in which his credentials or discredentials (laughter) will be found. Here is a full report sent to me by Mr. Pattabhi. It is a very long report and I cannot read out the whole to the House. I am sorry Sir A. P. Patro is not here. (Laughter.) The old one was called the Indian Industrial Trading Corporation and the present is called Industrial Trading Company. Mr. Natarajan approached one Mr Subrahmanya Ayyar, a vakil, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, and others and some of them joined the company and Sir A. P. Patro seems to have taken an interest in the matter. For, after ascertaining the position of the company, Sir A. P. Patro was responsible for the liquidation of the old company, as it was not beneficial to himself or the country. Mr. Natarajan told me that Shirns has offered to take a portion of the capital, i.e., that which is to be subscribed by the Indian people. I talked about the terms and wished to give preference to the old shareholders. He explained to me that 4½ lakhs is a very small price and the shareholders that would purchase the concern would reap the benefit at least to some extent. So I thought my first duty was to ask the Government to work it themselves. This meeting that I referred to and that was convened at Rajahmundry passed a resolution asking the Government to call for a meeting of the shareholders at which the hon. the Minister for Development might be requested to be present and try and see if the shareholders themselves could work it. A copy of that resolution was sent to

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the hon. the Development Minister and I also had a talk with him about it afterwards. The hon. the Minister said that he had nothing to do with the calling of the meeting, and that either the directors or the shareholders should call for such a meeting, and so on. I told him that the shareholders are anxious to meet and there is nobody to call for a meeting, and I impressed upon him the necessity of calling for a meeting. I think Mr. Anjaneyulu and others were also present at the time. I have not heard anything about it from Mr. Anjaneyulu or anybody afterwards. I also offered that if six months' time were given to me I would try to rally round the shareholders or any new people that may come out with the necessary finance to purchase the concern for the amount that Mr. Natarajan might offer. But the Development Secretary in the presence of the hon. Minister said that I should give a guarantee that if after six months' time I could not purchase the concern, I should pay the penalty, namely, that I should pay whetever the Government might lose on that account. I said that I only wanted somehow or other to see that the shareholders and others are rallied and that something is done in the matter, and that I could not take the risk on myself for any loss to the Government. I am prepared even now, if two or three months' time is given to me, to try to really round the shareholders and also get other people to finance it, and to see that the concern is purchased on the terms offered by Mr. Natarajan. The Government waited already for such a long time and I do not see why the Government should not wait for two or three months more. If they want to sell the concern to Mr. Natarajan they can tell him definitely after two or three months. I am confident that for this 4½ lakhs people will come forward to purchase. And there is a sort of idea in the people that the Government of the country do not care about the shareholders. There would be a lot of co-operation in the country if sufficient time and opportunities are provided for them. So I would appeal to the hon. the Development Minister to at least wait for these two or three months, to give to the shareholders, through me, an opportunity to try and purchase the concern for themselves. I am surprised to hear that Mr. Natarajan is only a supervisor in the mill. The other day we happened to travel from Ellore to Madras and Mr. Natarajan also happened to be in the same compartment. He told me that he has taken possession of the mill. And incidentally I met Mr. John, Council Secretary to the Development Minister, and I asked him what would happen to the Carnatic Paper Mills. He said the hon. the Minister would visit the place some time next month leisurely and see what could be done. So I put Mr. Natarajan and Mr John face to face and told Mr. Natarajan that the hon. Minister was going to come and look in to the affair some time next month, but he replied that the transaction was closed and added 'we have taken possession of the mill'. I said that Mr. John informed me of the Minister's coming visit. He took Mr. John aside and then came and said to me that the Minister did not know anything about this. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Natarajan told me this after Mr. John went a little bit aside.

"These are the facts and I would ask the hon. the Development Minister to take them for what they are worth, to be more careful about Mr. Natarajan and to see that no rectification or tampering or anything of the kind is done by Mr. Natarajan until it is decided by the Government positively whether to hand over the mill to him or to sell the concern to another body, Indian or

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local. I think the first duty of the Government should be to help the shareholders and if they do not come forward, then offer the mill to any other Indian gentleman or any gentleman of those parts who comes forward and offers to take it. I think, if a Government Order is issued and a proper publication of it is made, the Government will stand to gain and the shareholders will also be benefited by it and . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" On this motion, the hon. Member will be in order only to suggest steps to be taken regarding the employment of Mr. Natarajan."

Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO :—" So, Sir, if Mr. Natarajan is there, it may be difficult for anybody to approach the Government for a purchase as he is himself a purchaser. People who are desirous of purchasing will naturally be suspicious of him as he may put the machinery in disorder. It is natural that one who is there will look to his own interests and people outside will generally think that the man who is there would see that the good parts are concealed. Suppose, I am the likely purchaser and if I go there I would think that Mr. Natarajan has been there for such a long time and he would naturally see that alterations are made to the machine in such a way that I would not be able to run the thing. Suppose, he puts a sort of nail or some such thing somewhere, the whole thing would be gone. Can I purchase a machine when a person who is very anxious himself to purchase it is there ? My first duty is to see that nothing is wrong with the machinery. If I want to take the thing as I do at this moment, it would be a lot of trouble to me to see that everything is examined and whether everything is all right or not. So, I would suggest to the hon. the Minister to see to the discontinuance of the appointment of Mr. Natarajan immediately if he cares to obtain other purchasers either from the shareholders or from the local people. I would even go to the extent of saying that even if they are under any agreement to pay anything to him, they may pay him the money due to him free as a kind of charity or anything of that kind and dispense with his services immediately in the interests of the mill and the purchasers that are likely to come hereafter. With these few words, I beg to support this motion."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I want to say a few words as the matter seems to be assuming a rather serious aspect. I am one of those who think that these adjournment motions are generally of no use whatever, but fortunately for the Government and fortunately for us—fortunately for the Government because they have now a chance of redeeming their reputation if they had any till now—there seems to be some prospect of a little good coming out of the present motion. This motion has made it clear as to why the Government are so anxious to foster this so-called Mr. Nat-Rajan. From the answers given yesterday and from the written statement evidently prepared by the department and read by the hon. the Minister, it seems to be clear that this Mr. Natarajan has nothing to do with this business except as the representative—I do not know in what capacity—of a certain corporation. The whole question is whether this corporation itself will be able to fulfil its duties or whether it has come there simply to do mischief, with a view to do harm to the country or with a view to get new machinery order for England. We have clearly now something on paper that a sum of 1½ lakhs has been deposited with the Government. I am sure the hon. the Finance Member is going to open his fire now. And instead of firing

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children's crackers as usual, it will be better if he takes this House into confidence and gives us some information we are asking for. This is not an ordinary matter. The rate-payers of this Presidency are interested at least to the extent of 7½ lakhs. The four thousand shareholders mostly from the Andhra districts are interested to the extent of about 16 lakhs which they have subscribed in cash. It is therefore desirable to know as to what this new company is, whether this new company will be able to fulfil its portion of the contract. We will be glad to know when this new company was registered, what the registered capital of this company is, what the subscribed and paid-up capital are and so on. It will be very interesting to know as to whether this company is really composed of businessmen who will be able to run this mill. We have more than once said, and we repeat that statement to-day, that the interests of the Government seem to lie in killing this paper industry as they have already killed some other industry in this Presidency and, with a view to prevent Indian shareholders from paying money hereafter for such institutions, simply to encourage Europeans or Europeans' nominees. I shall be glad to have a declaration that I am wrong, in which case I will be pleased to acknowledge that I am wrong, once in my life. Then the further question is, has this sum of 1½ lakhs been given as a portion of the money for fulfilling the contract, or as a guarantee to return this factory, if necessary, in its full original state If the latter, had anybody examined the various pieces of machinery before we handed them over to Mr. Natarajan? My hon. Friend has referred to the possibility of any mischief being done to the machinery. I know of an instance in a mill in which I am interested. An engineer in charge of a Diesal oil engine was dismissed. A few days afterwards the engine had an explosion, and luckily only a few people were injured, and there was no fatal case. On examination, it was found that some sand had been put inside the engine. This shows that some sand can be deposited in the engine and that it will cause much mischief. We know practically nothing, certainly not much, about Mr. Natarajan. But if his attempts to get hold of this mill are frustrated, I am sure, in his human nature, he may do any mischief and it will certainly prevent prospective purchasers from coming in. My hon. Friend from the north, Mr. Narayana Rao, has made a very serious offer. I, Sir, as one of the humble people taking part in industries will also repeat that offer. The hon. the Finance Member asks me to mention as to what my hon. Friend has offered. My idea was to repeat it not once but two or three times. Once the hon. the President will allow me to repeat, a second time I shall repeat it privately, and a third time I shall repeat it in the hon. Member's chamber. It seems that the contract has been practically settled; but if it has not been settled, we want to know whether there is still some ray of hope that the Government may do something to help this large number of poor shareholders and give them a chance to take it up on the terms which the Government have practically accepted from this company.

3-30 p.m. "My Friend has made an offer that he may be given two months by which time he would try his chance of getting another company or this company itself renewed to purchase this concern for the sum that the corporation, or on behalf of the corporation Mr. Natarajan, is offering. We do think that a concern which has cost nearly Rs. 25 lakhs, a concern for which Mr. Raitt, the Government of India expert, has said that the Government should, as a matter of obligation, pay Rs. 10 lakhs to make it going, a concern like that

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must necessarily be worth much more than 4½ lakhs; and certainly some of us interested in Indian industries and some of us who have even burnt our fingers sometimes in such things will be glad to risk a small sum and try to induce other gentlemen to come forward and take it up. I have satisfied myself that if we do it, it will be no risk and people who invest will be benefited. We are repeating this offer, we repeat it on behalf of the shareholders, on behalf of the people living in that locality and in fact on behalf of the whole province. The Government should publish what the terms are. So far as I see, the corporation wants to purchase the whole concern for 4½ lakhs.

"We are told that 1½ lakhs has been deposited; we have not been told as to when the balance is to be paid, and whether the deposit is in the form of security bonds or whether it is in Government bonds or currency notes. I want information as to how the remaining sum of 2½ lakhs is to be paid. If the Government make up their mind to sell this concern we will certainly consider it, but on one condition, that Mr. Natarajan be sent out at once. The hon. the Minister said yesterday that they had entered into an agreement with Mr. Natarajan for three months. It shows the unbusinesslike manner in which one competitor was given an advantage. Probably the Government were obliged to do it without knowing any of the serious consequences that may result from it. Money seems to be flowing freely from the Government in various matters. We know various concerns on which lakhs and lakhs have been thrown away. We have been told that out of three months, one and a half months are gone; if so, we may probably have to give Rs. 1,000 as compensation if we have to send Mr. Natarajan away. The Director of Industries will be able to select one or two people to look after the mill. Any ordinary maistri can do that work. Certainly he will not do mischief. We do repeat if the Government is really honest and fairminded and sincere in their statement that they want to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the interests of the country, I challenge them to consent to our agreement, that two months and only two months' time be given to the shareholders and other people. The hon. the Minister, the Director of Industries and possibly the Finance Member may grace their meeting and help the shareholders with their advice to somehow or other effect the much-needed salvation.

"Then again, if you are sincere, you can put it up in public auction; you can advertise it and sell it in public auction, so that people may come from far and near and take this opportunity. If that is not accepted, allow the shareholders and their friends to accept those terms. Let Government place their cards on the table, let them show their responsibility by giving due publicity to the matter. If they do not give us all possible information, if they do not give an opportunity to men of this province, so far as this industry is concerned, then they will be playing false to themselves and to the province of Madras."

* The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI:—"Sir, I desire to speak a few words in this connexion, with your kind permission. Of course, the benign Government has appointed the Ministers on sound considerations and they have some responsibility. The hon. Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar has selected Mr. Natarajan to watch the mill. Well, I have no idea about Mr. Natarajan. (A voice: (Nobody has any.) I can say I have great love for one Natarajan, who is at Chidambaram. (Laughter.) The hon. Members of this House are hammering

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on Mr. Natarajan and the Development Minister. I pity them. (A voice: 'Oh!') The hon. Members of this House are crying and crying. Therefore I think there is some case against Mr. Natarajan. But I have got great doubts in my mind about the phrase, i.e., 'watching the mills', and I shall be most thankful to the Minister if he will satisfy me as to what 'watching the mill' is, whether he means, watching the buildings, watching the machinery or what. (Cheers.) Where was the necessity to appoint a man for merely watching the building and machinery? More light ought to be thrown on the real object."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, I thought of speaking after the Finance Member has revealed the policy of the Government, but since he has not been pleased to do it, I think I shall refer to a few facts concerning this matter. Sir, Mr. Natarajan came in for a good deal of discussion, and he was dissected clean down to the bone. We will leave him alone. Natarajan is only a pawn in the game. I know more about Khaleel Shirazi than some of the Members there. He is out for a big coup; he is after the paper mills at Rajahmundry. The public by co-operation have raised 20 lakhs and invested their money in it. They want a little more time; they are a little nervous; and is this the time for the Government to discredit that mill and make the public believe that all their money and all their effort are going to end in vain? Are you going to sell away the concern because of the 4½ lakhs due to Government? What is the Government's policy in regard to the planters of Malabar, I ask the gentlemen occupying the Treasury Bench? They gave only a few years ago to the planters Rs. 4,60,000 or Rs. 4,90,000. Did you recover a pie from them? Did you not write off those sums, because those people happened to be your cousins? But when it is a case of Indians starting an infant industry and when they find that their resources are not sufficient and want a little help from you, you say, 'Here are our experts who say it is all bad'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The discussion is about Mr. Natarajan, the watcher, and the hon. Member is not in order to discuss about other experts."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, I am talking of Mr. Natarajan only, and I will end with him. The question arose because the hon. the Minister referred to experts being consulted. I only want to know from the hon. Minister whether any experts from Japan were consulted. They are the best men; you cannot rival the Japanese; for 100 yens you can get down a Japanese expert here. But is the Government prepared to allow that? No. They are always jealous of the Japanese; they are suspicious about them. They want this company to be wound up. They want to decry it and finally arrange to pass it on to a European ring. That is their idea. If they are really inclined to develop this industry, why should they not give it another 4½ lakhs, or wait for some more time instead of shouting out that there is nothing in the mills and they are going to end in smoke? Should that be the attitude of the Government? There is absolutely no case of any industry being ruined by taking some time to rehabilitate itself. On the other hand, the scaremongers who are interested in putting down every Indian concern, are always interested in saying that this thing is going to end and become a failure. That ought not to be the attitude. I have enquired about this Natarajan. He is only a pawn in the big game. (A voice; 'A broker.') Not

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exactly a broker ; he was a broker some time before. I think he is helping the Government, and the Government have paid him Rs. 1,000 for looking after the mills, they say. This Natarajan came and said that he would run the whole show for Rs. 650. He is the coloured fly to be used in the big haul. He said he would pay Rs. 350 to the Superintendent, out of Rs. 1,000. He wants this mill to be transferred from the Government to a private agency, so that that private agency may sell it to a ring of Europeans for a higher price. So the man that stands to gain is Khaleel Shirazi. But the poor shareholders are to lose, to the tune of 20 lakhs. Sir, it was represented by an hon. Member of this House already that he could raise the sum and pay the Government if they had a little patience. I will appeal to the hon. the Minister, if he has any interest in Indian concern, to have a little patience and wait. We promise Government to pay them what they have given us." 3-45 p.m.

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Sir, the debate which was started on a comparatively minor issue in connexion with this mill has raised a considerable number of issues which far transcend the very minor question as to how provisional arrangements should be made for looking after the Government property at Rajahmundry. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : Government property ?) But before I enter into that question, perhaps I might just make one reference to the speech of the hon. Member from Rajahmundry. I do not know what useful purpose, he thought, would be served by repeating the stale allegations with which he favours this Council on every occasion on which this question of the Carnatic Paper Mills arises. A suggestion was made that Government, and myself in particular, were even more Machiavellian and more wicked than he previously suggested ; that when we made the loan around which so many complications have grown to this enterprise, we were deliberately aiming at entangling this concern in the clutches of the Government so that now, in this year of grace 1928, four years later, we might step in and secure a very valuable property on behalf of the tax-payers. Well, at any rate, I may say that he was entirely wrong in imputing that to me, because I was not a Member of the Government when that loan was made.

" Now, I would turn to the question of Mr. Natarajan. So far as I know, Mr. Natarajan's position is that of an agent for certain financial interests which are interested in the paper industry and which are looking round for a possibility of investing money in India in that industry. (Cries of ' hear, hear.') He was appointed agent on behalf of certain financial interests to enquire into the matter. I understand that those whom he represents have got financial support behind them even in Madras City which is prepared, if necessary, to give guarantees or to take part in this venture. Naturally, men of business do not invest their money in a concern without making some enquiries into it. If they were going to invest money in a concern such as the Carnatic Paper Mills, naturally, they would like to make a thorough examination of the properties, consider the prospects, make some estimates for themselves as to where it is defective, what additional machinery would have to be purchased and how the concern would have to be adapted to their conception of the way in which the paper industry could be run in that particular place. (Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan: And the Government pays for it Rs. 650 a month.) That, of course, takes some time. My hon. Colleague was of opinon that their interest in this concern was perfectly genuine and, that being so, it was perfectly natural that they should ask for an opportunity of examining the whole concern. At the time they asked for this opportunity,

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it was costing the Government Rs. 1,000 a month for the maintenance of the staff and establishment necessary merely to keep the machinery in good order. They offered to undertake that duty which was costing the Government as I said Rs. 1,000 a month if we would pay them Rs. 650 a month. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: And to sit on the property ?)"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I ask, Sir, that I may not be interrupted ? I should have thought better of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: He does not know what parliamentary manners are.) The sum of Rs. 650 is of course quite a bagatelle even for three months. But after all, it is to be considered as a saving in respect of this unremunerative enterprise. There was no reason why the Finance Member should object to a proceeding of that kind provided that there was the necessary safeguard. (Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan: Pennywise policy.) What were the possible risks ? It is suggested that this staff or establishment would indulge in throwing sand into the boilers and into the machinery. To what purpose ? (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: To scare away possible purchasers.) They are anxious to purchase this concern. The minimum terms on which the Government would accept their offer are known to them. Why then do they want to scare away prospective purchasers and do damage to what might some day become their own property ? Will any businessman suggest that this is a reasonable proceeding ? Would Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, one of the leading businessmen in South India himself, do a thing of that kind which would depreciate the value of the property which he can keep for himself with beneficial results ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. I would do it if I know where the sand is to be put in the machinery so that, if and when I get the machinery, I could remove it without danger and without any great expense."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am not a judge of these matters of commercial morality. But I do not believe Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, knowing as I do his reputation in the business world."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The debate is assuming more the shape of a dialogue. I do not like that we should allow the debate to degenerate into a dialogue."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" To return, Sir. By this arrangement we make a small saving and were in a position to satisfy the people whom Mr. Natarajan represents about the condition and value of the property. Apart from that, the concern did not pass into the hands of Mr. Natarajan. It is still, and it has been ever since the troubles connected with it arose, under the direct supervision of the Director of Industries who is responsible to Government for seeing that the terms of the arrangement with Mr. Natarajan on behalf of his principals are carried out in full. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: What are those terms ?) I think it is a pity I am not conversant with all the details. (Laughter.) My hon. Colleague whose concern they are will be able to give you the details. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Why not leave it to him ?)"

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. If the Opposition cannot tolerate the speech of the hon. the Finance Member who is also concerned in the matter of the dues, I do not think the House will at all be benefited by this debate."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I may say, Sir, that the arrangement was entered into for a period of three months. I understand that that period expires on the 1st of January and that we are at perfect liberty to terminate that arrangement at any date which may suit our own convenience. A very important point, because, as I shall explain, our position is entirely open and if any offer is made to us which suggests that we can at once dispense with the services of Mr. Natarajan and the interest which he represents, I have no doubt my hon. Colleague would be entirely willing to do so. But we have not been debating this very minor issue of keeping the machinery in order. What we are really debating and have been debating is the future of the Carnatic Paper Mills. That is the real issue and I think every one knows it. Perhaps I may be permitted to say a few words on that issue.

"I do not want once again to traverse the somewhat melancholy history of this enterprise. It has been expounded, I think, on more than one occasion on the floor of this House. It was started, let us admit, by amateurs in an amateurish way and that although it is a highly specialized and technical industry. It is perhaps no wonder that the original company failed to make good. Government too, possibly, at that time were not fully conversant with all the factors that were essential to considerations of an enterprise of this kind. But they did advance a very considerable sum of money to that enterprise on the assurance of those who were at that time responsible for its conduct. I do not wish to go into every stage of the proceedings, but, more and more it became apparent that the enterprise and the company were not going to make good. It was also evident and becoming more and more clear that none of those connected with that enterprise had any knowledge or experience which was essential if it was ever going to succeed. On that basis, were the Government going to continue to pour in lakhs of the taxpayers' money? Personally I do not think that the Government would have been justified, and I do not think that any Member of this House would accept the proposition that they would have been justified if they had advanced more lakhs to a concern of which they were convinced that under the conditions then existing there was no chance of its coming to a successful issue.

"That view was endorsed by the shareholders themselves. They refused 4 p.m.
to invest another rupee into the concern. The hon. Member from Rajahmundry shakes his head but the fact remains that they declined to do so and have continued to do so. Therefore if there was any chance of this industry being placed on its legs it could not be through the agency of those in whose control it was, either the shareholders or the Director. Government had also learnt this and they realized that they too were in the same position as the shareholders. The Government were still the custodians of the tax-payers' money and they were faced by two issues. One was how to reduce the loss to the tax-payers as much as possible and the second was how, if possible, to enable this concern to be resumed and conducted under new auspices. Obviously the two go together. As the Government could not run it, what they wanted to do was to dispose of this concern to people who

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would run it and who would be prepared to pay to the Government the largest sum possible in order to enable them to acquire the right to do so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Not the shareholders."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The hon. Member refers to shareholders. This matter has been under discussion, I suppose, for the last two years. Have any shareholders come forward with any offer to pay to the Government what they owe or to pay to them even the equivalent of the sum which the Government might get from other interests in order that they might constitute a concern free of all liabilities either to the Government or to any one else ? ".

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I have very little more to say. If my hon. Colleague were here he would explain that these were the only financial interests that came forward to make an offer at all. That offer was that they would pay 4½ lakhs to the Government—this was to be cash down—if they could establish a clear right to the property, that is to say, they would take over the concern when Government had established its right for a sum of 4½ lakhs. In other words the total loss incurred by Government would be reduced by that amount."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The shareholders would go to the walls."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The hon. Member does not surely suggest that we are not going to pay further moneys to the shareholders. The property is Government's. In any case the present arrangement is a matter which does not extend beyond another six weeks.

" With reference to another question of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar as to whether we have entered into a contract which binds us, I may say that we have absolutely a free hand. At the close of this period of three months Government will be in absolute possession of this mill and are entitled to dispose it to any interests, whether it be shareholders, whether it be Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar or whether it be any other interests in Madras or elsewhere."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : - " With Mr. Natarajan in possession ! "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I have already stated that we are entitled to get rid of Mr. Natarajan at any time that suits our convenience and if we thought that the retention of Mr Natarajan or the interests he is representing was going to interfere or prejudice any negotiations with interests with which we are better acquainted, whether it be shareholders or anybody else, then we shall not hesitate to get rid of Mr. Natarajan as an impediment to our carrying on such negotiations. We are not only entirely free to take such a course, but we would prefer, if it were possible, to free this concern and then entrust it to any interests which are derived from this Presidency."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I shall finish my speech in a minute, Mr. President."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is no discretion vested in the President to allow an hon. Member to exceed his time-limit during the debate on adjournment motions."

(The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir then closed his speech.)

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In view of the expression of opinion in this House I am prepared to say that steps will be taken immediately to stop the employment of Mr. Natarajan and that Government will take steps very soon to frame and make known the conditions and the period during which the shareholders or others may have an opportunity to pay off such amount as the Government fixes to liquidate the loan due to them."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It comes to me as a somewhat agreeable surprise that the Government have come out with a statement that they will put an end to the employment of Mr. Natarajan and also consider the conditions and the time during which the shareholders may find it convenient to negotiate with the Government for the payment of such amounts that are said to be due to the Government by the shareholders and which were advanced to them as loans. In view of that statement and also in view of the optimism, perhaps the little that I possess in this Government, that this promise would be kept up, I have much pleasure to beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume debate on the resolution of Mr. Bheemayya."

III—*cont.*

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST—*cont.*

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, this motion proposes a recommendation to the Government that a committee be appointed for the purpose of making an open public enquiry into the economic condition of the tract as preliminary to the resettlement of the districts of Godavari East, Godavari West and Kistna and goes on to recommend that the resettlement scheme report of the Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari be held in abeyance pending that enquiry.

" Now, Sir, I have considerable difficulty in making any remarks about this resolution as none of the members who spoke indicated clearly the scope of the enquiry desired. It is easy to suggest an economic enquiry but the term covers many descriptions of enquiry and covers a varied field. My further difficulty is how exactly the House considers—I mean those who have proposed and supported this motion have considered—that such an enquiry will have a bearing on the question of resettlement. I would in the first place very briefly invite their attention to the main principles of land revenue settlement in this Presidency. The basis on which land revenue assessment in this Presidency is made is the proposition that the State is entitled to a share of the crop from the land. It is not based on any consideration of the circumstances of the holders of lands. We do not make any difference whether a land is held by a rich man or a poor man. The assessment is made

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with reference to the capacity of the land and not with reference to the circumstances of anybody who holds the land. It will therefore not be relevant to the question of assessment as one hon. Member has suggested to consider the share of produce that will remain to each individual after meeting his ordinary expenditure. Another point that should be noticed is, as in fact the Mover or the seconder of that resolution pointed out, that the capacity of the land was estimated with reference to the outturn of the principal crops raised on the land and the assessment was fixed on that basis many years ago. Now that thirty years have elapsed since we made the last settlement we are now considering whether there is any reason why the rates should not be revised either by raising them or lowering them. As some of the hon. Members pointed out there is no statutory law on the subject, yet the rules under which resettlements are carried out are perfectly well known and have not been altered for very many years. In fact one hon. Member who wanted to point out the possibility of these rules being changed had to go back forty years to find an example. These rules again are perfectly clear. The main consideration in dealing with the question of revising the money rates of assessment is whether there has been any change in the general price of agricultural produce of the lands in question during the term of the settlement. Generally, therefore at resettlements the question of economic condition would not come into great prominence were it not for the fact that in recent years the prices have risen very much indeed. So much so that if we were to adopt the present rates as commutation rates, the money rates would be more than doubled. Therefore it is quite obvious that however correct it may be in theory that the ryot should give the same share of the crop to the State, in practice it is found that you cannot upset a man's expenditure by doubling the payment in that way. In recent years, accordingly it has become a feature of resettlement reports to consider how much of this increase it would be practicable to take having regard to the general progress of the tract: and recent settlement reports deal with the various economic considerations with that object. It has never been a principle of the Madras settlements that we should base our rates with reference to the net income, if I may say so, of individuals. I do not mean to belittle in any way the importance of such economic considerations in making alterations whatever they may be in the demand we make from the ryots; I only wish to point out the bearing of those considerations in any settlement scheme.

4-15 p.m.

"Now, there are instructions as to the extent to which the settlement officer should make this enquiry and they have been embodied in the Settlement Manual. The settlement officer in this particular locality took up his duties some three or four years ago and has been working there, not secretly, but perfectly openly to the full knowledge of the ryots. And it is rather strange that after four years we should be asked what he has been doing and be told that nobody has been aware of it. The material he has collected is of two classes, one containing statistics compiled from public records and registers which contain information as to the prices, the cultivation and irrigation figures and so forth for a series of years and the other based on the enquiries in the villages regarding the circumstances of individual ryots. Another important class of statistics is the information based on documents in the registration offices. All these are useful in giving us a general idea of the economic condition of the tract. More than one member complained that these enquiries

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have not been made. I find that these enquiries have been made in a considerable number of villages with great elaboration. Of course they have not been printed or published, partly because it would constitute a great volume of papers in which people up to now have not shown any interest, and partly because they contain details of the private circumstances of individual people. Therefore a very large amount of material having bearing on the economic condition of the tract is available. Of course the speakers would draw different inferences from those drawn by the Settlement Officer from the same materials. This is of course quite natural. You will not expect everybody to draw the same inference from any set of economic data. And it is just that criticism which the Government desired to invite when they published the report for criticism. They have placed on the table the details of the names of the villages where such information was gathered and the instructions which the Settlement Officer issued for the guidance of those who made enquiries in the villages. I am perfectly willing to place before any hon. Member who desires it the details of the various enquiries which are in pamphlets of the kind I hold in my hand. If hon. Members examine them, they will be in a better position to formulate their arguments as to whether the circumstances are such as would make it undesirable to raise the money rates although the increase in prices has been so much as 100 per cent and over. If, however, you say that an open enquiry should be made into the economic condition of the tract by a committee, I do not know what should be understood by it and what lines the committee is to follow. Such a proposal was made some years ago during the old Council when His Excellancy the Governor presided. I should like just to read to you what Lord Pentland said on the subject—

'Governme t are anxious to know the truth; the whole substance of the opposition to this resolution has been the danger of deductions from incomplete facts and incomplete premises. That is the whole fact. The hon. Gentleman speaks as if economic enquiries are the easiest thing to be taken up. They are extremely complex and extremely delicate and require to be conducted by most skilled and impartial investigaters; they are purely scientific operations and economic enquiries should be properly conducted. It would take a very long time, I think, before an economic investigation can be useful so as to enable us to base any large changes of policy on them.'

"At that time the Council resolved finally that there should merely be an examination of a few typical family budgets in connexion with resettlement and that is what has been done in connexion with the present settlement in the enquiries which I have just indicated. As I have said before any inference we may draw from any economic enquiry we may make can only have a general bearing on the question of resettlement.

"After all, except in isolated cases where you have supplied irrigation where formerly it was unirrigated there has been, so far as we know and unless the contrary can be deduced from any figures that we have got, no alteration in the productivity of the land. Logically, therefore, it would follow that the share of the Government represents a much larger number of rupees now than it did 30 years ago since the prices have doubled. Bearing in mind however the danger of upsetting the individual's expenditure by a sudden increase (as the House is aware) the Government have limited any increase in the demand to 18¾ per cent.

"Although prices have risen by 100 per cent the proposal of the Settlement Officer is to raise the rates by only 18¾ per cent. We should want a very strong body of evidence to show that it is undesirable to make this comparatively small increase in the money rates representing, as it does, really 1-30 p.m.

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a considerable decrease in the share of the crop which has to be contributed to the State. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—That is why the enquiry is asked for.) But you have the material there. It has not been indicated in what respect the material is wanting because you have not read it fully and you have not considered it. I am quite willing to make it more available to any of the Members who are interested in it and who want to study it and see what conclusions should be drawn from it. There is another passage relating to this matter on which I cannot lay my hands at present. Its general effect is that an economic enquiry is not of a nature which can be conducted, like a criminal case or a suit for partition, by examination of witnesses and by leading evidence. (A voice :—Do it scientifically.) It has to be done scientifically. I would refer hon. Members to the economic enquiries and economic studies prepared by Mr. Gilbert Slater and his students ; hon. Members will see that studies of that nature cannot be conducted by holding a public enquiry as suggested. It needs more detailed work and study. Even when we get such information it is not clear that it will be particularly useful to the problem before us, which is whether, as the result of great rise in prices, we should take a fraction more of the existing money rates of assessment and if so, what that fraction should be. I am quite anxious and willing to make available any information that we have and there is a very great deal to Members interested and desirous of studying it or to the representation of the Ryots Association. I do not see there would be any use in appointing a committee to tour in the three districts in the manner suggested."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I have listened very carefully to the somewhat unusually long speech of the hon. the Revenue Member in opposing this motion. I have heard every word of what he said which other Members would not have, because I am just opposite to him. But his argument is quite simple. 'The State is entitled to a share of the produce. The State is not interested—at any rate not for the purpose of these resettlements—in the actual economic condition of the ryot. He may be very poor ; he may be starving ; he may be dying. I must have my pound of flesh. Statistics show that prices have doubled , therefore, I must have a share. I have been over-generous ; I ought to have doubled the assessment. But look at my generosity ; instead of getting the 100 per cent increase to which I am rightfully entitled, I have shown you generosity by limiting my demand to 18¾ per cent. Therefore come down on your knees and thank the heavens that Sir Norman Marjoribanks is the Revenue Member. In his generosity and kindness for the ryots of these three districts he has agreed to give up 81¼ per cent and is willing to have only 18¾ per cent.' But, Sir, that argument is so unsound that he himself does not believe it, and that his Government do not act upon it. This is borne out by the remarks of the Settlement Officer in the scheme report, by his own speech and by precedents in this matter. It is not safe, it is said, that the Government should make enquiries into the economic condition of the ryots. I would invite the attention of the House to the statement of the Settlement Officer in his own recommendations. He says 'that trade and commerce have increased and that considerable improvement of communications have been proved ; considerably more monies have been spent on luxuries.' Is it the result of an economic enquiry or not? Then we are told that coercive processes have affected only a small fraction of the total revenue. Incidentally, I may mention, Mr. President, for the benefit of the ryots of this Province that, if they are regular and

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voluntary in the payment of the revenue, the Government are likely to be less merciful and that the ryots would get less kind treatment at the hands of the Government. This is a cynical statement. It is an invitation to the ryots of the districts to commit deliberate default and invite coercive processes so that the Government may not, on actual facts and figures also, be able to say that people have paid regularly and voluntarily; therefore they can afford to pay more. It is an incentive not to pay taxes regularly. I do not know if the Government realize the implications of this statement. The Settlement Officer says that, in certain respects, the economic condition of the agricultural public is sounder than before. How did he come to this conclusion? It is not based on some economic enquiry. Therefore, if my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member's argument is sound, all these statements are wholly irrelevant. Then, Sir, the Settlement Officer says 'I make this recommendation on my general knowledge of conditions in the delta and on the basis of the records of the economic enquiries carried by myself and my assistants.' The Government have used other economic enquiries; but they say 'yes; these are enquiries conducted by our officers and their assistants.' When an ex-parte statement like that is printed and placed before the Government they accept it. But when the Council asks for a committee, they say the committee can do nothing at all.

"But, Sir, I join issue with my hon. Friend even on the major premises. I do not think even the Government of Madras who are obsessed by this theory that the State is entitled to a share of the produce irrespective of the economic condition of the ryots cannot go on increasing the land revenue. They will find all the elected Members of the Council and almost all the nominated Members rising up against them, if they venture to lay down such a dictum and to enforce any such doctrine on the poorest ryots of this province.

"Then Sir, this argument of rise in prices is mostly misleading. I am sure the Revenue Member knows it. He talks with his tongue in his cheek if he really believes that this rise in prices justifies an arbitrary increase. For the present purpose, there are three classes of ryots who pay land revenue. There is the first and the largest class which has no grain to sell. The rise in prices cannot really benefit them. It can only benefit those ryots and those producers who can actually have enough for themselves and their families to eat and subsist from year's end to year's end and who can have a surplus to sell in the market. That class practically exhausts the very large majority of ryotwari patta-holders throughout this province. Then, Sir, we have the second class who can spare some grain to sell and that class is, what may be called, the lower middle class, to use a loose phraseology. If it gets some more money by increase in the price of grain, it loses it all by having to pay a higher price for those things which any middle class family must have in these days and the result, the net result, is they have no profit to make at all. There is a small class, I agree, at the very top who make some money out of the rise in prices. If any system can be devised by which that unearned increment may be taxed, I may be for it, speaking for myself. But the present system works unmercifully on all alike and the poorest man has got to pay, proportionately, exactly the same as the richest man in the district has got to pay. This theory is inhuman. This matter has been fully exposed by Sir O'Moore-Creagh, late Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in

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India. In a book he has written, a man like O'Moore-Creagh has exploded this theory of the rise in prices justifying a rise in land revenue.

"Then the hon. the Revenue Member was good enough to make another statement which I am repeating for your sake, and for the sake of this House. He said that the Government did not want to upset the expenditure of any man by doubling his land revenue at once. If you do not want to upset the expenditure of any man, if you pause to calculate, in the case of thousands and thousands of these ryots even this 18¾ per cent increase may not only upset the balance but make it impossible to keep body and soul together from year's end to year's end. He also stated that you must decide how much of the increase is practicable to take. I think I am not misquoting him; he used the word 'practicable.' I want to know if it is practicable for a wise and responsible Government to attach and sell the produce of a ryot, according to well-recognized canons of civilized Government and whether it is practicable for a human Government to make a man and his wife and children starve and take the money in order that you may spend it on the luxuries of the Government. On a matter of that kind I am sure that even the hon. the Revenue Member must concede that elected Members of this Council and those who may be nominated to this committee have at least as much right and as much honesty as any Government Member or any Government officer and the resolution asks for nothing more or nothing less.

"Then, Sir, he referred to the Settlement Officer's enquiry and made much of it. I want to know what those enquiries were, whether any notice was given to the ryots concerned and whether enquiries were made of them directly. Then he quoted Lord Pentland as suggesting that economic enquiries can never be a basis for increased resettlement. Then why make points about it? Let it be stated 'we have got the power; we therefore propose to raise the land revenue; pay or die.' But, on the other hand, if your idea is to have some kind of economic enquiry, there is no use of quoting Lord Pentland and fighting shy of this resolution which only wants an open economic enquiry. (A voice:—What does the word 'open' mean?) My hon. Friend wants to know what 'open' means. Let him ask Sir John Simon who has used the words 'joint, free, open conference' as to what those words mean.

"My hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, said that he was willing to give these figures to such Members of the Legislative Council as may want them; but he cannot allow a committee to go about collecting these figures. It seems to me that he made the worst possible case against a resolution of this kind. In fact my hon. Friend was never so long as he was to-day; he was barren of evidence; he had no arguments. When he took 20 minutes to make out a simple case according to him, that shows that he had no argument really to advance.

"Our trouble would have been easier but for the intervention of the Chairman of the Simon Committee of the Madras Legislative Council. That friend has made up his mind that, except in his own committee of which he happens to be the Chairman, he has lost all faith in mixed committees. What is his committee, if not a very mixed committee which consists of one parliamentary committee as it is called, with him? He has such faith in that enquiry which the people of the country do not want and of which he is admittedly an impotent member.

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"If he could have such faith in that committee which the people of the country do not want and of which he is admittedly an impotent member, I ask how does it lie in his mouth to state that a mixed committee consisting of hon. Colleagues of his in this Council and the several others will serve any purpose whatever on these committees? Then, Sir, he lectured to us on the want of public spirit on our part, that we should ourselves come forward and conduct these enquiries . . . " 4-45 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has already exceeded his time-limit."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" I shall just say a few words, Mr. President. The hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to adumbrate a very strange principle indeed, viz., that the State is entitled to a share of the produce and that they are entitled to take their share irrespective of the economic condition of the holders of the land. This was condemned by Lord Salisbury, the Secretary of State for India, about 50 years ago. He condemns that principle in the following terms in his despatch.

" If we say that it is rent an official in India will hold the Government in strictness entitled to all that remains after wages and profits have been paid and he will do what he can to hasten the advent of the day when the State shall no longer be kept by any weak compromises from the enjoyment of its undoubted rights. If we persuade him that it is revenue he will note the vast disproportion of its incidence compared to that of other taxes and his efforts will tend to remedy the inequality and to lay upon other classes and interests a more equitable share of the fiscal burden. I prefer the latter tendency to the former. So far as it is possible to change the Indian fiscal system it is desirable that the cultivator should pay a smaller proportion of the whole national charge. It is not in itself a thrifty policy to draw the mass of revenues from the rural districts where capital is scarce, sparing the towns where it is often redundant and runs to waste in luxury. The injury is exaggerated in the case of India where so much of the revenue is exported without a direct equivalent. As India must be bled, the lancet should be directed to the parts where blood is congested or at least sufficient, not to those who are already feeble from the want of it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS : —" May I ask the hon. Member to give me the reference ? "

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, Lord Salisbury, about the year 1875 or so—I do not remember the exact year. This is only an extract from it from which I am reading. I shall give the reference later on.

" Ever since that time, it is not followed in practice. Though it is not put on paper, the State has not been following the principle that the State is strictly entitled to its share of the produce irrespective of the capacity of the landholder. That being so, it is necessary to go into the economic condition of the people. That is why, as a matter of fact, in resettlements, an enquiry is being held by the Government into the economic condition of the people.

" The hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to state that in regard to the scope of the proposed enquiry, no suggestions were made by the speakers. I shall just give the headings, for the information of my hon. Friend and of the House, of points which were not touched by the resettlement officer. He

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did not examine the health conditions of the locality, the standards of life of the people, the income necessary for the maintenance of a family, etc. These were pointed out in my letter to the Government in reply to a query on the subject. I do not however want to take the time of the House by going through all those things in detail.

"The hon. the Revenue Member was also pleased to say that the re-settlement rules are perfectly well known and though there has been no publication, the people must have come forward before the Settlement Officer and placed the facts before him. This aspect of the matter was condemned by no less an authority than the Joint Parliamentary Committee. They say that the settlement rules are often very obscure and not understood by the people at large and therefore there should be a statute simplifying the procedure.

"My hon. Friend also stated in another connexion, in replying to some of my questions put on the floor of this House, that the Settlement Officer's report itself could not be understood by the people at large, that only some people could understand it and that he would therefore get prepared a summary of its contents, so as to be understood by the people. The re-settlement rules are very technical and are not well understood as a matter of fact.

"My hon. Friend also stated that the material gathered by the Settlement Officer is available for examination; but the whole question is that the material that is really necessary to find out the real economic condition of the people has not been collected by the Settlement Officer. In order to collect such material, a committee is necessary. The material already collected is not quite sufficient. Further, by looking simply at the material and the results of the enquiry, we cannot contradict them. We must have an opportunity to get the materials that will go to contradict the facts stated in the report. If we take up only the material already collected, they may lead only to the inferences drawn by the Settlement Officer. With such material as the Government have placed before us, we cannot know the exact condition of the ryots. Therefore, Sir, I support the motion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I move for a closure, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I second it."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

"*That this Council recommends to the Government that—*

'*(a) for the purpose of making an open public enquiry into the economic condition of the tract as preliminary to the resettlement of the districts of Godavari East, Godvari West and Kistna, Government be pleased to constitute a committee not less than half of the members of which being elected by this Council; and*

'*(b) pending the said enquiry, the resettlement scheme report of the Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts be held in abeyance.*'"

The resolution was put to the House and carried.

The Council then adjourned at 4-53 p.m., to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 757-C asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th November 1928, page 282 supra.]

Extract from letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 2022-5, Public, dated 25th October 1928, to the Secretary, Madras Provincial Committee.

In Resolution* No. 4 received with Sir A. P. Patro's letter of October 10th the Committee ask that they should receive the same scale of emoluments, travelling allowance and other allowances as the Indian Central Committee presided over by Sir Sankaran Nayar. I am to point out that the conditions under which Sir Sankaran Nayar's Committee are called to work are very different from those applicable to the Provincial Committee. The Indian Central Committee is required to accompany the Indian Statutory Commission on tour throughout India and Burma, and this entails upon them the devotion of the whole time of the Chairman and Members to the duties they have undertaken; it also imposes on them considerable extra expenses in hotel charges and the like. The Provincial Committee, on the other hand, will not so far as the Government is aware be required to tour to any extent, and their journeys, if any, will be confined to the limits of the Presidency, and will ordinarily have to be undertaken only to enable the Members to attend meetings at Madras. The Committee, moreover, is one appointed by the Legislative Council and it appears to the Government appropriate that the allowances granted to its Chairman and Members should be those ordinarily admissible to the Members of the Legislative Council when employed on the work of committees so appointed.

* That this Committee be allowed to draw the same scale of emoluments, travelling and other allowances as the Indian Parliamentary Committee.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 787 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th November 1928, page 317 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and petty yard officers employed in the Fisheries Department on the West Coast and the communities to which they belong.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Petty yard officers.
Brahman	...	4	...
Nayars	...	4	11
Thiyyas	1	6	3
Ballavas	...	2	1
Fishermen	2	8	5
Indian Christian	...	6	2
Muhammadans	...	...	4
Total ...	3	30	26

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 791 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th November 1928, page 319 supra.]

Copy of the resolution passed at the Mirasidars' meeting held under the presidency of M.R.Ry. M. Rama Ayyar Avargal on the 29th October 1927 at Mudikondan, Tanjore district.

1. Whereas our Presidency had been able to spend Rs. 959·33 lakhs ever since 1919–20 with its own finance which was not in any way lower than that of other provinces ;

2. Whereas the income of our province had been increased, since the whole amount under the heads of land, stamp and excise had been transferred from the Imperial Government to our province owing to the introduction of the new reforms ;

3. Whereas our Government has further increased the court-fees and stamp duties ;

4. Whereas our Government has begun to spend extravagantly all the amount which has come up to Rs. 1,416·96 lakhs during 1925–26 from Rs. 959·33 lakhs, through the various ways mentioned above ;

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5. Whereas the Imperial Government has further allowed us to have the provincial contributions amounting to Rs. 348 lakhs which has hitherto been paid to them to ourselves;

6. Whereas the expenditure upon the establishment of our Government has increased from Rs. 468·96 lakhs in 1917–18 to Rs. 762·23 lakhs in 1925–26;

7. Whereas many quarters and bungalows for officials are being built year after year;

8. Whereas many elementary schools and some hospitals have no buildings of their own in our province;

9. Whereas the ryotwari landholders of our province are being burdened with heavy taxation through periodical settlements when the financial exigencies do not necessitate such enhanced taxation;

10. Whereas the rural population of our province is suffering from lack of facilities in regard to sanitation, agriculture and communications;

11. Whereas a motion for a supplementary grant out of the above-mentioned Rs. 348 lakhs is to be placed before the Legislative Council; and

12. Whereas reduction in the ryotwari land tax is already overdue and the reconstruction of rural parts is absolutely necessary, the amount now on hand is to be beneficially utilized:

This public meeting held at Mudikondan, Tanjore district, requests that the Government should order a public inquiry by a mixed body of officials, and non-officials, into the just and proper expenditure hitherto spent and to suggest sound methods to utilize the above said Rs. 348 lakhs and also strongly protests against allowing any amount of expenditure from it, prior to the committee's recommendations.

M. Rama Ayyar,
President

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 29th November 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Corley, Mr. F. E.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Navakar, Mr. M A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, The
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramje Rao, Mr. V.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataraina Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, may I make one submission ? In view of the fact that this is the last day and there are a large number of questions, will you be good enough to extend the question time ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection, but will not the House be anxious to consider the report of the Mettur-Project Deputation ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" About 15 minutes more, Sir. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar who is in charge of the resolution says he has no objection to the extension of time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. the Leader of the House any objection to the question time being extended by 15 minutes ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, if it is found necessary."

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture

Co-operation of the Agricultural department with the Chingleput District Board.

* 801 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the observation, on page 35 of the Administration Report for 1927–28 by the Chingleput District Board, under the heading 'Co-ordination of activities' that the Agricultural department was indifferent and did not co-operate with the District Board in their work of rural reconstruction ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural department did not co-operate with the District Board in their rural reconstruction work ;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that the District Board suffered on account of the indifference of the Agricultural department ;

(*d*) if answer to (*b*) be in the affirmative why the Agricultural department did not choose to co-operate with the District Board ;

(*e*) the matters in which the Chingleput District Board sought the co-operation of the Agricultural department, and how far the department complied with the request of the District Board ; and

(*f*) whether the advice and co-operation of the Agricultural department were sought for by the Chingleput District Board in the matter of the introduction of vocational classes in agriculture and an agricultural farm in the District Board High School, Poonamallee, and how far the Agricultural department co-operated with the District Board ?

A—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) No ; the Agricultural department endeavoured to collaborate as far as their limited staff permitted but much could not be done because the President of the Board did not try to meet the views of the Agricultural department as to how co-operation between the department and the Board could be effected.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) Does not arise

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(*e*) A copy of letter [a] dated 12th September 1928 from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, to the Director of Agriculture is appended for information.

(*f*) The President appears to have sought the advice of the Director of Agriculture regarding a syllabus which was drawn up for the teaching of nature study in secondary schools under the control of the Board. All the necessary advice and help were given.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Development Minister, in what respect the views of the President of the Board differed from those of the Agricultural department, with respect to answer (*b*) ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that the President complained that work has suffered owing to non-co-operation ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is what we see from the report."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Has the Government examined the schemes of rural reconstruction inaugurated by the Chingleput District Board ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Not yet, Sir."

Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference.

* 802 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government are in receipt of the proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held at Simla in October 1928 ; and if so, whether Government will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the table of the House ; and

(*b*) whether Government have arrived at any decisions regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and if so, what those decisions are ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 681.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the Government be pleased to place on the table its proceedings ? "

The hon. Mr. M R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The hon. Member probably means the proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held at Simla. That has to be considered."

Co-operative Societies

Recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the report of the Townshend Committee.

* 803 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received the recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the report of the Townshend Committee on Co-operation ;

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 522–525 infra.

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(*b*) whether he will be pleased to place the same on the table of this House to allow the Council to express its views on the matter;

(*c*) whether he has arranged to call for a conference or meeting of representative non-official co-operators in the province with a view to consult them on the recommendations of the Registrar; and

(*d*) if he has already passed orders, whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) Yes; the recommendations of the Registrar on certain of the proposals of the Committee have not yet been received.

(*b*) In view of answer to (*a*), this question does not now arise.

(*c*) The question of convening such a conference to discuss certain general questions is now engaging the attention of Government.

(*d*) No orders have yet been passed.

Liquidation of the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society.

*804 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1002 answered on 1st November 1927—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies regarding the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society, North Arcot district, has since been received;

(*b*) if so, what is the amount covered by "special loans" and how much of it is irrecoverable;

(*c*) what is the extent of "unsecured," "benami" and "fraudulent" loans in this society to recover which "unlimited liability" proceedings have to be resorted to in this society;

(*d*) what is the amount available as "net assets" of this society for realization under the application of unlimited liability;

(*e*) whether the Central (financing) Bank at Vellore was apprised of the bad state of affairs in the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society and what were the steps taken by this Central Bank to recover the sums lent by them to this co-operative society;

(*f*) why the Kaniyambadi Society was not liquidated by the department when they became aware that its affairs were steadily going bad; and

(*g*) whether Government will be pleased to place the report from the Registrar on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) Yes

(*b*) *to* (*f*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(*g*) No.

Publication of the audit reports of co-operative societies in the district gazette.

*805 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reason for discontinuing the publication of the audit reports of co-operative societies in the district gazette;

(*b*) the savings, if any, effected by such discontinuance; and

(*c*) whether it is intended to order the publication of the said audit reports as heretofore?

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A.—(*a*) The free publication of audit reports in the district gazettes was discontinued as a measure of economy.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) No.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to say whether any attempt was made to find out the extent of savings effected by such discontinuance ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the Minister to look into the matter and give us some idea of the extent of savings ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Supply of district gazettes to co-operative societies.

*806 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the free supply of district gazettes to such of the co-operative societies as applied for them has been stopped ; and

(*b*) whether the Government intend supplying them to the societies at half the rates of subscription ?

A.—(*a*) The free supply of gazettes was discontinued on financial grounds.

(*b*) No.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Government considered this question as to whether these societies deserve this concession or not ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It was duly considered."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" And then this was arrived at ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Fisheries

Working of the Tanur Research station.

*807 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the objects with which the Tanur Research station was organized ;

(*b*) how far those objects have been achieved ;

(*c*) whether the Research assistant who was in charge of the station for the past some years has been transferred to a fish-curing yard ;

(*d*) whether the station is now in charge of a layman with no qualifications for research work ; and

(*e*) why a person with qualifications for research has not been appointed ?

A.—(*a*) The Tanur station was established for the purpose of ascertaining, by experiment, possible improvements in methods in the manufacture of cured fish, fish oil and guano.

(*b*) The station has accomplished much in determining the correct proportion of salt for curing, methods of sundrying and the

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relative values of various methods of cure including most of those adopted in England and America and these improvements are gradually being adopted by the curers. The station also successfully demonstrated that fish oil and fertiliser could be separated effectively and profitably with the aid of a simple and inexpensive plant. This gave rise to the establishment of many private oil and guano factories on the West Coast. In 1922-23 which was the last abundant year for sardines there were 647 factories on the West Coast whose output was about 32,000 tons of guano and 12,000 tons of oil valued at Rs. 56 lakhs. The station has still to carry out further investigations into the industrial possibilities of fish oil and its by-products, i.e., refinement of the oil, conversion of the scrap (residual fish) into a much more valuable product than guano, viz., fish meal, the manufacture of Turkey red oil and of medicinal oil from fish oil. The attention of the hon Member is in this connexion invited also to paragraph 4 of the Government review on the Administration Report of the Fisheries department for 1925-26.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) & (*e*) Yes, merely as a tentative measure and pending the receipt of the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether the assistant in charge of the Tanur Research station is doing now any kind of research work ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"He is supposed to do."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"How can a man who has no qualification do any research work ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"He has got some experience in research work."

Schools and co-operative societies conducted by the Fisheries department in Malabar and South Kanara.

*808 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of schools and co-operative societies started and conducted by the Fisheries department in Malabar and South Kanara (figures to be given separately);

(*b*) the number of societies that are in working order ; and

(*c*) whether any society has been started in South Kanara for the purchase and sale of fish or whether loans have been granted by the Government for societies in South Kanara for the purchase of boats and nets ?

A.—(*a*) The number of schools started and conducted by the Fisheries department is 27 in Malabar and 12 in South Kanara. Co-operative societies are not started by the Fisheries department in these districts. It is the Co-operative department which starts the Fishermen Co-operative Societies ; but the Fisheries department supervises the working of these societies. There are 43 such societies in Malabar and 21 South Kanara.

(*b*) Forty-one in Malabar and 21 in South Kanara.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

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Appointment of teachers in the Fisheries Training Institute.

*809 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers belonging to different communities of various grades trained in the Fisheries Training Institute since it was started;

(b) whether preference is given to members of the Fishermen community in the selection of candidates;

(c) the number of schools in which members of the Fishermen community are headmasters;

(d) whether the headmasters who do not belong to the Fishermen community live amidst the fisherfolk; and

(e) whether the schools, as at present run, are manned mostly by teachers belonging to communities other than the fisherfolk?

A.—(a) 56 Fishermen Hindus,
19 Non-fishermen Hindus,
4 Muhammadans and
9 Christians.

(b) Yes.

(c) Sixteen out of a total of thirty-six schools.

(d) Half the number live amidst the fisherfolk while the remaining half do not solely by reason of want of suitable accommodation.

(e) No; there are 69 fishermen teachers against 49 non-fishermen teachers.

Industries

Weavers' societies in the Presidency.

*810 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many weavers' societies there are in the Presidency excluding credit societies;

(b) which is the largest society;

(c) how many members there are;

(d) what is the monthly transaction per weaver;

(e) whether there are any yarn banks started; if not, why not; and

(f) what organization there is for the disposal of the finished products?

A.—(a) 63.

(b) Madura Sourashtra Weavers' Society, Madura.

(c) 682.

(d) Rupees 24.

(e) & (f) There are no yarn banks; the question of organizing a Central Weavers' Society for the purchase of yarn and sale of finished products is under consideration.

Stocks of ink in the Government Ink Factory.

*811 Q.—Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the stocks on hand of the various kinds of ink on 31st March 1928 in the Government Factory and the respective periods during which they were so in stock;

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(*b*) whether there is any deterioration in the quality of ink even when stored in close containers after a certain period and if so, when ; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the deterioration of the quality and its commencement vary with the nature of the receptacle and the quantity contained in it and if so, what they are when ink is stored in bottles, jars, and barrels, respectively ?

A.—(*a*) The stocks on hand of the various kinds of inks on 31st March 1928 were—

	Gals.
Blue black ink in bulk	1,273
Blue black ink bottled	287
Stamping ink	10

Three hundred and ninety-one gallons have been in stock since 1923-24 ; 202 gallons since 1926 and 680 gallons since 1927. The inks left over from the year 1926-27 are mostly record inks prepared with a view to supplying the requirements of the Superintendent of Stationery.

(*b*) Ink even when stored in closed containers deteriorates after a lapse of three years.

(*c*) Deterioration in the quality of an ink and the commencement of deterioration varies with the nature of the receptacle. For instance, ink stored in bulk will deteriorate sooner than ink kept in small receptacles such as jars, bottles, etc., because the staves are affected by climatic conditions whereas glass and stoneware are not so affected. In the case of bulk storage, there is not only deterioration to contend with but also wastage due to evaporation and leakage in the barrels.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" May I know whether the ink that is necessary for Government purposes is taken from this Ink Factory ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Some kind of ink is taken."

Working of the Government Minor Industries Laboratory.

*812 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Government Minor Industries Laboratory was started and with what object ;

(*b*) the officer or officers appointed to carry out the several objects and the duration of their employment ;

(*c*) the work so far turned out by them and that remaining yet to be done ;

(*d*) the measures taken to carry out expeditiously the work yet to be done ; and

(*e*) whether in addition to the industries originally contemplated at the time of the establishment of the institute, the investigation of any other minor industries by the institute is under consideration and if so, what the programme is and the period expected to be taken for the completion of the programme or for showing appreciable results ?

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A.—(*a*) The Industrial Laboratory was started at Coonoor on 18th September 1919 with the object of investigating certain minor industries and industrial problems of the Presidency.

(*b*) Sir Frederick Nicholson was in charge of the laboratory till April 1922 when Mr. S. Venkataraman, who had previously been appointed Chemical Assistant to Sir F. Nicholson, was placed in direct charge, and from October 1922 the laboratory was transferred to Madras with the name of the Government Industrial Institute. Mr. Venkataraman continues to be in charge.

(*c*) Fluid inks of a quality equal to that of imported inks have been manufactured at this institute. Ink powders and ink tablets have also been produced. The preliminary experiments on the manufacture of printers' inks undertaken at the institute have yielded promising results and consequently arrangements are in progress with a view to the manufacture of one or two varieties of printers' inks on a semi-commercial scale.

(*d*) The work of the institute is carried out as expeditiously as possible. An indent has been placed with the Stores Department, London, for the supply of certain machinery required in connexion with the manufacture of printers' inks, and when this is received the work on the manufacture of printers' inks is expected to develop more rapidly.

(*e*) A programme of work to be undertaken at the institute during the next few years is under consideration. The industries that have been suggested for study are adhesives, lamp black, boot polishes, and creams, lacquers and sealing wax. It is not possible to say how long it will take to complete the programme of experimental work or obtain definite results.

Finished products in the Government Industrical Institute, Madura.

*813 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish details of—

(*a*) the finished products on hand on 31st December 1927 or any other later date for which information is available, in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura; and

(*b*) the value of the articles out of them, which were on hand in the institute on 30th June 1927 and 31st December 1926, respectively?

A.—(*a*) The value of finished products on hand on 31st March 1928, the latest date for which information is available, was Rs. 4,771-1-1.

(*b*) Out of the above, stock valued at Rs. 1,604-6-3 was over three years old. The Government have no information as to how much of the stock that was on hand on 31st December 1926 and 30th June 1927 was on hand on 31st March 1928.

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Application from the Abbas Magnesite Company, Salem, for State aid.

*814 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Messrs. Abbas Hussain and J. Kader Badsha of the Abbas Magnesite Company, Salem, applied for State aid under the Madras Act V of 1923 and, if so, what was the nature of the industry for which aid was asked and the nature of such aid;

(*b*) whether the Board of Industries enquired into the matter and made any recommendation to the Government and, if so, what was the nature of the recommendation and, if any loan is to be granted, the nature of the security;

(*c*) whether the Director of Industries has made any report on the matter to the Government and, if so, what is the substance of the report;

(*d*) whether the Government have passed final orders and, if so, when and to what effect and for what reasons;

(*e*) under what section and clause of the Act the application and the recommendation thereon, if any, have been made;

(*f*) in what area the new company is expected to work and how far that area is granite area in which the Magnesite Syndicate, Limited, of Suramangalam is working;

(*g*) whether the question of the competition between the two companies has been considered and whether any remedy has been suggested;

(*h*) whether the Magnesite Syndicate, Limited, have been working for a long period and, if so, for what period and what dividends have been paid by the same and whether there have been any complaints against that company; and

(*i*) whether any safeguards have been suggested for avoiding undue competition between the two companies and the possibility of the new company incurring a great loss?

A.—(*a*) (i) Yes.

(ii) For the purpose of developing the production of calcined magnesite, of collecting carbonic acid gas given off in the process and, at a later stage, of manufacture of certain magnesite products.

(iii) Guarantee of an overdraft to the extent of six lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) The Board by a majority recommended the guarantee subject to a further investigation as to the adequacy of the security. The security offered by the applicant is the landed property known as the Chettichavadi jaghir in the Salem taluk which is stated to contain deposits of magnesite.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Director's report is under consideration and so cannot be published.

(*e*) Under section 5 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act.

(*f*) The new company proposes to work in the Chettichavadi village in the Salem taluk. The Government have no information on the point raised in the latter part of the clause.

(*g*) & (*i*) As stated in answer to clauses (*c*) and (*d*) the application is still under consideration and the possibility of undue competition will be examined.

(*h*) The Government are not in possession of the details asked for.

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Report of the Director of Industries on grazing areas in Cuddapah district.

* 815 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table the report of the Director of Industries in regard to grazing areas for sheep and goats in Cuddapah district referred to in his answer to question No. 272, dated 8th September 1928?

A.—Question No. 272 answered on 8th September 1928 refers to grazing in the Bellary district not in the Cuddapah district.
The Director of Industries report [a] is placed on the table.

Excise

Number of toddy and arrack shops in Anantapur district.

* 816 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of toddy and arrack shops in the district of Anantapur, talukwar;

(*b*) the number of villages in which both toddy and arrack shops co-exist;

(*c*) what is the number of toddy and arrack shops in the district this year and what was their number in the three years just previous to this year; and

(*d*) what is the excise revenue this year in each of the taluks in the district from toddy and arrack shops respectively; and what was it in the three years just previous to the current year?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to Imperial Return No. III of the Excise Administration Reports for 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 (which have been published) in regard to the number of toddy and arrack shops in the Anantapur district during the last three years. The Government have not the information on the other points referred to in the questions and have called for a report.

Work done by excise advisory committees in Anantapur district.

* 817 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of local excise advisory committees in the district of Anantapur and the territorial jurisdiction of each;

(*b*) the names of the members in each of the committees;

(*c*) whether proposals for the opening of new shops (toddy and arrack) or for the removal of existing shops are to be placed before the said committees for their deliberation and opinion before new shops are opened and existing shops are removed;

(*d*) whether the said local advisory committees were consulted by the Government before the new arrack or toddy shops, if any, were opened this year; and

(*e*) whether during last year any shops were closed by the Government on the recommendation of the local advisory committees, and if so, how many?

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 525 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

(*c*) & (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the rules framed for the conduct of business by the Excise Advisory Committee—*vide* notification of the Commissioner of Excise No. 10, dated 25th August 1927, published at pages 1261–1263 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1927. The rules contemplate that the Committee should consider the matters referred to by the hon. Member, and the Government have no reason to think that the local officers did not observe these rules.

(*e*) The hon. Member is referred to statement B of the Excise Administration Report for 1927–28, which has been published. The Committee recommended the closure of four arrack shops and all the four were closed.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"May I know whether local advisory committees have not been formed in all the four revenue divisions of the district of Anantapur?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Location of the toddy shop near Dr. C. M. Pai's house at Nileshwar.

*818 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the toddy shop located near Dr. C. M. Pai's house at Nileshwar, South Kanara, is at a distance of only about 30 yards from his house and dispensary and that on account of constant brawls of drunken people therein who oftentimes even enter his compound, the peace and comforts of himself, his family and his patients are greatly disturbed;

(*b*) whether by a petition, dated 5th August 1927, he brought this to the notice of Mr. E. M. Gawne, the then Collector;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that he has likewise petitioned time and again to the local police and the tahsildar;

(*d*) what are the orders of the Collector on his petition;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that after local inspection Mr. Gawne ordered a fresh site to be chosen as soon as possible as it was then the middle of the year and the renter of the shop would not agree to shift at once;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that regardless of his complaints, the shop still continues in the same place, even though another less objectionable place was selected;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the old site is being continued simply from the point of higher revenue; and

(*h*) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*h*) The Government have not the information and have called for a report.

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Report on the large consumption of opium in the East Godavari district.

* 819 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of large consumption of opium in the East Godavari district has sent its report;

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take any and if so, what action on the report?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes; when orders have been passed on the report.

(*c*) The Government are awaiting a further communication on the subject from the Government of India.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I know when the report of the committee was submitted to Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"Which committee?"

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"The committee that was appointed to enquire into the causes of large consumption of opium in the East Godavari district?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"That report is now under the consideration of Government. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will it be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"There is the answer in print that, when orders have been passed on the report, it will be placed."

Medical

Appointment of lady medical officers to the hospitals at Cuddalore and other places.

* 820 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there are no lady medical officers attached to the Government Headquarter Hospital at Cuddalore and to the Government hospitals at Tindivanam, Kallakurichi and Villupuram;

(*b*) whether it is also a fact that there are no lady medical officers attached to the Local Fund and Municipal medical institutions at Cuddalore Old Town, Nellikuppam, Panrutti, Mannargudi, Porto Novo, Gingee, Sankarapuram, Vriddhachalam and Tirukkoyilur and that no provision has been made for the gosha women and children in these centres where Muslim population is considerable; and

(*c*) whether the Government will take steps for the early appointment of lady medical officers to the several aforesaid hospitals under their control and to those under the control of the local and municipal bodies and see that necessary and suitable arrangements are made for affording facilities for medical attendance and treatment of gosha women and children in the centres aforementioned?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the existing provision for medical relief in these stations is intended for the benefit of the men, women and children of all communities who wish to avail themselves of it.

(*c*) The question of employing a lady medical officer in the Government Headquarter Hospital, Cuddalore, is under consideration. As regards the other Government hospitals in the South Arcot district referred to in the question the employment of lady doctors is not considered immediately necessary. It is for the local bodies to take the initiative in the matter of the employment of lady doctors in medical institutions maintained by them.

Government contribution to the Cole Dispensary and the Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore.

* 821 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of contribution which the Government are annually making to the Missionary Medical School for Women and to the Cole Dispensary, Vellore;

(*b*) whether there is a proposal to make a grant for raising the medical school to a college, and if so, what is the grant proposed;

(*c*) whether the patients resorting to the Cole Dispensary are charged consultation fees, admission fees, etc., as in private institutions; if so, what is the income of this dispensary from that source for the years 1924 to 1928; and

(*d*) if the answer to the first part of (*c*) is in the affirmative, what is the object of the Government in subsidizing the Cole Dispensary?

A.—(*a*) The Government give an annual grant to the Medical School for Women, Vellore, calculated at the rate of Rs. 190 for each pupil from the Madras Presidency studying in the school during the year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

No grant is paid to the Cole Dispensary, Vellore.

(*b*) A non-recurring grant of one-half of the actual expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned in connexion with the scheme for the establishment of a combined hospital and medical college for women. No proposal for a recurring grant is under consideration.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The question does not arise.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the students trained in this Medical School for women are from the Indian States, a majority of them; and not from this Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There are some students from Indian States, but not a majority of them"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is it the duty of Government to pay for the pupils coming from Indian States?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In all the educational and medical institutions of the Madras Province, students of Indian States are also educated."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"At the expense of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"All the Government institutions are maintained at the cost of Government and the fees paid by students are comparatively little."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Will the Government be pleased to make a contribution in the shape of scholarships to students coming from the mufassal to the Lady Willingdon Medical School?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to put a separate question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know at what stage the scheme for the establishment of a combined hospital and medical college for women stands at present?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It has not yet been established, but the buildings are being constructed."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the Government aware that the college at Vizagapatam can take more than double the present number and also that the college is not recognized by the General Medical Council? What right have the Government to put money on an American concern which will not be recognized by the Medical Council?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not sure the institution will not be recognized by the Medical Council. In the case of private institutions, if they contribute half, we give them the other portion in order to give them facilities."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister, how much of the five lakhs has actually been paid?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know if Government would call for information whether the patients going to the Cole Dispensary are charged any fees?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"As it is a private institution we have no business to make an enquiry. As it belongs to a mission, we are not entitled to go into the details of the working of the institution."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Clause (*d*) of the question is "If the answer to the first part of (*c*) is in the affirmative, what is the object of Government in subsidizing the Cole Dispensary". The answer given is "The question does not arise." May I now ask, in view of the supplementary answer, whether it is not the duty of Government to enquire into the fees collected by this institution?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid, the hon. Member has not read the answer to clause (*a*) where it is stated that no grant is paid to the Cole Dispensary."

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Dr. B. S. MAILAYYA :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that this Cole Dispensary is itself a medical school for women and that the patients going there are charged not only for consultation, but for everything? It is more or less a nursing institute and it is this mission that the Government is going to subsidize. Is it the policy of Government to subsidize these private nursing institutes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Nursing is also done there and if the hon. Member assumes certain things in putting questions, I am afraid, I cannot answer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In answer to clause (*b*), it is stated that five lakhs has been sanctioned for the establishment of a combined hospital and medical college for women. Did the Government examine the income of the concern before they decided to make a grant?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The college is not yet established and it can have no income before it is established."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know from the hon. Minister if the Cole Dispensary has anything to do with the establishment of a combined hospital and medical college?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Probably the patients in the Cole Dispensary may be supplied the necessary clinical material."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"So, may I know whether the estimated income from the 'hospital' which occurs in the words 'combined hospital and medical college for women' will be utilized for its maintenance?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Whether the hospital which is going to be established will produce income or not, I am not in a position to say. The grant now made is not for the maintenance of the institution, but for the building of the hospital."

Appointment of assistant surgeons.

* 822 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the number of applicants for the Assistant Surgeon's post;

(*b*) how many of them were Brahmans, non-Brahmans and Muslims;

(*c*) the number of assistant surgeons selected this year and how many of them are Brahmans and Muhammadans;

(*d*) whether, in view of the very poor representations and the assurance given by the hon. the Minister on previous occasions, the Government will consider the claims of the existing graduates of the Muhammadan community for immediate appointments as assistant surgeons; and

(*e*) the number of house surgeons with and without allowance recruited this year and the number of Muhammadans and Brahmans in each case?

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A.—(*a*) Thirty-six candidates appeared for the competitive examination held this year for the selection of assistant surgeons.

(*b*)

Brahmans	23
Non-Brahman Hindus	7
Indian Christians	6
Muhammadans	Nil.
Total ...	36

(*c*)

Brahmans	11
Non-Brahman Hindus	6
Indian Christians	1
Muhammadans	Nil.
Total ...	18

(*d*) As far as the Government are aware there is only one Muhammadan medical graduate available. He has recently been given a paid house surgeoncy in the General Hospital, Madras. The question of his appointment as an assistant surgeon can, under existing rules, be considered only after the next competitive examination has been held.

(*e*) The Board selected 44 candidates on the whole for the panel of house surgeons, house physicians and demonstrators. Only one Muhammadan appeared before the Board. Of the forty-four selected, one (a Brahman) did not join and another (a non-Brahman) resigned. The remaining 42 candidates were distributed as follows :—

Name of community.	Number appointed as paid house surgeons.	Number appointed as unpaid house surgeons.	Number appointed as demonstrators.	Total.
Brahmans	5	16	6	27
Non-Brahman Hindus ..	3	4	3	10
Indian Christians ..	1	2	1	4
Muhammadans	1	..	..	1
Total ..	10	22	10	42

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" May I ask the hon. Minister what he means by the answer ? Clause (*a*) of the question wants to know what was the number of applicants for the Assistant Surgeon's post. The answer given is thirty-six candidates appeared for the competitive examination. I want to know whether the number of applicants were 36 or the candidates selected by Government were 36 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I am afraid, Mr. President, I will have to give a rather lengthy answer to this question. According to the orders of Government, any person who wishes to be employed in Government service as Assistant Surgeon has to undergo a period of training as house surgeon or physician in any recognized hospital in Madras or any of the Government institutions. After that he has

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to pass an examination which will be prescribed. Thirty-six such candidates appeared for the examination and from among that 36, persons who are to be selected for appointment have to be chosen."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether there was not one Muslim candidate for selection ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There was no Muslim at all among the 36 candidates selected last year. Among the candidates for selection this year, a Muslim candidate appeared for selection as house surgeon and he has been selected."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know whether in the case of two other members of different communities, examination was not held with regard to house surgeons ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"As regards the two candidates about whom the hon. Member said they were exempted, they were not exempted from examination. They had to undergo the examination, but they were exempted from being house surgeons during 1927-28, since they had served before."

1-15 p.m. Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"With reference to answer to clause (*c*), may I know the total number of applicants ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Forty-six."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"With reference to answer (*c*), may I know whether the appointments were made strictly following the results of the competetive examination, or whether other matters were taken into consideration ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Half the number was appointed according to the results of the examination and the other half was appointed taking into consideration the claims of the various communities."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"If that was the case, may I know why only one Indian Christian out of six, six out of seven non-Brahmans and eleven out of twenty-three Brahmans were appointed ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In making these appointments we had to pay attention to the communities to which the various applicants belonged, the districts from where they came and the result of the examination. The combined result of all this is this."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"If that was the case, may I know why, when there was only one Muslim candidate available, he was not nominated out of the five ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"My friend will refer to the first part of the answer. I am afraid he did not follow the answers already given. According to the present arrangement those that have been now appointed have served the period of house surgeoncy and they were those selected in the examination held early in 1928. For 1928-29 only one Muhammadan has been selected and he has recently been given a paid house surgeoncy in the General Hospital and his chance for appointment will come only in 1929."

Mr ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"When was the examination held ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In April or May last."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" When was the appointment made ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In July or August."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" When was this particular Muhammadan given the paid house surgeoncy ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In April or May, and from that date the period is counted."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am rather puzzled by the answers given by the hon. the Minister . . . ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be allowed to preface his questions with such remarks."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the test for selection merit or communal basis ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member had followed the answers already given he would not have put this question. I said that it consists partly of merit, partly from which district they come and to which community they belong."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that there is deterioration in the present staff due to their method of selection ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No. Government do not admit it. There is no such deterioration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (*c*), may I know what are the principles which governed them when they appointed six non-Brahman Hindus, one Indian Christian and nil Muhammadan ; whether it is on the principle of community or district from which they come or that of examination ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" All put together. (Laughter)."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In what proportion ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Half as a result of the competitive examination and half on the other basis."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know how many Brahmans, non-Brahman Hindus, Indian Christians and Muhammadans were selected on the basis of examination and how many on that of community and district ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Notice. "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" If this be the proportion contemplated, may I know what they have done to safeguard the claims of the Oriyas ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know whether among the selected there is any Oriya. I do not think that is a community by itself. Only when it is recognized as a community will that be taken notice of."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether Government received a representation that the Oriyas have not got the benefit of being classified under any community, i.e., that they are getting nothing as they come under neither Brahmans, non-Brahmans or any other community and that they do not fall under any of the categories."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Notice."

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Appointment of a sub-assistant surgeon for the Vinjamoor dispensary.

*823 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in Vinjamoor dispensary (Nellore district) there is no sub-assistant surgeon for the last six months; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to ask the local boards concerned to rectify matters?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There has been no sub-assistant surgeon at Vinjamur since the middle of July, but it is hoped to fill up the vacant post very shortly.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether Government have ascertained the reasons why the post was not filled for the last four and a half months?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is a local board dispensary."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Whatever that may be, did the Government make any inquiry?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"They have made an inquiry."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Have they ascertained the reasons?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"We are told that a man could not be got."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Was there any advertisement?"

Public Health

Water-supply schemes in Kurnool district.

*824 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, in view of replies given to question No. 186 on 6th September 1928, for each taluk board area in the Kurnool district—

(*a*) the estimated cost of the water-supply schemes for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(*b*) the amount of Government grant sanctioned;

(*c*) the amount contributed by the local boards—taluk or district;

(*d*) the total amount thus available;

(*e*) the deficit, if any, to make up the estimated cost of the year's programme; and

(*f*) the measures taken to make up such deficit?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

(*f*) The Government have not undertaken to meet half the cost of all the works included in the programme for each year, much less to make up the entire difference between the full cost of projected schemes and the contributions of local boards thereto.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 526 infra.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that nearly half the money is to be made up, may I know whether it is the intention of the Government not to carry out this programme within the next five years, or whether they have made any suggestions to the local board, or whether the matter is under correspondence and if so will the hon. the Minister be pleased to place that on the table of the House ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is an excessively long question and so it is not admissible."

Registration

Acting clerks in the Registration department in West Godavari district.

* 825-A *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many acting clerks there are in the Registration department, West Godavari district, and to what communities they belong ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the only Brahman acting clerk in the Registration department, West Godavari district, was ousted on communal grounds ; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that he had to his credit long acting service and good work and conduct ?

A.—Information has been called for.

Additional establishment for sub-registry offices in West Godavari.

* 825-B *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government are contemplating the establishment of any additional sub-registrar's offices in West Godavari district ; and

(*b*) if so, where they are proposed to be located ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

Corporation of Madras

Timber tax collected by the Corporation of Madras during 1921—1927.

* 826 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the amount collected as timber tax by the Corporation of Madras during each of the years 1921 to 1927 ;

(*b*) what is the amount of rebate given on timber alleged to have been exported from the city of Madras during each of the years 1921 to 1927 ;

(*c*) whether there was any irregularity in the payment of this rebate, or defalcation in the timber accounts of the Corporation ; and

(*d*) what action the Government propose to prevent a repetition of those irregularities ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] is annexed.

(*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Timber Defalcations Enquiry Committee appointed by the Madras Corporation in 1925 for an answer to this question ;

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 627 infra.

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(*d*) the amendment of section 129 (1) of the City Municipal Act 1919, to put a stop to the system of refunds of timber tax is under consideration.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" From the answer to (*a*) and (*b*), may I know whether the Government have satisfied themselves that these irregularities entail a loss of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 53,000 ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government have been aware of these irregularities and we have said that these must be put a stop to."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what action the Government have taken on the report of the defalcation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Corporation has taken action."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do not the Government think that any action on their part is necessary ? Is it not the duty of Government to see that justice is done at least for the sake of the interests of the rate-payers ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government do not think any useful purpose will be served by doing so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it beyond the power of the Government to bring the culprits to book ? '

Education

Pay of drawing masters in Government educational institutions.

*827 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the scale of pay of the drawing masters in Government educational institutions ;

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of placing them at least on the scale of the second-grade teachers ; and

(*c*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the suggestions of the 19th Provincial Educational Conference held at Vellore in 1927 urging the immediate introduction of standardized salaries as given there and recommending that the adoption of standardized scales be made a condition of recognition and aid ?

A.—(*a*) The scale of pay for drawing masters is Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 when employed in training colleges and Rs. 25—1—50 when employed in other institutions.

(*b*) The scales of pay were revised in 1923. The Government do not propose to undertake a further revision at present.

(*c*) Yes.

Pay of teachers transferred from boys' to girls' schools under Kavali Taluk Board.

*828 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in all Provincial girls' schools in the Kavali Taluk Board area male teachers who are transferred from boys' schools are paid the same pay that they were receiving as teachers of boys' schools and not the scale of pay existing in the girls' schools ;

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(*b*) whether it is also a fact that teachers in the newly opened girls schools in the same taluk board area are paid at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem whereas those in the old schools are paid at the rate of Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per male and female teacher respectively per month; and

(*c*) if the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) are in the affirmative, what action the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—(*a*) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by the expression "Provincial girls' schools." If he refers to Government schools the hon. Member is informed that there are no such schools in the area of the taluk board.

(*b*) In the case of new girls' schools opened with the aid of Provincial funds, the taluk board is receiving a subsidy of Rs. 20 per mensem towards the pay of a teacher and it is expected to employ qualified women teachers in those schools and pay a salary of not less than Rs. 20. The Government have no information as to the rate of pay the teachers in these and other schools are actually receiving.

(*c*) Under section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the taluk board is competent to fix the salaries of its employees including teachers in elementary schools.

Admissions to the Upper Subordinate class and Engineer class of the Engineering College, Guindy.

*829 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students who applied for admission to the Engineer class and the Upper Subordinate class of the Engineering College, Guindy, in each of the years 1924 to 1927 respectively in the tabular form given in Appendix A to G.O. No. 1573, Law (Education), dated 26th July 1928;

(*b*) the number of students who (i) applied for admission and (ii) were admitted to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes respectively in 1928;

(*c*) the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes, the lowest qualification of those admitted to them in 1928; and

(*d*) the number of Brahman and non-Brahman students who failed to secure admission, though they possessed qualifications higher than those of the students admitted with the lowest?

A.—(*a*) No applications are entertained for admission to the Upper Subordinate class; but promotions to that class are made from Probationary Subordinate class second year division under rule 28 of the College Rules published under G.O. No. 1604, Law (Education), dated 12th November 1923, placed on Editors' table.

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The following table gives the information regarding the Engineer class :—

Years.	Number of students who applied for admission into the Engineer class.								
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Hindus.				Total.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Adi-Dravidas.	Others	
1924-25 ..	4	7	10	..	46	13	..	..	80
1925-26 ..	2	15	6	..	47	21	2	..	93
1926-27 ..	1	23	3	1	96	31	..	..	155
1927-28 ..	3	14	11	..	168	54	..	..	250

(*b*) The number of students who applied for admission into the Engineer class was 309 of whom 61 were admitted. As regards the Upper Subordinate class, the question does not arise in view of the answer to clause (*a*).

(*c*) The minimum qualification for admission to the Engineer class is a pass in the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with group I as the optional subject or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as equivalent thereto.

The lowest qualification of the candidates who were admitted into the Engineer class in 1928 was a pass in the Intermediate examination. As regards upper subordinate classes, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (*a*) and (*b*).

(*d*) The numbers are 40 Brahmans and 4 non-Brahmans. All the 4 non-Brahmans were overaged. Of the 40 Brahmans, 16 were overaged The remaining 24 could not be selected in view of provision having to be made for candidates from less advanced communities who possessed the qualifications prescribed.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether there is any idea of communal representation in the admission of students to the colleges? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Selection Committees have been appointed for the various colleges and their work is to see that all communities are properly represented provided their qualifications are equal."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : —" May I know whether all the members are engineers? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government do not think that all the members of the selection committee should be engineers."

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Appointment of Professors in the Engineering College, Guindy.

*830 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government called for applications for Professorships in the Engineering College, Guindy; and, if so, for what posts;

(*b*) how many Indians applied for each of the said posts; and

(*c*) whether any of the said posts have since been filled up; and, if so, whether any Indian has been appointed?

A.—(*a*) Applications were called for in respect of the following posts:—

(1) Professor of Civil Engineering,
(2) Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and
(3) Professor of Electrical Engineering.

(*b*) 26, 14 and 15 respectively.

(*c*) Final orders have not yet issued.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know when applications were called for?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Applications were called for four or five months back."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know why there is so much delay in making the appointments?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because Government have to consider the qualifications of the applicants."

Subjects taught in the manual training classes in the Training College, Rajahmundry.

*831 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the subjects that are taught in the manual training classes in the Training College, Rajahmundry; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of teaching soap manufacture there as one of the subjects?

A.—(*a*) Wood-work, mechanical drawing and aluminium work.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that soap manufacture is suitable for introduction as a form of manual training in schools.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Are any other industries taught?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Organization of a cadre of specialists for the staffing of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

*832 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to my question No. 375 answered on 8th October 1928, regarding the organization of a cadre of specialists for the staffing of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Syndicate of the Andhra University has granted affiliation to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, on certain conditions one of which is that the

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Director of Public Instruction should organize a cadre of specialists for the staffing of the college at a very early date ; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will call for information from the Director of Public Instruction as to what his proposals are ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The present staff is competent and there is no necessity to organize a cadre of specialists.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : —" May I know whether this decision of the Government has been communicated to the Syndicate of the Andhra University and, if so, when ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

Proposed amendment of the rules under the Elementary Education Act.

*833 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government propose to make an additional rule that no library books shall be purchased for the school unless they have been approved by the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress of Girls' Schools concerned ; and

(*b*) on whose advice do the Government propose to make such a rule ?

A.—(*a*) The Government consider that they should have some control over the reading matter supplied to elementary schools receiving aid from public revenues, and that the inspecting officers are in the best position to advise local bodies and other managements of elementary schools as to what books will be most useful in those schools and how best the limited funds available can be utilized.

(*b*) On the advice of the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government consider the presidents of the local boards incompetent to recommend books for use in the libraries of elementary schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is not a question of competency ; we think that the District Educational Officer will be the better authority."

Distribution of boarding grants for Indian orphanages.

*834-A *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 1111 answered on 4th November 1927 regarding the distribution of the boarding grants for Indian orphanages whether the information referred to therein has been received and if so, what it is ?

A.—Of the 5,072 children for whom boarding grants were given in 1926-27, 225 were Hindus, 188 Muhammadans and 4,659 Indian Christians.

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Government will consider the advisability of the distribution of boarding grants among the Hindu orphans on the advice of the heads of the institutions since no Hindu orphanage exists ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir, these grants are for orphanages."

Cost of housing and boarding for Indian orphans.

*834-B Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 427 answered on 9th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the average estimated approximate expenditure for housing and boarding Indian orphans in the several institutions mentioned in the answer is ; and

(*b*) what proportion of it Government have decided to pay in the coming year ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The Government grant does not represent any definite proportion of the boarding charges incurred by the orphanage. In accordance with the usual procedure, the total allotment will be distributed *pro rata* among the eligible children.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is it a fact that no inquiry was made as to the capacity of the different institutions to look after the orphanages, and that money is given in a haphazard fashion . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is asking for an opinion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know on what principle money is distributed among the orphanages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have examined the question and found that the money given is not sufficient."

Local Boards

Introduction of the Bill to amend the Local Boards Act.

*835 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Local Boards Act Amending Bill was circulated to all the district and taluk boards in the Presidency ;

(*b*) how many of these local bodies favoured the introduction of the proposed measure and how many expressed their disapproval of the same ; and

(*c*) whether he has decided to introduce the Bill, and, if so, when ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The replies so far received show that eight taluk boards are in favour of the Bill and twelve district boards and fifty-one taluk boards against it. The remaining district and taluk boards have not offered their remarks on the Bill as a whole.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*e*) of question No. 719.

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether in the proposed amending Bill, the hon. Minister will include a provision abolishing the nomination of the presidentship of the district and taluk boards?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice."

Resolutions passed by the Salem District Board regarding the work of Mr. M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar.

*836 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether certain resolutions were passed by the Salem District Board, regarding the work of M.R.Ry. M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, District Board Engineer, Salem, and communicated to Government;

(*b*) whether Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the said resolutions;

(*c*) what action has been taken by the Government on the resolutions; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that similar resolutions had been passed by the South Kanara District Board also, censuring this officer, while he was District Board Engineer in that district?

A.—(*a*) Yes

(*b*) No.

(*c*) They are under consideration.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

11-30 a.m. Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know when the resolution of the district board was communicatad to the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"About a fortnight ago."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"By what date are orders expected to be passed, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot give definite information as to when the orders will be passed."

Strengthening the piers of the Cauvery bridge at Komarapalayam in Salem district.

*837 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Rs. 53,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1693, L. & M., dated 10th May 1927, for the work of strengthening the piers of the Cauvery bridge at Komarapalayam in Salem district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that only a sum of Rs. 6,100 has been spent on the work up to date;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the District Board Engineer executed most of that work departmentally, even though the work was given on contract;

(*d*) is the policy of the district board not to do the work by departmental agency;

(*e*) if so, what are the reasons of the District Board Engineer to execute the work departmentally;

(*f*) whether any loss was sustained by such departmental work;

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(*g*) whether the Salem District Board passed a resolution condemning the action of the District Board Engineer in this respect; and

(*h*) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government against the District Board Engineer in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) This is the expenditure up to end of March 1928.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.
(*f*) The loss was apparently due to floods.
(*g*) Yes.
(*h*) No.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know, Sir, when the work was given on contract, and what made the District Board Engineer to execute the work departmentally?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Because he felt that the contractors were not competent enough to discharge that work."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Once a contract has been entered into, will not the Board be liable for damages for breach of contract?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is asking for an opinion."

Nomination of Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar as Member and President of the Ramnad District Board.

* 838 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the nomination by the Government of Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar, M.L.C., as Member and President of the Ramnad District Board—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that after the demise of the Raja of Ramnad, the District Board of Ramnad expressed to the Government their desire to be given the privilege of election;

(*b*) if so, why the Government decided again in favour of nomination;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Soundara Pandya Nadar is a resident of the Madura district, and that he is the whip of the Ministerialist party;

(*d*) whether the Government made any attempt to secure a competent candidate for the presidentship from among the Mussalmans, Christians or Adi-Dravidas residing in the Ramnad district;

(*e*) whether it is the principle of the Government to treat every sub-caste among the non-Brahmans as a minority community for purposes of patronage; and

(*f*) whether Mr. Soundara Pandya Nadar has had previous experience in the administration of local boards?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) To give minority communities a share in the presidentships of district boards.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) Yes.

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(*e*) No.

(*f*) Yes. He was a member of the Nilakkottai Taluk Board in the Madura district.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether there were no Nadars within the Ramnad district qualified for nomination to the presidentship of the district board ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" A deputation composed of Ramnad district Nadars themselves wanted Mr. Soundara Pandya Nadar to be the president."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, the reasons apart from giving representation to minority communities if there are any, why the recommendation of the District Board of Ramnad asking for the right of electing its own president was turned down by the Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because the Government felt it was better to raise an oppressed community."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether during the three long terms of the late Raja of Ramnad the District Board applied for its presidentship being thrown open for election ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe there was a resolution even at that time." (Hear, hear.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Was there a Nadars Conference over which the hon. the Minister presided and was given addresses and garlands, etc., before this appointment was made ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to hold that it is connected with this question."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the hon. the Chief Minister is aware of a recent public meeting of Nadars in Virudhunagar, in which a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the remarks of a certain speaker in a previous public meeting characterising the Nadars as belonging to an oppressed community ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of any such meeting."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the answer of my hon. Friend that it was for the purpose of giving a member of this oppressed community a chance of becoming president of a district board, may I know what are the minority communities for giving a share to whom in the presidentship of district boards this Government decided to nominate to the presidentship of the Ramnad District Board ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said in answer to (*e*), the Government possess no such list."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" I want to know on what basis the majority and minority communities in this province are being treated or classified as such. I want to know whether Government have made any deviation from the ordinary classification of minorities and majorities on the basis of their religion, their backwardness in the matter of educational and other progress ? "

The hon. Dr. P SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said, the Government have no list."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" In view of the answer given by the hon. the Minister, may I know whether, in order to make room for oppressed classes, elections will be postponed for district board presidentships until all the oppressed classes have had their share of nomination ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" My hon. Friend is wrong in his assumption."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know what are the minority communities referred to in clause (*b*) ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" By minority communities I mean the depressed and oppressed communities."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether there is a resolution of this House restricting nominations to Mussalmans, Christians and Adi-Dravidas only ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The resolution does not say Adi-Dravidas, but only other depressed communities, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know whether the claims of the hon. Member Mr. D. K. Syed Ibrahim Sahib, who crossed the floor recently and who is a Moslem were considered ? If not, why not ? "

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA:—" May I know whether ever since this reform was introduced, a depressed class man or minority community man has been nominated to district board presidentship ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" No."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—" May I know whether the Government did not take into consideration the population basis on which alone the Government should have thought of either nomination or election ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" As a matter of fact, the Nadar population is almost in a majority in that district."

Representation of the Vannia community on the South Arcot District Board.

*839 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names and number of the members of the Vannia community elected to the South Arcot District Board by the several taluk boards in 1928;

(*b*) the total strength of the members of that community in the District Board;

(*c*) what the numerical strength of this community on the District Board was when they nominated Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi, M.L.C., in October 1928; and

(*d*) what were the special reasons for nominating the said Mr. Ramachandra Padayachi, M.L.C. ?

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A.—(*a*)

Number and names of members of the Vannia community.	Name of taluk board by which the members were elected to the district board in 1928.
(1) M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Goundar Avargal.	Tindivanam Taluk Board.
(2) ,, R. S. Perianna Goundar Avargal.	
(3) ,, V. Gopala Goundar Avargal.	
(4) ,, A. V. Kandaswami Padayachi Avargal.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.
(5) ,, T. Govindaswami Padayachi Avargal.	Chidambaram Taluk Board.
(6) ,, D. Rajarathina Padayachi Avargal.	Vriddhachalam Taluk Board.
(7) ,, A. Jayaramamoorthi Padayachi Avargal.	Cuddalore Taluk Board.

(*b*) Eight.

(*c*) Seven.

(*d*) M.R.Ry. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal has a considerable stake in the district and it was considered that his appointment would be of benefit to the board.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" Are there any persons not belonging to the Vannia community having a considerable stake in the district similar to if not greater than that possessed by the gentleman that is nominated? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" As I have said, it is not a question of stake only. We thought he would be a desirable member on the board. He was recommended by the President of the District Board."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" Had the hon. the Minister any information at the time that this gentleman was already a member of the taluk board? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" No, Sir. This gentleman was recommended by the President, District Board."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" Had the hon. the Minister any information that this gentleman was not likely to get into the board by election? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" My hon. Friend evidently has more information than I possess."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" May I know why a Mussalman was not nominated in the place, as this is a Moslem vacancy? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" There is no such thing as a Moslem vacancy."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" May I know how many Moslems there are on the district board at present? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Notice."

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Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" Was the hon. the Minister aware at the time of nominating this gentleman, that the gentleman named last in clause (*a*) of the answer, viz., Mr. Jayaramamurti Padayachi, is the brother-in-law of his nominee, his wife's brother ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" As I said, the hon. Member possesses more information than I have."

Representation of Adi-Dravidas and Christians in taluk boards in Nellore district.

* 840 *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 148 answered on 5th September 1928, regarding the representation of Adi-Dravidas and Christians in the taluk boards in Nellore district, whether the information called for has been received by the Government ; and, if not, why not ?

A.—Yes. On the 30th June 1928, there were four Adi-Andhras on four taluk boards and one Christian also on one of them. The President, District Board, reports that an Adi-Andhra has since been appointed to two more taluk boards.

Alleged non-payment of compensation allowance to teachers under Kavali Taluk Board.

* 841 *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that funds for the payment of a 'compensatory allowance' of Rs. 2 per month per trained teacher, are given to the Kavali Taluk Board every year ;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have received any representations that the teachers have not been paid that allowance from 1922–23 ; and

(*c*) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take thereon ?

A.—(*a*) The Taluk Board, Kavali, is receiving a subsidy of Rs. 5,160 every year from Provincial funds representing one-half of the expenditure on the payment of an allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem to teachers in its elementary schools, subject to the condition that the board pays the allowance meeting the other half of the expenditure from its funds.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

Division of electoral areas of the taluk boards in Kistna district into polling areas.

* 842 *Q.*—The Zamindar of Gollapalli : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the basis on which the division of electoral areas into polling circles of the various taluk boards of Kistna District Board is being made ; whether the division will be the same as that for the Legislative Council elections ;

(*b*) the reason for the decrease in the number of voters in the electoral lists of the Nuzvid Taluk Board, Kistna district ; and

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(*c*) whether the opinions of the ex-presidents of each taluk board will be taken into consideration in forming the above divisions and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Information has been called for.

Improvements to the causeway across the Pennar.

*843 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the causeway across the Pennar at Chennur in the Cuddapah district is in a very bad condition;

(*b*) whether at the Chennur end it is so low that every time when freshes are received deposits of silt form over it for a long distance and make it absolutely unfit for use almost all the time;

(*c*) whether the middle portion of the causeway is always full of very deep inundated ruts;

(*d*) whether the Government will consider the question of building a bridge across the Pennar at this spot; and

(*e*) if the answer to (*d*) should be in the negative, whether they will take immediate steps to raise the Chennur end of the causeway as also to use better methods and material for constructing the damaged portion in the middle?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A copy of the President's report[a], dated 18th November 1928, is placed on the table.

(*d*) & (*e*) The question of improving the causeway in accordance with the suggestions of the Superintending Engineer is under the consideration of the district board. The question of constructing a bridge at the place is for the district board to consider in the first instance.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government what the suggestions of the Superintending Engineer are in regard to this matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I cannot give this information at present because I do not possess it."

Contributions by local bodies to institutions as the university.

*844 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have permitted any local body or local bodies to contribute money to any separate institutions such as a university?

A.—The question, it is understood, refers to contributions by local bodies to the Andhra University. The attention of Government has recently been drawn to a printed circular purporting to have been issued by the President, District Board, Guntur, the Chairmen of the Gu tur and Bezwada Municipal Councils and others promising donations aggregating Rs. 15 lakhs to the Andhra University conditionally upon Bezwada being declared

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 527 infra.

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the University headquarters. The sanction of Government has only been given so far to the following contributions apart from some small contributions towards extension lectures organized by the University :—

	Rs.
Guntur District Board	1 lakh,
Old Kistna District Board	3 lakhs,

while the actual payments hitherto made by each of these bodies are Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister would allow local bodies to make contributions to the universities ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I already said to the local bodies concerned who applied for this permission that unless they are in a position to say that they are rendering the necessary services that they have to under the Act for the benefit of the locality, the Government consider that it would not be possible for them to give sanction for such large amounts being given as donations to the university."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Number of temples in Kurnool district for which schemes have been framed by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

*845 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to get the information and state—

(*a*) the number of temples in the district of Kurnool for which schemes have been framed by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board during the period 30th June 1927 to 30th June 1928 with the names of those temples ; and

(*b*) the number of temples which have been declared excepted temples in the Kurnool district during that period with the names of those temples ?

A.—(*a*) One—Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Peravali, Pattikonda taluk.

(*b*) Two—Sri Kanyakaparameswari temple, Biyyam bazaar, Kurnool town, and Sri Kanyakaparameswari temple, Minchin bazaar, Kurnool town.

Alleged demand for contribution from Medam Venkayya Garu, Kurnool, for the Sri Kanyakaparameswari temple in Minchin bazaar.

*846 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has demanded contribution under section 3 of Act II of 1927 from Medam Venkayya Garu of Kurnool for an alleged temple of Sri Kanyakaparameswari in the Minchin bazaar ;

(*b*) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry as to the contents of the alleged temple and their ownership ;

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(*c*) whether the Government are aware that in the alleged temple there is neither mula vigraha or uthsava vigrahas nor a dhwajasthamba; and

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that it is not a place of worship resorted to by all the Hindus or any section of them?

A.—(*a*) No; but a contribution is payable under section 69.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government understand that there is a mula vigraham of Sri Kanyakaparameswari but no dhwajasthambam. It is not known whether there is an uthsava vigraham.

(*d*) No. After due inquiry, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is satisfied that the shrine in question is a place of worship open to a section of the Hindu public and falling within the definition of 'temple' in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government whether the mula vigraham spoken of here is movable or immovable?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Contribution to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board by Sri Lakshmi Chermakeswaraswami temple of Markapur.

*847 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether contribution has been levied by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board from the income of Sri Lakshmi Chermakeswaraswami temple of Markapur in the Kurnool district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the said temple has no other income except tasdik allowance made by the Government from beriz deductions; and

(*c*) if answers to (*a*) and (*b*) be in the positive, whether he has any objection to exempt the said temple from the said contribution?

A.—(*a*) The temple referred to is presumably the Sri Lakshmi Chermakeswaraswami temple at Markapur. The Hindu Religious Endowments Board has levied a contribution from this temple.

(*b*) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board reports that the temple has other sources of income.

(*c*) In view of the answer to clause (*b*) above, the question of exemption does not arise.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, in regard to the answer to clause (*b*), what the other sources of income are that are mentioned there?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice."

Town-planning

Preparation of a town-planning scheme for Mangalore.

*848 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in each and every one of the various town-planning and town-improvement schemes sanctioned by the Government the schemes were

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prepared after consulting in the prescribed manner the owners of lands and buildings in the area affected as required by section 11 of the Town-Planning Act;

(*b*) whether a town-planning scheme of block No. 10 in the municipal area of Mangalore was prepared and sanctioned after consulting the owners of lands and buildings concerned in the area affected, and if so, how;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that none of the owners were really consulted;

(*d*) what the main purposes of the scheme are, how they are to be carried out and at what cost approximately; and

(*e*) how the scheme referred to is to be financed and how the financial propositions have been worked out?

A.—(*a*) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 9 and 10 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, which require that resolutions either to make or to adopt a scheme shall be published by notification for criticism.

(*b*) The block No. 10 Market Ward Town-planning scheme was called for by Government under section 12 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, and a notification therefor was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. No written objections or suggestions were submitted by the Council as required by section 14 (2) of the Act along with the draft scheme. The Government presumed that there were no objections or suggestions and accorded sanction.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) & (*e*) A copy of G.O. No. 1304, P.H., dated 26th June 1928, which contains the information is placed on the table.[a]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire, Sir, whether apart from the notice required under section 9 or 10 of the Town-Planning Act, under section 11 persons affected were consulted?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is asking for an opinion."

Civil Justice

Construction of District Court buildings at Nellore.

*849 *Q.*—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have repeatedly received representations from the District Judge of Nellore explaining the desirability of constructing new buildings on a suitable site for all the courts in the town;

(*b*) whether proposals have been received for the acquisition of a site in Dargamet for the construction of the court buildings; and

(*c*) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) The Government are aware that the District Judge, Nellore, has made certain representations on the subject.

(*b*) & (*c*) The proposal for the acquisition of a site had to be dropped as such acquisition would have cost much more than the site by itself was worth owing to the existence on it of a building which would be of no use to the Judicial Department.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 528-531 infra

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Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib :—"In view of the anxiety of the litigant public to have all the courts in one place, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would acquire the site mentioned or any other site they may think best?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"We will not acquire the site in question, but with regard to the other point whether the Government will acquire any other site, I want notice."

Accommodation for the Bar room of the District Court at Mangalore.

*850 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage the question of providing additional accommodation for the Bar room of the District Court at Mangalore is at present; and

(*b*) when it is proposed to start the work?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question is still under correspondence with the Executive Engineer and the District Judge, South Kanara.

Mr. K. R. Karant :—"Will Government be pleased to expedite the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I believe the matter is being expedited. Government have already sent reminders on the subject."

Opening of an additional sub-court at Mangalore.

*851 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have come to any decision on the opening of an additional sub-court at Mangalore; and

(*b*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Additional Sub-Judge to the Sub-Court, Mangalore, with effect from the 1st December 1928.

District Munsifs holding appointments in their own districts.

*852 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(*a*) to place before the Council a statement showing the names of the District Munsifs in this Presidency who are holding their appointments in their native districts and the number of years each has been within the same district during the last ten years; and

(*b*) to state—

(i) whether there was a Government or High Court Standing Order that no District Munsif should as a rule be appointed within his own district;

(ii) whether the practice of appointing District Munsifs within their own districts has been found by the Government or the High Court to be satisfactory; and

(iii) whether any steps are contemplated by the Government or the High Court with a view to make appointments of District Munsifs as far away as possible from their own districts?

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A.—(*a*) The Government do not consider it worth while collecting the information which necessitates an elaborate enquiry.

(*b*) (i) & (ii) Under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, an officer of the Provincial or Subordinate Civil Service is liable to be debarred from employment 'within the district or other local limits' within which he possesses immovable property. The transfers and postings of District Munsifs are made by the High Court and the Government have no reason to think that they are not made in accordance with this rule.

(iii) This question does not arise in view of the answer to questions (i) and (ii) above.

Criminal Justice

Action taken against Mr. White for causing the death of a man in the Harbour premises.

* 853 *Q.*—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has perused the records of proceedings of the case against Mr. White which ended in his conviction for causing the death of a man in the Harbour premises;

(*b*) whether the hon. Member passed orders directing the Crown Prosecutor to take the matter to the High Court for the purpose of having the sentence enhanced;

(*c*) whether Europeans are specially privileged by the terms of licence or otherwise to practise rifle shooting in the precincts of the Harbour during day or night, and, if so, the reasons for the grant of the privilege; and

(*d*) whether Mr. White is still permitted to possess firearms under licence or otherwise?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes. Mr. White is permitted to possess his rifle under licence.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), may I know the reasons why he is permitted to possess the licence in spite of the implications underlying his conviction?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That question does not directly concern me, Sir. It concerns my hon. Colleague."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to put a separate question to the hon. the Home Member."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member what made him not to withdraw the licence from this gentleman?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to put a separate question."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know what the sentence was in this case?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is a fine, I think."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. Member made any recommendation to the hon. the Home Member to cancel his licence?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, no. It is not my concern."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), are the Government taking any action against men who are practising rifle shooting in the precincts of the harbour without any special permission?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: "We are considering the question, Sir."

Ill-treatment of the undertrial prisoners in the Trichinopoly Railway strike case.

*854-A *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 471, answered on 10th October 1928, regarding the ill-treatment of the undertrial prisoners in the Trichinopoly Railway strike case—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report from the District Magistrate, Trichinopoly ;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will lay a copy of the report on the table ; and

(*c*) the action the Government have taken on the report?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The facts reported by the District Magistrate relating to the allegations referred to in Mr. R. N. Ramaswami Ayyangar's letter, dated 16th September 1928, are as follows :—

(1) The motor bus which the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, had engaged for emergencies during the strike and for some weeks afterwards had been returned to the bus company. He therefore ordered that the accused should walk to the Court (distance about 3 miles) as he saw no reason to the contrary when the doctor had certified them all fit to do so.

(2) The existing rules lay down that all able-bodied prisoners should be required to walk to the Court. The six accused who complained of inability to walk had already been examined by the District Medical Officer and found fit to walk.

(*c*) The Government have since ordered that the prisoners should be conveyed to the Court in motor buses.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it the absence of a bus or on account of the certificate of the doctor as to the fitness of the prisoners that influenced the Government in taking the action they did? I am asking with reference to the answer to clause (*b*) (1), Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government have now ordered a bus to be provided."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"What made the Government order the bus in spite of the certificate of the doctor?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Convenience of the prisoners."

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Alleged hardships of the undertrial prisoners in the South Indian Railway conspiracy trial at Trichinopoly.

* 854-B *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in the South Indian Railway conspiracy trial now proceeding at Trichinopoly the accused are made to walk three to four miles from the Central Jail to the Court every morning;

(*b*) whether they have to take their lunch in verandas which are ill-kept;

(*c*) whether there is no provision for any room for defence lawyers to meet their clients and take instructions from them;

(*d*) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to this matter from Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Advocate for the accused;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the police have refused to supply any bus for the conveyance of the accused from the Jail to the Court-house and back;

(*f*) whether the accused have to walk back again three to four miles after the rising of the Court for the day at 5 or 5-30 p.m. reaching the jail after darkness sets in which interferes with their prescribed meal time; and

(*g*) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*d*) *to* (*g*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 854-A.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether the Government have since issued orders to the police that the prisoners should be carried to the Court and back in buses?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Alleged hardships of undertrial prisoners.

* 855 *Q.*—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received complaints about the hardship caused to the undertrial prisoners—invalids and women—standing all the time they are being tried; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to provide seating arrangements in docks in all criminal courts in the Province?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

Orders passed by the magistracy in this Presidency under section 144, *Criminal Procedure Code, from* 1920—27.

* 856 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of cases in which orders were passed by all classes of magistrates under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in this Presidency in each of the years 1920 to 1927, both years inclusive, and how many of them were for preventing political meetings and processions;

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(*b*) how many of them were issued with the previous approval of the Government and what were the reasons;

(*c*) whether the orders were re-issued in any particular cases; and

(*d*) whether, with regard to each case, any prosecutions were lodged for violation of the orders passed and the number of persons convicted in such prosecutions?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) Government have no information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir, it won't serve any useful purpose."

Remand of Abdul Gani to custody by the Sub-Magistrate, Koilpatti.

*857 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether one Abdul Gani was remanded to custody in R.C. No. 19/27 in the Court of the Sub-Magistrate of Koilpatti in pursuance of a circular issued by the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, that sub-magistrates trying P.R. cases should remand the accused to custody at the time of commitment to the Sessions Court and whether he was in jail for nearly a month though bail was offered in the Sub-Magistrate's Court at Koilpatti?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Have the Government received the report?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If the Government have not received the report, why is the question answered in the agenda?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Because the hon. Member asked the question."

Alleged prohibition of a public meeting at Tiruvannamalai by the Sub-Magistrate.

*858 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a public meeting held under the Congress auspices at Tiruvannamalai on 8th November 1928 was dispersed by the stationary sub-magistrate with the aid of police force present at the place;

(*b*) whether any order to disperse was given to the meeting under any provisions of the law; and

(*c*) the reasons why such a procedure was adopted?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have called for a report.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Have the Government since received the report?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"When the report is received, will it be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider my friend's suggestion."

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Alleged circular issued by the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, regarding the trial of preliminary register cases.

*859-A Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a circular was issued by the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, in 1926 and 1927 that sub-magistrates trying preliminary register cases should remand the accused to custody when they commit the case to the Sessions Court;

(*b*) whether after the above circular even in bailable offences, the accused are remanded at the time of committal to Sessions;

(*c*) whether the abovementioned circular is still in force;

(*d*) whether the Government have any intention of having the circular withdrawn; and

(*e*) if not, why not?

A—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer already given to question No. 1170 (starred) answered on 5th November 1927.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) A report has been called for from the District Magistrate.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Has the report been received?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"When the report is received, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider my friend's suggestion."

Alleged circular issued by the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, regarding imprisonment of persons escaping from custody.

*859-B Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, has recently issued a circular that in all cases of escape from custody the subordinate magistrate should give imprisonment as punishment whenever a case is made out against the accused;

(*b*) the officer on whose suggestion this circular was sent;

(*c*) whether it was on the suggestion of the Sessions Judge;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to issue orders to the District Magistrate to cancel his circular; and

(*e*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The circular issued by the District Magistrate called attention to the practice of imposing small fines in cases of conviction for escape from the custody of the officers of the civil courts and directed that imprisonment should ordinarily be imposed for such grave offences against the State and public justice.

(*b*) & (*c*) The District Magistrate issued the circular as a result of his perusing a number of calendars in these cases.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government do not see sufficient reason to cancel the circular.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clauses (*d*) and (*e*), may I ask the Government the reasons why they do not see their way to cancel this circular which interferes with the judicial discretion of magistrates in awarding punishments for offences by telling those magistrates ' whatever your view of the punishment may be, you shall award imprisonment' ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the district magistrate as the supervising magistrate in the district has power to give instructions to the subordinate magistracy."

Alleged complaints against Mr. Venkata Reddi, Sub-Magistrate of Arni.

* 860 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Mr. Venkata Reddi is the Sub-Magistrate of Arni, North Arcot district ;

(*b*) how long Mr. Venkata Reddi has been at Arni as Sub-Magistrate ;

(*c*) how many applications have been filed by parties for transfer of criminal proceedings from the file of this sub-magistrate during the six months ending with 30th September 1928 ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that transfer applications have been filed even in cases which had far advanced and even by parties to whom the proceedings appeared to go favourably ;

(*e*) how many applications for transfer have been filed by parties even at the very commencement of criminal cases, during this period ;

(*f*) whether the Government are aware that the people of Arni, parties as well as practitioners, have no confidence about getting impartial justice from this officer ;

(*g*) whether any representation was made to the District Magistrate, North Arcot, expressing public dissatisfaction and want of confidence in this officer ; and

(*h*) whether Government are aware that there have been complaints about this officer from people in other stations where he had previously served as sub-magistrate ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) For about a year.

(*c*) Five applications. The number of cases on his file was 500. One out of the five applications was for transfer to the Court of the Sub-Magistrate of Vellore, on the ground of public convenience. In two of the remaining four cases, the applications were rejected and in the other two, they were allowed.

(*d*) Yes, in one case. In this case, the application was rejected. There have been no applications such as those referred to in the latter part of the question.

(*e*) In three cases applications were made before the commencement of the Proceedings.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) There were no such complaints.

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the magistrate has since been transferred to another place ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice."

Alleged irregularities in the conduct of a raffle for a motor-car in North Arcot district.

*861 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that a raffle for a motor-car was conducted by one Dinadayalu Mudaliyar, Member, District Board, North Arcot, some time back ;

(*b*) whether the police applied to the Subdivisional Magistrate, Ranipet, to take any steps in the matter ; and, if so, what ; and

(*c*) what action, if any, he or the District Magistrate took in the matter ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the motor car raffled really belongs to the President of the District Board, North Arcot, Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government have no information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the Government call for the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the staff of the District Board of North Arcot sold the tickets and whether other members of the staff were practically compelled to buy the tickets ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Forests

Prohibition of shooting, etc., in the forests of Dharakota estate.

*862 *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the forests reserved under sections 22, 26, 32 in the proprietary forests of Dharakota estate, Ganjam district, have been blocked and demarcated and that with proper cairns ;

(*b*) whether any Government officer was deputed and whether he submitted a report that the above works have been done ;

(*c*) whether any officer has been appointed as Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into the rights of ryots, and the insufficiency or otherwise of unreserved forests ;

(*d*) whether any portion of the forest has been set apart for grazing in conformity with the immemorial rights of the ryots to graze cattle ;

(*e*) the reason why Government have prohibited shooting in the forests ;

(*f*) the number of forest cases filed by the Raja in each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 ; and

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(*g*) whether it is a fact that compounding fee collected by the estate is far in excess of the rules and that no report is sent to the Tahsildar or Magistrate in the form required by the rules?

A—(*a*) Yes. The reserves of (1) Chapidiya, (2) Rongomotiya, (3) Baduva, (4) Bododonda, (5) Bhumidhimiripolli and (6) Gudiya and Suliya are reported to have been demarcated, blocked and fixed with cairns. Some of the cairns are of stone, others are of mud. Wooden posts were erected in some places.

(*b*) No Government officer was appointed but the Raja had it done privately.

(*c*) No forest settlement officer was appointed.

(*d*) Sufficient unreserves are reported to have been set apart for grazing purposes, but some villages have no unreserves at all. A copy of the statement [a] showing the approximate extent of the grazing area in each village furnished by the Raja is enclosed.

(*e*) The Government did not prohibit shooting in the forests. On the other hand Government have refused to sanction the extension of the game rules to the estate forests.

(*f*) No cases were filed in the years 1925 and 1926. In 1927 two cases were filed and they ended in acquittal under sections 245 and 247, Criminal Procedure Code.

(*g*) No compounding fees were collected by the Raja in 1925, 1926 and 1927. No reports were submitted to the Tahsildar-Magistrate in the prescribed form. The system of sending reports has just been commenced in 1928. In one case, the report in the prescribed form was received in the Tahsildar-Magistrate's Office, Aska.

11-45 a.m. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo:—"With reference to clause (*b*), do Government think that the Raja of Dharakota would have done the work himself impartially? Is it not a fact that the Act requires that Government officials should be deputed to do the work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"The Government believe that he has done it impartially."

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo:—"With regard to (*d*), it is said that 'Sufficient unreserves are reported to have been set apart for grazing purposes.' May I know by whom it is reported and whether the Government have verified the accuracy of the statement?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"With reference to the first part of the question, I want notice; with reference to the second part, the answer is 'No.'"

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo:—"Will the Government be pleased to depute an officer just to verify the statement?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I shall consider my hon. Friend's suggestion, Sir."

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 532-533 infra.

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Appointment of a committee to enquire into the forest grievances of ryots.

*863-A Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have arrived at any, and, if so, what decision on the resolution passed in this Council on 6th September 1928 regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the forest grievances of ryots and the policy of Government; and

(*b*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 726 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—" May I know when the Government hope to come to a decision, Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I cannot say, Sir."

Appointment of a committee to enquire into the forest grievances of the ryots.

*863-B Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the question of appointing a committee of the members of this Council to enquire into the grievances and hardships of the ryots in the forest areas of the province in accordance with the resolution passed in this Council on 6th September 1928 and to what conclusions the Government have come; and

(*b*) if a committee has been appointed, who are the members of the committee?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 726 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Are the Government going to appoint a committee or not?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" That is the point which is under the consideration of the Government."

Alleged closing of a path in Odugathur Reserve Forest, North Arcot district.

*864 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an admitted right of way that was long in use in Odugathur Reserve Forest (North Arcot district) for cattle and men was suddenly closed in March last and whether even " permitted " cattle were thus not able to enter the forest;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that permission to take manure leaves is not given in this reserve, even under the usual conditions;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that in forests under panchayat management in the same district removal of manure leaves is permitted;

(*d*) whether the affected ryots belonging to several villages appealed to the Conservator of Forests for justice and whether they even telegraphed for immediate redress of grievances; and

(*e*) what action has been taken by the Conservator in this matter?

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A.— (*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

Investigation of the Papanasam Reservoir scheme.

*865 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the investigation of the Papanasam Reservoir scheme in the Tinnevelly district stands at present;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to make it serviceable as an irrigation project also; and if not, why not;

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of making the project suitable for supplementing ordinary irrigation on the Tambraparni River; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to place all the material papers connected with the subject on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Papanasam Hydro-electric scheme. If so, his attention is invited to the answers to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of question No. 664.

(*c*) This can be considered only after it is definitely decided to proceed with the scheme to develop electric power.

(*d*) The scheme is still under consideration and the papers cannot be placed on the Council table at this stage.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know, Sir, whether in view of the frequent failures of crops in the Tinnevelly district the Government do not consider the scheme as one of urgent necessity?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My hon. Friend presumably is referring to the question of irrigation. Hydro-electricity has nothing to do with the failure of crops."

Jails

Water-supply in jails.

*866 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints have been made to Government that the wells in all the jails except Rajahmundry contain only polluted water; and

(*b*) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the quality of water-supply in these jails?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is apparently referring to paragraph 3 of Part II (*d*) of the report of the King Institute, Guindy, for 1927-28 and paragraph 9 of G.O. No 1916, P.H., dated 18th September 1928. A report has been called for.

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Panchayat Courts

Transfer of Tekkate village to the jurisdiction of the Ultur Panchayat Court.

*867 *Q.*—Mr K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Tekkate village, No. 60, Coondapoor taluk, is now under the jurisdiction of the Koteshwar Panchayat Court as before or of any other court;

(*b*) whether the residents protested against their village being brought under the Ultur Court in about June last;

(*c*) whether they made a petition, dated 22nd June 1928, to the hon. the Commissioner of Land Revenue protesting against the transfer and with what result; and

(*d*) whether Government propose to retransfer the village to the Koteshwar Panchayat Court after consulting the wishes of the residents and, if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The village of Tekkate, which was originally within the local jurisdiction of the Koteshwar Panchayat Court, was transferred to that of the Ultur Panchayat Court with effect from the 1st September 1928.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) No facts have been brought to the notice of Government to justify the action proposed

Stamps

Selling of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors.

*868 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have arrived at any decision on the question of selling court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through vendors, with reference to the cut in the demand for stamps during the last budget debate?

A.—The subject is under the consideration of the Government.

Finance

Utilization of the remitted provincial contributions.

*869 *Q.*—Mr. S SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have laid down or propose to lay down a policy for the appropriation of the three crores and a half of provincial contributions now wiped out;

(*b*) whether such a policy includes the lowering of taxation which has been raised recently in the province, and if not, why not; and

(*c*) what such a policy is and whether the Council will be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion thereon?

A.—(*a*) The final budget estimate for the current year 1928-29, after taking into account the remission of the whole provincial contribution of Rs. 348 lakhs, provided for an excess of expenditure on revenue account over anticipated revenues of Rs. 8·30 lakhs.

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(*b*) A statement of the items involving loss of revenue arising out of the budget estimate for 1928-29 was printed as an appendix to the speech introducing the budget estimates of the year.

(*c*) The financial policy of the Government comes under examination by the Council during the budget discussions of each year; the estimates for 1929-30 will be placed before the Council on 26th February 1929.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to clause (*b*) of the question, I find on a reference to the appendix to the speech introducing the budget estimates of the year, that the total recurring loss of revenue to the Government was 7·79 lakhs. May I know, apart from that, whether the Government have any proposals for lowering the taxation as regards the next year?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"The answer to the question will be found under clause (*c*)."

Mr S. SATYAMURTI:—"The answer says it is for the Council to decide it. I ask whether, so far as the Government is concerned, which introduces the budget, they have any proposals for lowering the taxation?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"They will be placed before the house in connexion with the estimates for 1929-30."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask whether in view of getting the opinion of the Council as to the proper distribution of the remitted provincial contributions the Government propose to take the opinion of the Council as regards the lowering of taxation?"

The hon Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"It will obviously be done in connexion with the budget."

Railways

Opening of the railway line between Cuddalore O.T. and Vriddhachalam.

* 870 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the new railway line between Cuddalore O.T. and Vriddhachalam was originally planned to run between Porto Novo and Vriddhachalam;

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons for altering the original plans and estimates and at whose suggestion and recommendation it was done;

(*c*) whether public opinion was consulted by the authorities before the alteration was made and whether any commercial experts recommended the alterations of the said railway line, and what were the advantages gained by such an alteration;

(*d*) whether the Government have received complaints that the opening of the new railway line between Cuddalore O.T and Vriddhachalam is likely to seriously affect the commercial prosperity of Porto Novo and minimize its export trade and hamper its growth as a seaport; and

(*e*) if not, whether the Government will investigate into the manner in, and extent to, which the opening of the new railway line has affected the export and import trade at Porto Novo and lay the report of such investigation on the table of the House?

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A.—As the hon. Member is aware, Railways is a 'Central' subject.

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A survey of a line from Salem to Porto Novo *via* Chinna Salem and Vriddhachalam appears to have been made in 1885-86, but the proposal did not materialize. The question of constructing a line from Vriddhachalam to Cuddalore was raised by the District Board of South Arcot in 1904 in connexion with a proposal made by Messrs Parry & Co. to construct a light railway between the two places. Whether Porto Novo would offer the same advantages as a terminus as Cuddalore was considered by the District Board and it finally selected Cuddalore. The Cuddalore Landing and Shipping Fees Committee, the Port Officer, Cuddalore, and the South Indian Railway authorities also favoured Cuddalore—the main reasons being that Cuddalore Port offers greater facilities for trade and that the Cuddalore-Vriddhachalam line is preferable from an engineering point of view.

(*d*) The Government are aware that a good deal of the ground-nut crop of Vriddhachalam will probably be sent by rail to Cuddalore instead of, as in the past, by road to Porto Novo.

(*e*) Does not arise.

Betting

Licence fees for bucket shops in the Madras City.

* 871 *Q.*—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the licence fees, if any, collected by the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, permitting the running of bucket shops; and

(*b*) whether Government propose to introduce in the Council the Bill for the suppression of bucket shops alias sports clubs at its next sittings, and, if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—(*a*) No such licence fee is collected by the Commissioner of Police.

(*b*) The Bill had to be referred to various officers of Government. Their replies have been received and examined by Government. It has been re-drafted and is under scrutiny. After the Government of India's sanction is obtained, it will be introduced in the Council.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if any kind of fee or tax is collected?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to expedite the introduction of the Bill?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall do so, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know in what stage the Bill is—whether it is re-drafted, whether any scrutiny has taken place or whether it has been sent to the Government of India for sanction?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Bill is now being examined by the administrative department."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether it is not desirable that these places should be licensed as places of public resort by the police in view of the fact that riots and disturbances very often take place owing to non-payment or delayed payment of money and very often the police have to be called in?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice, Sir."

Criminal Tribes

Management and location of criminal settlements in Andhra districts.

*872-A Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many criminal settlements are maintained by the Government in the Andhra country and where they are located;

(*b*) the amount spent on each settlement in each year;

(*c*) to whom the settlements are entrusted for management;

(*d*) what is the amount sanctioned for supervising the charges of each settlement; and

(*e*) the date when each centre was established?

A.—(*a*) There are four criminal tribes settlements in Telugu districts maintained by Government and they are located in the following places :—

(1) Sitanagaram—Guntur district.
(2) Stuartpuram— do.
(3) Kavali, including Allur and Bitragunta—Nellore district.
(4) Siddhapuram—Kurnool district.

(*b*) The figures of expenditure are given in the Annual Civil Budget Estimates. The figures for the last three years are—

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sitanagaram ...	33,561	19,901	19,868
Stuartpuram ...	22,847	23,748	24,732
Kavali ...	89,998	86,694	96,020
Siddhapuram ...	3,187 [a]	4,670 [a]	5,591 [a]

[a] Excludes pay of manager.

(*c*) The first two settlements Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram are under the management of the Salvation Army, the Kavali settlement is under the management of the American Baptist Mission and the Siddhapuram settlement is under Government management.

(*d*) The supervision charges fixed for the first three settlements are—

Sitanagaram	Rs. 7,450
Stuartpuram	„ 7,910
Kavali	From Rs. 30,620 to Rs. 36,727 (maximum).

The Siddhapuram settlement being under Government management, no specific supervision charge has been fixed for it. The current year's budget provision for pay of establishments,

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allowances and non-contract contingencies is Rs. 2,600, excluding the pay of the manager of the settlement who is an Inspector of Police on Rs. 175 a month.

(*e*) The four settlements were established in the years noted against each—

	Year.
Sitanagaram	1913
Stuartpuram	1914
Kavali	1912
Siddhapuram	1913

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the desirability of placing the Kavali settlement under the Police department ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir, we have not considered it."

Number of settlers in settlements.

* 872-B *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of settlers in each settlement with their religions ;

(*b*) how many families have taken up Christianity up to the end of 1927 after admission into the settlement;

(*c*) what is the number of Hindus as compared with converted Christians among the settlers in each settlement; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the managing bodies are forcing the settlers to become converts to Christianity ?

A.—(*a*) (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 69 of the Labour Department Administration Report for 1927-28 in which are given the number of settlers in each settlement. The Government have no information as to the religion of the settlers or as to the points mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

(*d*) The Government have no reason for thinking that any such practice exists.

Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will call for information regarding the religion of the settlers and the other points mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no objection."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know whether any single case of conversion was brought to the notice of Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (*d*), may I know what are the enquiries made or the facts ascertained by the Government for saying 'The Government have no reason for thinking that any such practice exists' ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because no facts have come to our notice."

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Mr S. SATYAMURTI:—"Have they made any enquiry at all?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Will they make it now?"

Management of criminal settlements by social workers.

*872-C Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether during 1926–27 or 1927–28 any social workers offered to take up the work connected with the criminal settlements if entrusted and, if so, who they were and what was the Government's reply to them; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to change the management and, if not, why not?

A.—M.R.Ry. Ramjee Rao Garu, M.L.C., requested the Government in 1927 to transfer to his charge the Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram settlements in the Guntur district. He was told that the transfer could not be made. The Salvation Army authorities are managing the settlements efficiently and the Government do not consider it desirable to change the present management.

Emigration

Working hours in the emigration depot at Avadi.

*873-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the medical officer in charge of the emigration depot, Avadi, extracts work from labourers, both male and female, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that women emigrants are made to gather cow-dung in the forests throughout the day in the months of May, June and July?

A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Inspection of the Avadi emigration depot by honorary visitors.

*873-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the medical officer in charge of the emigration depot at Avadi, in the Chingleput district, refuses to allow honorary visitors to inspect the depot without his previous permission;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any complaints that the medical officer treated Mr. M. Seshachariyar, an honorary visitor, with scant courtesy since he tried to inspect the depot without the previous permission of the officer;

(*c*) whether there is any rule that honorary visitors should visit the depots only after giving previous notice and after obtaining the permission of the medical officer; and

(*d*) if the answer to clause (*c*) be in the affirmative, what the purpose of the visit of non-official honorary visitors to the depot is and what are their duties?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) There is no such rule.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the fact that Government is not in possession of the information, may I ask the hon. the Home Member if he will answer the question as soon as the information is available ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the suggestion"

Appointment of honorary visitor to the emigration depot at Avadi.

* 873-C *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one Mr. V. Varadachariyar, village munsif of Paruthippattu, was selected by the Government as an honorary visitor for the emigration depot at Avadi ;

(*b*) whether the Commissioner of the emigration depot objected to the appointment of the gentleman referred to in clause (*a*) ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that at the intervention of the Labour Commissioner, the District Revenue Officers persuaded Mr. V. Varadachariyar to resign his post ;

(*d*) whether Mr. Varadachariyar has since resigned his post ;

(*e*) whether the Government in making appointments of honorary visitors do so in accordance with the opinion of the Commissioner of the emigration depot ; and

(*f*) whether in the first instance, the appointment of Mr. Varadachariyar was objected to by the Commissioner of the emigration depot, but was approved by the Protector of Emigrants ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The Government do not consult the Emigration Commissioner in making the appointments of non-official visitors to emigration depots.

(*f*) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to (*c*), may I crave your leave to ask the Labour Commissioner if he has intervened in the matter ?"

The hon the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think any hon. Member of the House can be subjected to answering a question till the matter is actually under the consideration of the House. If the hon. Member (Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar) can so manage as to bring the matter to the consideration of the House then he will be in a position to put the question to the Labour Commissioner."

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Motor Vehicles Act

Control of motor traffic in the Madras City.

* 874 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the actual steps are that have been taken this year for the control of motor traffic in the City of Madras;

(*b*) how far these have proved effective in reducing accidents; and

(*c*) whether the measures adopted in the Madras City have been extended or are proposed to be extended to the mufassal also?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to Notification No. 824, dated 30th October 1928, published at pages 1729-30 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1928.

(*b*) As the orders contained in the notification referred to in answer to clause (*a*) above have been issued only recently, it is too premature to say anything definite at present

(*c*) Amendment I of the amendments contained in the notification referred to in answer to clause (*a*) above is applicable to the mufassal also.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Home Member whether all these rules that were drafted by the Commissioner of Police have been accepted by the Government, and if so, whether any effect was given to these rules even before the Government accepted them?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The rules were examined by Government, and whatever orders the Government thought fit to pass were passed."

Police

Alleged irregular conduct of the Police officers in the Kistna district.

* 875 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1786 answered on 23rd March 1928 regarding a petition from one Somayya about the alleged irregular conduct of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other officers in the Kistna district, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any enquiry was made on the charges framed against the officers concerned, and with what result;

(*b*) whether the enquiry was made in the presence of the parties concerned;

(*c*) if not, when it is to be held;

(*d*) whether any, and, if so, what charges were framed against the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned, and by whom the enquiry was made as to the charges;

(*e*) whether an explanation was taken from him and, if so, what it was;

(*f*) whether the same Deputy Superintendent of Police was ordered to make enquiry as to the charges against one B. V. Devar in which he was also implicated, and, if so, under what circumstances and why the statutory rules were not observed;

(*g*) whether the officers concerned were holding office in the district pending the enquiry and, if not, why;

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(*h*) whether any proceedings have been started under the directions of the High Court of Madras against the officers concerned in the Guntur counterfeit case and, if so, with what result; and

(*i*) whether it is a fact that the abovementioned Somayya is harassed and prosecuted by the police authorities, especially by the Sub-Inspector of Jaggayapet under the instructions of the Deputy Superintendent of Police?

A.—(*a*) Yes. One Inspector was dismissed, another censured and a third warned. One head constable was also warned. The Deputy Superintendent of Police's case is still under consideration.

(*b*) & (*c*) The enquiry was made in the presence of the parties.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government cannot answer these at present as the case against the Deputy Superintendent of Police is still under consideration.

(*f*) Yes. Sub-Inspector Devar was charged with substituting a search list for the original in a house breaking case. The Deputy Superintendent of Police was not implicated in the matter.

(*g*) Sub-Inspector B. V. Devar was under suspension during the enquiry.

(*h*) No such proceedings have been started under the directions of the High Court.

(*i*) No.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Deputy Superintendent of Police continues to be in office in the area where Somayya is living?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Training to sub-inspectors of police in regard to the investigation of crime.

* 876 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are considering the question of giving better training to the police sub-inspectors in regard to the investigation and detection of crime; and

(*b*) if so, what steps they propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No proposal affecting the training of sub-inspectors is at present under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the work of police sub-inspectors has been found generally unsatisfactory in regard to investigation and detection of crime?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

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Percentage of crimes detected in South Kanara.

*877 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a great decline in the percentage of crimes detected in South Kanara and, if so, why; and

(*b*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take to make detective work more efficient in this district?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have called for a report.

Alleged shooting by Mr. A. F. Bulkley, Superintendent, Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

*878 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to his answer to my question No. 552 answered on 12th October 1928—

(*a*) whether any action has been taken against the reserve policeman who caused injuries;

(*b*) whether any statement was made by the said policeman who opened the fire and if so, what its details are;

(*c*) whether any statement was taken from or made by the injured person and, if so, what its details are;

(*d*) what were the nature of the injuries described in the medical certificate and the opinion of the medical officer touching the nature of the firearms with which the injuries might have been caused;

(*e*) how the policeman who caused the injuries happened to possess the firearms;

(*f*) what was the nature of the firearms used by the policeman, gun, revolver or what;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, sent a report to the Inspector-General of Police touching the shooting incident;

(*h*) whether any report touching the incident was made by Mr. A. F. Bulkley to the Inspector-General of Police or to Government and, if so, to place it on the table;

(*i*) how many reports were made by the District Magistrate of South Arcot touching the shooting incident and the dates thereof;

(*j*) whether Mr. Bulkley gave any version to the District Magistrate regarding this incident on or about the 21st July last and, if so, the details thereof; and

(*k*) whether the transfer of Mr. Bulkley to Malabar as Superintendent of Police has anything to do with the said shooting incident?

A. (*a*) & (*k*) The reply is in the negative.

(*b*) *to* (*j*) In connection with the disturbances at Villupuram in the course of which the firing took place, a case is now pending before the courts in which the whole incident and its attendant circumstances are relevant matters. The whole matter being thus *sub-judice*, the Government are unable at present to go into it or to furnish the desired information.

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Conveyances from the jail to the court for the undertrial accused in the Trichinopoly Railway strike case.

* 879-A *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the number of undertrial accused in the Trichinopoly Railway strike case is ;

(*b*) what the distance is from the central jail to the court of the special magistrate, Trichinopoly ;

(*c*) what sort of conveyance has been provided for the accused and how many such conveyances have been engaged for the purpose ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that one of the undertrial accused requested the special magistrate to provide a few more conveyances ; and

(*e*) whether the special magistrate has now passed orders granting his request ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have no information ; they have called for it.

Alleged request of the undertrial accused in the Trichinopoly strike case to hold the court nearer the jail.

* 879-B *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the undertrial accused in the Trichinopoly strike case requested the special magistrate to hold the court in a place nearer to the jail so that speedy justice could be had ;

(*b*) whether their request has been granted ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government having sanctioned the provision of conveyance to the prisoners under trial the need for complying with their request ceased.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know why was this request not granted ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Because a motor bus has now been provided for taking these prisoners to the court, there is no necessity for holding the court near the jail."

Proposed appointment of separate surgeons for police officials.

* 880 *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that separate police surgeons in the hospitals are proposed to be appointed for the police officers ; whether such appointments are made in any other province in India ;

(*b*) what is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in such a proposal and at whose initiative such a proposal is made ;

(*c*) whether the present system in vogue has been found defective ; and, if so, how ; and when and by whom ;

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(*d*) whether this new proposal is made because the surgeons are not subordinates of the Police Commissioner and grant certificates without fear or favour when police officers apply for the same ; and

(*e*) what is the actual number of police executive officers in the higher and lower grades who applied for medical certificates during the years from 1924 to 1927 ?

A.—(*a*) (1) The Government cannot discuss at the present stage any proposals now engaging their attention.

(2) There are city police surgeons in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) See answer to clause (*a*).

(*e*) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether there is any proposal at all before the Government to constitute separate hospitals for the police officers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I said yesterday, it is confidential and it is now under the consideration of Government."

Enquiry into the murder of a student in Mannadi, Madras.

*881 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware of the gruesome murder of a student that took place in the latter house in Ramaswami street, the one parallel to the Nattukottai Chetti street, Mannadi, Madras City ;

(*b*) the reasons for the delay in bringing the offenders to justice ;

(*c*) whether he has issued orders for the employment of a special detective staff, local or imported, for finding out the offenders ; if not, why not ; and

(*d*) whether he will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the explanation of the police authorities justifying the inordinate delay in bringing to trial the offenders ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No evidence as to who the murderer is has yet been obtained. Investigation is proceeding.

(*c*) No orders have been issued by Government ; the matter is one within the competence of the Commissioner of Police.

(*d*) Police authorities can act only on evidence ; they have not yet been able to secure any.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (*c*) of the question, may I know whether the police authorities have carried on any investigation into this matter or whether they are carrying on any investigation now ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They are carrying on the investigation."

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Agency

Possibilities of developing the Agency tracts.

*882 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have deputed one Mr. D. G. Munro to report on the possibilities of developing the Agency tracts;

(*b*) whether he has made any report; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The report is under the consideration of the Government. The suggestion of the hon. Member will be borne in mind.

Mitigation of malaria in Agency tracts.

*883 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Mr. D. G. Munro has suggested that an experiment should be tried for the mitigation of malaria in the Agency tracts by growing wild scented clover (Tribola-de-ola); and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the growth of the said plant has made Egypt and Argentine immune from malaria?

A.—(*a*) Mr. Munro has drawn the attention of the Government to the benefits which might accrue from the trial of various leguminous plants from the point of view of their effect on malarial mosquitoes.

(*b*) Mr. Munro quotes certain authorities in support of this theory.

Assignment of Lands

Transfer of certain pasture porambokes to 'Ayan' in Paravathoor village.

*884-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have perused the mahazar sent by the ryots of Paravathoor village, Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, to the Board of Revenue objecting to the transferring of certain pasture porambokes to 'Ayan';

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in the recent resettlement these lands were set apart for grazing;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that 85 out of 127 acres set apart for grazing were transferred to 'Ayan' and reserved for Adi-Dravidas and depressed classes by the District Collector, North Arcot; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that besides this there is no pasture land for the cattle of the village?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) At resettlement an extent of 127·04 acres was described as grazing poramboke. Of this area 78·94 acres have since been transferred to ayan and 4·93 acres to house-site poramboke for assignment to Adi-Dravidas. In addition to the 43·17 acres still remaining registered as grazing ground poramboke, an extent of 233·41 acres of tank-bed land in the Paranji Eri is available for grazing.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that at the resettlement land has been set apart which is available for assignment to the Adi-Dravidas without encroaching upon grazing poramboke ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Not in that village."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether in any other village at least in North Arcot district such land is made available and, if so, why ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware that in any village where such land is available any transfer from grazing ground to ayan was made."

Transfer of grazing lands to 'Ayan' in North Arcot district.

* 884-B Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that lands reserved for grazing in most villages in North Arcot district have been transferred to 'Ayan' and assigned on *pattas* during the last two years ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the present Collector of North Arcot district has been following this policy systematically ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that, when the ryots objected to this policy of assignment, the District Collector advised the ryots to graze their cattle in their *patta* lands ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that survey Nos. 37 and 377 in Raghunadasamudram village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, originally set apart for grazing were recently ordered by the present Collector to be transferred to *ayan* ; and

(*e*) whether Government will be pleased to call for a report on such transfers, if any, of grazing lands to *ayan* during the two years ending 30th September 1928 ?

A.—(*a*) The only information available with the Government relates to Paravattur village, Arkonam taluk This information is given in the answer to question No. 884-A. 1161.

(*b*) The Government presume that the Collector of North Arcot is following the policy outlined in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, which was laid on the Council table on 26th August 1927.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have not the information asked for.

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(*e*) The Government do not propose to call for a report in view of the orders in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918. They will always be prepared to consider individual cases on their merits if the parties concerned feel it necessary to appeal from any orders of the local authorities and the Board of Revenue.

Assignment of waste lands in Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district.

*885 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of Government assessed waste fit for wet cultivation in Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district, excluding Kollair region;

(*b*) the extent of Government assessed waste in Kollair region in the said taluk; and

(*c*) whether the Government intend to assign these lands on darkhast for cultivation purposes to people of all castes and creeds who own no lands?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The figures asked for are not available and would have to be specially compiled.

(*c*) Assessed waste is ordinarily available on darkhast. A scheme for irrigating the waste lands in certain villages of the Kaikalur taluk is under investigation and should the scheme prove feasible and remunerative the lands will be sold. Meantime they are not available on darkhast.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know who is investigating into this question and at what stage it is?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The Public Works Department"

Assignment of kumki lands in South Kanara district.

*886-A Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and extent of kumki lands in South Kanara talukwar which have been assigned away by Government to third parties against the consent of the owner of the wargs to which they are kumki in each of the last five years;

(*b*) on what grounds the Government justify such assignments;

(*c*) whether Government received any complaints from people of South Kanara against such assignments as unjust; and

(*d*) whether Government propose to put a stop to such a practice in the future at least?

A.—(*a*) The Government have not the details asked for, as the rules do not require the consent of the wargdar to the assignment of kumki lands.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) The Government have received a memorial setting out certain grievances in regard to the treatment of kumki and waste lands. A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask what the object of giving kumki privileges is, if they are to be assigned without the consent of the wargdar ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter of opinion, Sir, really."

Assignment of kumki lands in Derebail village.

* 886-B *Q.*—Mr. K R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total extent of S. No. 22 of Derebail village, Mangalore taluk, South Kanara district;

(*b*) how much of it is kumki ;

(*c*) what is the portion already assigned out of it (i) which is kumki, (ii) which is non-kumki ;

(*d*) to how many persons it has been so assigned ;

(*e*) what are the terms of the grant ;

(*f*) when were the assignments made ;

(*g*) how many have built houses on it or otherwise complied with the terms of the grant ;

(*h*) what is the remaining extent now, and how much of it is kumki and to how many owners they belong ;

(*i*) whether it is a fact that even this extent of kumki is proposed to be assigned away to third parties ;

(*j*) whether it is a fact that criminal force and intimidation are being or intended to be used by the local authorities to overawe the owners ; and

(*k*) whether Government propose to stop this assignment of the kumki portion at once ; if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) 68·80 acres, according to the Survey and Settlement Register of the village prepared in 1904.

(*b*) *to* (*k*) The Government have not the information asked for ; they do not propose to call for a report or intervene in the matter unless any person interested appeals to them in the usual course.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask why Government refuse to call for a report in respect of clauses (*b*) to (*i*) of the question, whatever may be said with respect to (*j*) and (*k*) ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Because it all depends on the circumstances of the case. If people who are aggrieved will appeal, we can take definite action and pass definite orders. A general report will take us nowhere."

Assignment of lands in the Vavveru reserve to the depressed classes.

* 887 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have abandoned the idea of giving lands of Vavveru reserve in Nellore district to the depressed classes ; and if so, why ;

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(*b*) whether they propose to open a cattle and agricultural farm there; and

(*c*) whether the Government have come to any decision on the question of providing irrigation facilities for those lands?

A.—(*a*) No. The question is under consideration.

(*b*) Not at present.

(*c*) The Government have recently approved the investigation of a scheme to provide irrigation under the Kanigiri Reservoir of the Sangam delta, for certain disafforested lands in Vavveru and other villages.

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Alleged memorial regarding the transfer of the Thekkalur village to the Avanashi taluk.

*888 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the residents of Thekkalur village of Palladam taluk in the Coimbatore district have sent a memorial to the Board of Revenue that their village may be transferred to the Avanashi taluk;

(*b*) whether the Board of Revenue have disposed of the memorial and, if so, to what effect; and

(*c*) whether Government have any proposal before them regarding this matter and, if not, whether they have any objection to consider the same?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

(*c*) No. The Government will consider any proposals that the Board of Revenue may submit on the subject.

Economic Condition

Report about the condition of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts.

*889 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report referred to in the answer to my question No. 531 answered on 11th October 1928 regarding enquiries into the condition of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts, has been received; and

(*b*) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

Floods

Damages caused at Tuni and adjacent villages by recent floods.

*890 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the stream running between Tuni in East Godavari district and Payakaraopeta, flowed to a height of nearly 20 feet over the railway bridge and inundated the adjacent villages of Tuni and Payakaraopeta;

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(*b*) whether the inundation resulted in the loss of human lives and cattle and if so, what is the extent of the loss ;

(*c*) whether a number of houses including some upstair houses fell down and if so, how many ;

(*d*) whether goods were washed away to the value of some thousands and if so, to what extent ;

(*e*) whether the hospital with all the stock of medicines was washed away ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that some dead bodies were lying in the streets unlooked for, for some days ;

(*g*) whether foodstuffs on account of this devastation rose very high in prices and if so, to what extent ; and

(*h*) what measures the Government have taken to give relief ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*h*) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Collector of East Godavari, dated 9th November 1928, and the Government orders on the subject that have been placed on the table of the House [a] which contain the information in possession of the Government.

(*e*), (*f*) & (*g*) It is presumed the hon. Member refers to Tuni. A report has been called for on these points.

Inland Waterways

Restrictions on vessels plying in the Godavari river.

*891 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : With reference to the answer given to question No. 548 on 12th October 1928 regarding vessels plying in the Godavari river, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Chief Engineer's report has been examined by the Government and whether orders have been passed thereon ;

(*b*) whether any provisional arrangement has been made to prevent danger to the passenger traffic, pending final arrangements to be made by Government ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the capsizing of the boats in 1927 was due mainly to their insufficient weight and tonnage ; and

(*d*) whether the Government would, until final orders are passed with reference to the introduction of the Steam Vessels Act, consider the desirability of provisionally imposing restrictions to the effect that vessels, steam-launches of a tonnage below 20, would not be allowed to ply on the river ?

A.—(*a*) The report is under consideration.

(*b*) Instructions have been issued to the District Magistrate to the effect that pending the issue of orders on the question of the measures to be adopted for the better regulation of river traffic he should take such steps as may be necessary to prevent accidents under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, for example, if during the monsoon season when the weather is bad, the District Magistrate considers that a steam launch

[a] Laid on the table on 26th November 1928.

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or other craft plying in the river is in a state unfit to carry passengers he may issue a temporary prohibitory order under section 144 of the Code.

(*c*) Only one accident in 1927 came to the notice of Government and that was the capsizing of a steam launch near Gutala on 12th May 1927. The accident in this case was mainly due to a storm of exceptional severity as will be seen from the report placed on the table of this House on 27th August 1927, in reply to question No. 326 by the hon. Member. The launch was reported to have a displacement of about 25 tons.

(*d*) The Government are not aware of any reason that would justify the adoption of the hon. Members' suggestion.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know if the question of applying the Inland Steam Vessels Act to the bed of the river has been dropped or is still under consideration ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should like to have notice to give a definite answer, Sir."

Boat traffic in the Godavari river lower down the anicut.

* 892 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : With reference to the answer to question No. 549 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding boat traffic on the Godavari river lower down the anicut, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report referred to in the answer has been called for and whether it has been received ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table ?

A.—(*a*) A report has been received from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation which has been referred to the District Magistrate for his opinion.

(*b*) The report [a] is laid on the table.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Since the report says there are no restrictions over the river bed, may I know whether the Government thinks of a method of exercising due control over the boats plying lower down the anicut ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the stage for giving reasons."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" I am only asking whether they thought of a method for exercising control over the boats."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not admissible."

Irrigation

Action taken on the plans and estimates for the Boradaballi project.

* 893 *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the action taken on the plans and estimates for the Boradaballi project in the Goomsur division of the Ganjam district ;

(*b*) the amount of the estimate ;

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 633 infra.

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(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation Committee in its first and subsequent meetings recommended the taking up of this project at once ; and

(*d*) whether Government have considered the recommendation and with what result ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Chief Engineer's letter [a], dated 31st October 1928, is placed on the table.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Committee has not yet made any recommendation on the Boradaballi project.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know when the Government hope to have the report of the Committee, in view of the fact that the Committee was appointed long, long ago ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government cannot make the Committee report early, Sir."

Report on the investigation of the Kanchalamma tank project.

* 894 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report referred to in the answer to question No. 537 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding investigation of the Kanchalamma tank project has now been received ; and

(*b*) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Chief Engineer's report has not yet been received.

Report on the re-investigation of the Gudemupad project.

* 895 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report mentioned in the answer to my question No. 538 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding the re-investigation of the Gudemupad project has now been received ; and

(*b*) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Chief Engineer's report has not yet been received.

Revival of the Meenkara scheme.

* 896 *Q.*—Mr. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is or has been any proposal of any irrigation work in the Malabar district under consideration or in contemplation ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to consider the question of reviving the Meenkara scheme ; and

(*c*) if not, why ?

A.—(*a*) The following projects were considered and were abandoned on engineering or financial or other grounds :—

Kunduchira project.
Annakara ,,
Vandithodu ,,
Kelakancheri ,,

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 534 infra.

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The Malampuzha project has been postponed till the requirements of other districts more in need of irrigation have been attended to.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have received a report on the subject from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The matter is still under consideration.

Investigation of the Bandaganepalli Mekabanda project.

*897 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Bandaganepalli Mekabanda project in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, was investigated some years back, and that estimates have been prepared during the tenure of Mr. MacLean as the District Collector;

(*b*) if so, why it was not given effect to, and at what stage the matter stands now;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that that project is intended to benefit eight or nine villages in Udayagiri taluk; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for detailed information as to the possibilities of the project and place it on the table of the House?

*A.—A copy of the Executive Engineer's report[a] No. 1961 M., dated 13th November 1928, explaining the circumstances under which the scheme was abandoned is laid on the table.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"In the appendix attached to this question, we find that the figures have been varying from 1,338 acres to 220 acres and from 220 acres to 76 acres. May I request the hon. the Revenue Member to cause a reinvestigation of the whole scheme?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It has been investigated five or six times."

Irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk.

*898 Q. Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any satisfactory progress has been made regarding the irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district and at what stage each of the schemes is;

(*b*) whether there has been a proposal to construct a bridge over the Onnalai river near Kollegal and to put sluices with a niche to take water from the river to the tanks below and, if so, in what stage that matter is;

(*c*) whether the Gundal river supplies water to several tanks in or near Coimbatore and whether the quantity of water in the river has been very much reduced on account of the existence of dams across the river and tributaries near the source put up by Mr. Morris, the owner of the Athikal estate; and, if so, whether the Government have considered the desirability of having those dams removed; and

(*d*) whether the Government have before them any proposal of immediately taking on hand one or more of the irrigation schemes in view of a long series of years of drought in that taluk?

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[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 534-536 infra.

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A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given at the meeting of the 31st July 1927 in reply to his question (No. 792) on the subject. The progress since made in the investigation of irrigation schemes in the Kollegal taluk is shown in the statement [a] attached.

(*b*) Please see item 3 in the statement.

(*c*) The Gundal river is the main source of supply to several tanks. Mr. Morris was granted permission to use water from the river on payment of Rs. 5 per annum on the condition that the water taken is returned back to the stream, excepting the small wastage in his factory. There is no reason to believe that the small storage tank, which is a mere pond made by him, affects the irrigation lower down.

(*d*) No irrigation schemes are ready for execution. Minor improvements and repairs to tanks and channels are being done where necessary.

Mr. C. V. VENKATRAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know when the permission was given to Mr. Morris?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Supply of water in the Owk tank in the Kurnool district.

*899 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in terms of day's supply—

(*a*) what the quantity of water was on the 15th of August 1928 in the Owk tank in the Kurnool district;

(*b*) what it was on the 15th of September;

(*c*) what are the reasons for the shortage, if any; and

(*d*) what the rainfall was at Owk during the months July, August and September?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A report has been called for.

Accumulation of sand and silt on the bed of the Godavari river.

*900 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 600 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding the accumulation of sand and silt on the bed of the Godavari river—

(*a*) whether the report called for has been received by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report called for has not yet been received.

Repairs to the aqueduct at Gorripudi in the East Godavari district.

*901 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the aqueduct at Gorripudi in the East Godavari district has twelve vents of which only four are functioning and the rest have been silted up for a number of years;

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on page 433 infra.

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(*b*) whether there has been consequent submersion and loss of crops every year in the villages above Gorripudi up to Valangi adjoining the Tulyabhaga drain;

(*c*) whether frequent representations about this have been made to the Engineering and Revenue departments either to repair the aqueduct or to remove the same; and

(*d*) whether any scheme or proposal to prevent the submersion is under investigation now and if so, in what stage it is?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Supply of water for second crop irrigation under "closed channels" in East Godavari district.

*902 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that with reference to the second crop irrigation in the East Godavari district, it is usual to notify certain channels as closed channels for second crop irrigation and that as a result water for second crop will not be granted from such channels;

(*b*) whether there are some such closed channels in the East Godavari district, in the area affected by the recent rains and floods; and

(*c*) whether, in view of the loss and damage to the first crop by the recent rains and floods, the Government propose to instruct the Collector and the Executive Engineer to allow water for second crop for lands affected by the recent rains and floods from such channels, though already notified as closed?

A.—The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Report of the special officer regarding the second-crop zone in Godavari Western delta.

*903 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the special officer appointed to fix the second-crop zone in Godavari Western delta has finished his work and whether he has made any report; and, if so, whether Government will be pleased to place the report on the Council table; and

(*b*) whether the inclusions in, and the exclusions from, the second-crop zone as fixed by the special officer would be published in the *West Godavari District Gazette* with a view to give the ryots an opportunity to prefer objections, if any, in respect of individual fields?

A.—(*a*) The special officer has submitted a report, which is under the consideration of the Government. The suggestion to place the report on the table will be considered.

(*b*) This suggestion will also be considered.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether pending the final disposal of the report of the special officer, the lands that were hitherto receiving water for the second crop would not be refused water for the second crop irrigation?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS.—"The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered."

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Irrigation of lands under the Godavari anicut at Dowlaishwaram.

*904 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total quantity of water that flows down the anicut of the river Godavari at Dowlaishwaram during the year;

(*b*) what portion of the water is being used for irrigation purposes in the delta;

(*c*) the extent of the area that is being irrigated by that water;

(*d*) the quantity of water that would be required to irrigate the above area for the second crop;

(*e*) the area for which water was supplied for the second crop last year; and

(*f*) whether the Government will consider the feasibility of preserving the extra water that would be required to irrigate the whole area with second crop by constructing a reservoir somewhere up the river Godavari?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer.

Percentage of water wasted as drainage in the Kistna Eastern delta.

*905 *Q.*—The Zamindar of Gollapalli: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what percentage of supply in the Kistna Eastern delta is being wasted as drainage; and

(*b*) what are the methods adopted by the officers of the Public Works Department to scrutinize the accurate existence of the pipes and other distribution arrangements as per their records?

A.—(*a*) There is no record of the amount of drainage having been ever estimated.

(*b*) The question is not understood.

Introduction of the Irrigation Bill.

12 noon. *906 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government intend to introduce the Irrigation Bill at any time whatsoever; and

(*b*) if so, when; if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 27th August 1927 to question No. 349, and on 8th September 1928 to question No. 286.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I know whether the idea of introducing an Irrigation Bill has been abandoned by the Government?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The hon. Member will find the answer in the answers referred to in the printed answer."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"On a previous occasion it was given out in this House on behalf of the Government that the question of introducing a Bill on the basis of non-controversial matters will be considered by the Government. I want to know whether the Government have considered it and whether they have abandoned the idea of introducing such a Bill?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The question of introducing a Bill dealing with non-controversial matters is under investigation."

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Land Records

Extent of wet and dry lands in Kontivada village.

*907 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the plan of the Kontivada village plan drawn in 1862 does indicate by appropriate markings the lands under wet cultivation and the lands under dry cultivation at the time of the survey in 1862;

(*b*) whether in 1894 a land register was prepared for Kontivada village making a detailed record of the mamul wet fields, bapat wet fields and dry fields recognized as such at that time;

(*c*) if the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) be in the affirmative, whether the present localization of mamul wet is in conformity with the above plan of 1862 and the land register of 1894; if not, what the reasons for the discrepancies are;

(*d*) what is the extent of fields, if any, which were registered as mamul wet in the land register of 1894 but are registered as bapat wet or dry in the present record of rights and what are the reasons for the divergence;

(*e*) what is the extent of fields, if any, which were registered as bapat wet or dry in the land register of 1894 but are registered as mamul wet in the present record of rights and what are the reasons for the divergence; and

(*f*) whether either the Public Works Department authorities or the Settlement Party have tried to ascertain the extent of old wet over and above the mamul wet area in Kontivada and the extent of wet land, if any, recently brought under wet cultivation; if so, what the results of their investigations are?

A.—The Government have not the information at present but are taking steps to obtain it.

Preparation of a record of rights in this Presidency.

*908 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage the proposal for the preparation of a record of rights in this Presidency is at present; and

(*b*) whether Government have under preparation any legislative measure to give effect to such a proposal?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 129 on 5th September 1928. The position is unchanged.

Land Revenue

Alleged deficiency of rain in Malabar.

*909 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that many places in Malabar have seriously suffered on account of deficiency of rain this year;

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(*b*) whether such suffering has not become usual in Malabar for some years past; and

(*c*) whether the Government have done anything in the past or propose to do anything in future for irrigation in Malabar; if so, what?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware that many parts of the district have been seriously affected by deficiency of rain. They are aware that the rainfall from 1st April up to date is less than the average.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Several projects were investigated in the past in the Malabar district and the preliminary reports on them were considered by the Government. The following schemes were abandoned either on financial or engineering considerations :—

(1) Kunduchira project.
(2) Anakkara irrigation scheme.
(3) Vandithodu irrigation scheme.
(4) Kilakancheri project.
(5) Malampuzha project.

Alleged failure of crops in Kollegal taluk.

*910 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government or the Board of Revenue have received reports from any of the local authorities about the complete failure of rainfall in Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the people of that taluk are suffering very much for want of food grains and labour;

(*c*) whether memorials have been sent praying for the immediate construction of some irrigation works or the Sivasamudram bridge which may give some work to the people of the taluk;

(*d*) whether memorials have been received that the people of the taluk may be permitted to take bamboo, rice, aloe roots and edible greens from the reserved forests adjoining the villages;

(*e*) whether the Government have passed any orders in the matter and, if so, to what effect; and

(*f*) whether, if no reports or memorials have been received by the Government, they have any objection to call for an immediate report and authorize the local authorities to take all necessary steps to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the taluk?

A.—(*a*) The Collector reported on 16th October 1928 that the tanks in the Kollegal taluk had not received sufficient supplies this year during the south-west monsoon period but that they were receiving supplies after the rains in the first fortnight of October.

(*b*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(*c*) *to* (*e*) No such memorials have been received. A contract has been executed for the construction of the Sivasamudram bridge.

(*f*) The Government know of no reason why the course suggested should be adopted.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) of this question, may I know whether the Government have received any further communication from the Collector regarding the sufficiency or insufficiency of the rainfall ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir. A reference has been made to the Collector."

Levy of fines by the Tahsildar on the villagers of Santhavasal for cutting stones to repair the local Hindu temple.

*911 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is an ' ancient ' Hindu temple on a hillock in Santhavasal village, Polur taluk, North Arcot district, and whether the people of Santhavasal had always worshipped in and maintained the said temple ;

(*b*) whether recently when the villagers cut stones for repairing this temple the tahsildar levied fines on those who cut stones and further threatened to prosecute them ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that worshippers and trustees of Hindu temples are dealing with the properties in their charge as they want for the use and preservation of the temples ; and

(*d*) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into this interference by the tahsildar ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have called for a report. If the stones were quarried from Government land without permit and without payment of seigniorage, the action of the tahsildar would be correct.

Assessment of coconut topes standing in wet lands.

*912 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether coconut topes standing in wet lands are charged ' wet ' assessment ;

(*b*) whether the owners of such coconut topes have to pay full assessment during seasons of water scarcity whereas ' wet ' lands get remission in times of water scarcity ;

(*c*) whether there was a wholesale drying up and loss of coconut plantations in Tiruppattur and neighbouring parts of North Arcot district during the last summer ; and

(*d*) whether Government will direct the revision of Standing Orders so as to allow remission in such cases ?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The assessment is on the land not on the crop.

(*b*) The rules governing remission are the same whatever the crop on the land may be.

(*c*) The Government are not aware whether the fact is as suggested.

(*d*) If the plantation was completely lost because of deficiency of water the land should be eligible for remission under the rules as they stand.

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Removal of rank vegetation on irrigation channels and foot-paths.

* 913 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Excise Department object to the removal of rank vegetation like date-trees, etc., on irrigation channels and foot-paths of the village of Siruguppa, Bellary district ;

(*b*) whether the Collector after personal inspection has held that the complaint of the ryots in regard to the non-removal of date trees, etc., is real and that it is dangerous for ryots to pass along these channels and foot-paths to their fields ; and

(*c*) whether the ryots will be allowed to remove the rank vegetation themselves without any restraint and if not whether the Government themselves propose to keep the channels and paths clear of the objectionable vegetation ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 750 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.

Grazing facilities for cattle in Mangalore and its suburbs.

* 914 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of heads of cattle that is oxen, bulls, cows, and male and female buffaloes

(i) in the town of Mangalore ;

(ii) in the suburbs, viz., in the villages of Bolur, Codialbail, Derebail, Kadri, Kankanadi, Pandav, Maroli, and Jeppinamogar ;

(*b*) what the area of grazing land reserved at the time at the last settlement in 1901 for grazing purposes in each of the villages mentioned above was ;

(*c*) whether that area has been curtailed ; and if so, under what circumstances, and for what purposes ;

(*d*) the area of grazing ground available for the cattle of the town and the cattle of the suburbs for each village separately, at present ; and

(*e*) (i) whether Government or the Collector have received representations from the towns-people and the villagers round about Mangalore complaining about the smallness of area of grazing land for their cattle ;

(ii) whether such representations have been received from some ryots of the village of Derebail on the same subject ; and

(iii) what action has been taken ?

A.—(*a*) The figures asked for are not readily available and would have to be compiled from the village registers.

(*b*) & (*c*) No land was classed at the settlement as reserved for grazing purposes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the explanatory remarks on the statement printed at page 544 of the Council Proceedings for the 12th October last.

(*d*) 162 acres in Mangalore town. Information in regard to the suburbs is not available.

(*e*) The Government have not been able to trace any such representations, and they have no information that the Collector has received any.

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Legislative

Extension of the lifetime of the present Council.

* 915 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal pending before the Government for the extension of the life of the present Council;

(*b*) if so, for what period; and

(*c*) the reasons for the proposed extension?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the negative.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Since the answer was sent to the Legislative Council office, has there been any proposal placed before the Government on this matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Not that I am aware of."

Loans

Repayment of a loan given to Mr. Sindval Lingappa for sinking a well.

* 916 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Sindval Lingappa obtained a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act about fasli 1332 for sinking a well and if so, how much and when it was disbursed;

(*b*) the number of instalments fixed for the repayment of the loan and the amount of each instalment;

(*c*) the date fixed for the repayment of the first instalment of the loan;

(*d*) whether the well was twice built and as often fell down;

(*e*) whether any reports were made by any officer while the work was in progress and if so, the purport of such reports;

(*f*) how often default was made in payment of the instalment;

(*g*) the steps taken to get the instalments due;

(*h*) whether the borrower had to sell all his property to repay a part or whole of the Government loan, and if only a part has been repaid the amount still due to the Government from the borrower towards (1) principal, (2) interest, (3) penal interest; and

(*i*) the total amount paid by the borrower till now towards principal, interest and penal interest respectively?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*i*) The Government have no information regarding the details of the individual case referred to in the question.

Recovery of the loan given to Mr. Vital Rao under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

* 917 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Vital Rao of Hathi Balagal, Alur taluk, Bellary district, was given a loan of Rs. 150 for the purchase of fodder under the Agriculturists Loans Act in fasli 1331, and if so, the number of cattle for which the fodder was meant to be purchased;

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(*b*) the number of cattle the borrower has at present, and if the number is less, whether the decrease is due to the outbreak of any epidemic of cattle disease in the village ;

(*c*) whether any sum either towards the principal or interest has been recovered from him, and if so, how much ;

(*d*) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to realize the arrears due by him ; and

(*e*) whether the balance of arrears still due by him, if any, has been ordered to be written off, and, if so, how much?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have no information regarding the details asked for in this individual case. A report has been called for.

Levy of penal interest on takkavi loans in South Arcot district.

* 918 *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of cases in 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 in the district of South Arcot where penal interest was levied under the Takkavi Loans Act for arrears of takkavi instalments that were due ;

(*b*) what was the amount of arrears due in each of such cases and what was the amount of penal interest levied in each of such cases ; and

(*c*) whether extensions for payment were applied for, and, if so, the amount covered by them and the amounts in respect of which extensions were actually granted in the said period of three years ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not the information ; nor is there any report or return from which it could be compiled. It would have to be specially gathered from the individual accounts in the Collectorate.

Mines

Revenue from the quarry near Namakkal village, Alur taluk.

* 919 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a quarry for stones at or near Namakkal village in Alur taluk of Bellary district ;

(*b*) the procedure that has to be followed by people who may require to get stones from that quarry ; and

(*c*) the revenue derived by the Government from the quarry in each of the last three years ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

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Minor Irrigation

Estates transferred from Schedule A to B under the Irrigation Cess Act after 1920.

*920 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any estate or estates have, after 1920, been transferred from Schedule A to Schedule B appended to the rules under section 1-A of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, what those estates are and what are the circumstances and reasons which necessitated such transference?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Nidadavole, Rasalapudi, Morta and Velivennu villages in the Bhadrachalam share of the Nidadavole estate were transferred in 1922 from Schedule A to Schedule B. The mamul wet areas in these villages had not been localized when the schedules were prepared to the rules which were issued in 1914. The transfer was ordered after the localization had been made.

Deduction allowed for baling water in the delta taluks.

*921 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of deduction allowed for baling water in the delta taluks and in the upland irrigation and lanka cultivation in the Godavari and Kistna deltas;

(*b*) on what basis the said rate is based; and

(*c*) whether deduction represents the whole or any fraction of actual expenses incurred by the cultivator for that purpose?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Rule I (8) printed on pages 3, 7 and 10 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II.

(*b*) & (*c*) The deduction is a concession based on long usage. Whatever may have been the case in the early days of revenue settlements it has nowadays no fixed relation to the cost of raising water.

Contribution by ryots for repairs to minor irrigation works.

*922 Q.—The Zamindar of Singampatti: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the prevailing practice in the Tinnevelly district is for the Government not to undertake repairs of minor irrigation tanks without contribution from the ryots benefited by such works; and

(*b*) whether such practice is prevailing in other districts in the Presidency; and, if so, in which of them?

A.—(*a*) The contributions from ryots in the Tinnevelly district in the three years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 4,460, Rs. 1,965 and Rs. 3,094 respectively. The expenditure on minor irrigation works in these three years was Rs. 64,385, Rs. 1,05,777 and Rs. 72,340 respectively. The answer to the question is therefore in the negative.

(*b*) The figures for other districts also indicate a negative answer.

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Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether repairs to a number of minor irrigation works have been held up in the district of Tinnevelly because the ryots are not in a position to get contributions?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, I am not aware of it. If the hon. Member will give me a list I shall be glad to make enquiries."

Panchayat Forests

Rules for the conduct of forest panchayats.

*923 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Revenue Board have framed any set of rules for the conduct of forest panchayats and their relationship with the people and with the Forest department; and

(*b*) if so, what those rules are?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) As stated in the answer to question No. 1662 on 2nd March 1928, the Board of Revenue was requested to submit draft rules and has submitted to Government a draft standing order for the administration of forest panchayats. The draft is under the consideration of Government.

Removal of some of the members of the Erragondapalem Forest Panchayat.

*924 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the President, Mr. A. Venkatanarasimham Pantulu, and some other members of the Erragondapalem Forest Panchayat were removed from office on the reports of the Forest Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar and inspection reports based thereupon;

(*b*) whether the deputy tahsildar communicated in Telugu the whole of the remarks of the Forest Panchayat Officer contained in P.F. No. 3008/27/C including the portions that spoke of the removal of the alleged inefficient president and members;

(*c*) whether the president in his explanation to charges communicated to him later categorically denied all the statements made by the deputy tahsildar; and

(*d*) whether, before removing the president or members, any inquiry was held either by the Forest officer or by the Collector to ascertain the truth or otherwise of statements made by the deputy tahsildar against the president and panchayatdars?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Public Service

Government Orders regarding unpassed men in public service.

*925-A *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what were the reasons that prompted the issue of the several Government Orders and notifications on the question of unpassed men in the public service;

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(*b*) whether the Government will place a copy of all the Government Orders and notifications regarding unpassed men with a statement of the reasons therefor on the table of the House ;

(*c*) whether they are aware that the community most affected by the several Government Orders and notifications is that of the Muslims ; and

(*d*) whether the Government took this aspect into consideration before they issued the said Government Orders and notifications ?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 736.

(*b*) If the hon. Member will specify the particular orders he has in mind the Government will consider the question of putting them on the table of the House.

(*c*) & (*d*) The answer to clause (*c*) is in the negative.

Alleged memorials from unpassed men in Government service.

* 925-B *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have been receiving memorials and appeals from unpassed men aggrieved by the several Government Orders and notifications and how many such appeals have been submitted by the Muslims in the service, ever since the issue of those Government Orders ;

(*b*) what is the total number of such unpassed men in service affected by the said Government Orders from among the Muslim community in the various departments in the Presidency ; and

(*c*) how many of these unpassed Muslim servants were given general and permanent exemptions by the Government before the issue of the Government Orders in question and how many were exempted by the heads of departments after the issue of the said Government Orders ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member does not specify the Government Orders he has in mind. The Government have received memorials and appeals from unpassed men. To collect the information required by the hon. Member would involve the examination of files stretching over several years. The Government do not consider it necessary to embark on a labour of such magnitude.

Representation from the Andhra University regarding the amendment of the Public Service Notification.

* 926 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answers given to question No. 357 answered on 8th October 1928, regarding representation from the Andhra University, regarding the amendment of the Public Service notification—

(*a*) whether any representation has since been made by the Andhra University on this question ;

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(*b*) whether the Government have perused the report of the meeting of the Senate of the Andhra University held on the 28th of September last whereat the Vice-Chancellor reported to the Senate that the matter was in correspondence with the Government who had been addressed to reconsider their decision and remove what appears to the Syndicate to be quite an unnecessary restriction ; and

(*c*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) The Government have not received the report referred to.
(*c*) The Government do not propose to take any action.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" With reference to clause (*c*) of the answer to this question, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is not going to take any action ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid it is for me to answer the question, Sir. The report referred to has not been received and that is why we do not propose to take any action."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I ask whether the Government cannot take action on their own initiative ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No. We do not propose to take any action on our own initiative."

Survey

Abolition of some survey parties.

* 927 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some parties in the Survey department were abolished in 1927–28 ;

(*b*) how many 'parties' were so abolished ;

(*c*) how many temporary hands and how many permanent hands were dispensed with owing to such abolition ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that in abolishing a party only the temporary surveyors were dispensed with and the permanent hands retained ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the higher officers have as a consequence left to them such field work as is done by surveyors ; and

(*f*) how many higher officers and field-surveyors are proposed to be abolished during the year 1928–29 ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) One party was abolished with effect from 1st October 1927.
(*c*) & (*d*) No men holding permanent appointments were dispensed with. The temporary establishment normally required for one party including temporary surveyors was dispensed with. That establishment consists of 4 Sub-Assistants, 6 Head Surveyors, 45 Deputy Surveyors, 150 Field Surveyors, 80 Computor-draughtsmen, 30 clerks, 35 peons. The Government

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have no information as to the actual number of men discharged as all the posts may not have been filled and as some of the men may have been provided for in the other parties.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) There is no proposal to abolish any posts in 1928–29.

Settlement

Starting of resettlement work in South Kanara.

* 928-A *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) when resettlement work was started in South Kanara and how long it is expected to proceed; and

(*b*) what the total estimated cost of the work is?

A.—(*a*) Resettlement work, so far as the revision of the registration is concerned, was started in 1925–26 and is in progress. It is not possible to say now when that work will be completed. Revision of the rates of assessment is due in some taluks in 1932–33, and in others in 1933–34 and in 1934–35.

(*b*) No estimate has been made.

Progress of resettlement work in South Kanara.

* 928-B *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the progress of resettlement work actually done in South Kanara containing such points as villages examined, statistics obtained, etc.;

(*b*) to state whether the Government will consider the desirability of informing the public and Members of the Legislative Council representing the district of the enquiry in its various important stages; and

(*c*) to state whether the Government will give an opportunity to the public and the Members of the Council representing the district to be present at the enquiry and lead and test evidence, where necessary, in order to help the Settlement officer to arrive at just conclusions?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 12 of the reports on the operations connected with survey, settlement and maintenance of revenue records and registration for the years 1926–27 and 1927–28 which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no further information on the subject.

(*b*) & (*c*) The orders of Government require the Special Settlement officer to give public notice of his presence in the tract to be resettled. Any one wishing to make any representation in connexion with the resettlement may do so to the Special Settlement officer.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"With reference to clause (*a*), may I ask the hon. Member for Revenue whether it is not a fact that these reports do not give any details at all of the work actually going on?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is all the details we have, Sir."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"If that is the case, may I know how the public is to know what sort of enquiry the Settlement officer is making, in what place and so on?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"He is expected to give the public due notice."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Is it not a fact that simply a notice is given with no particulars as to where and when the settlement work is going on?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member will bring to the notice of the Settlement officer that due notice has not been given, I am sure he will see that the desired notice is given."

Action taken on objections to proposals not relating to rates in the scheme report for the resettlement of Kistna and Godavari districts.

*929-A Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what objections, if any, Government have received in respect of the proposals not relating to rates contained in the scheme report for the re-settlement of the Kistna and West and East Godavari districts;

(*b*) whether the said objections have been dealt with by (i) the Special Settlement officer, (ii) Board of Revenue and (iii) Local Government; and, if so, what opinion they have respectively expressed thereon; and

(*c*) whether Government propose to give an opportunity to the Legislative Council to express its opinion thereon before finally disposing of the said objections?

A.—(*a*) Objections have been received in respect of the following proposals :—

(i) that the lands north of the Ellore and Samalkota canals in the West and East Godavari districts now classified as upland dry, but regularly irrigated from the delta system, should be reclassified in accordance with the principles adopted in the delta for similar land;

(ii) that the unsurveyed and unsettled lands within the margin of the Colair lake and waste blocks likely to be taken on patta should be classified and assessed suitably;

(iii) that the classification of the irrigation sources in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district should be overhauled and that the sources whose ayacuts are liable to regular failure of supply and submersion owing to defects of irrigation and drainage should be reduced from the second and third class to the third and fourth class;

(iv) that lands under the Divi Pumping system should be reclassified on the basis of the rates for dry lands in the Kistna delta;

(v) that lands on which objectionable achukattu cultivation is carried on should be liable to pay enhanced assessment as in other districts.

Representation has also been made that the lanka and padugai lands should be reclassified.

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(*b*) The remarks of the Special Settlement officer and the Board of Revenue have been received and they are under the consideration of the Government.

(*c*) The Settlement officer's report was published in the District Gazettes as long ago as December 1927 in order that persons interested, including members of this House, might make their representations on his proposals. It has been and still is open to any member to table a resolution on any point he desires. The Government do not however consider that they would be justified in making special arrangements to take up the time of the House on these comparatively minor matters.

Increase in the staff of the Settlement office in West Godavari district.

* 929-B *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to resettlement work in West Godavari district, whether it is a fact that the staff in the Settlement office is limited in number;

(*b*) what is the time which the present staff will take to check the work turned out by the karnams; and

(*c*) whether Government have considered the advisability of increasing the staff in the Settlement office in proportion to the number of villages in the taluk, or in the alternative, to summon the karnams one after another so as to avoid their unnecessary stay at headquarters?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The hon. Member's suggestions will be communicated to the Settlement officer.

(*b*) The Government have not the information.

Chain survey and field measurement work in the delta villages in Ellore taluk.

* 929-C *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that chain survey and field measurement work have been commenced in the delta villages, Ellore taluk, on or about 1st November 1928;

(*b*) whether Government are aware that the paddy crop on the fields is nearly ripe for harvesting and that on account of the recent cyclonic weather it is lying flat on the ground rendering even the field bunds unpassable;

(*c*) whether Government are aware that chain survey work in the paddy fields in the present condition would do immense damage to the crop; and

(*d*) what steps, if any, Government have taken to postpone the said field measurement work till after the harvesting is over?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A representation to this effect has been received from the ryots of Ellore taluk, West Godavari district.

(*c*) No. Damage need not necessarily be caused to the crop unless chains are carelessly dragged through it.

(*d*) The Director of Survey has issued instructions to reduce the staff as far as practicable till the harvest is over and to see that precautions are taken not to damage the crop when measurements across the field are inevitable.

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Resettlement operations in Kistna and Godavari districts.

*929-D *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any fixed programme to regulate the work of the Settlement Party No. I, now carrying on resettlement operations in the Kistna and West and East Godavari districts;

(*b*) what work the party is now doing in these districts; and

(*c*) whether Government have considered the advisability of staying the resettlement operations in these districts till the objections to the proposals regarding the scheme report for the resettlement of these districts have been duly considered and disposed of by them?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes. The main items of work expected to be done during the latter half of the current year are as follows:—

Revenue Settlement Party No. I

(East and West Godavari Districts).

Latter half of 1928–29.

(*a*) Revision of ayacuts in the delta taluks of the East Godavari district consequent on the orders of Government regarding bapat wet lands and of lands proposed for inclusion in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas.

(*b*) Preparation and issue of supplemental subdivision lists to the Survey department consequent on the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Razole taluk.

(*c*) Inspection for purposes of delimitation of lands vested in local boards in the taluks of Narasapur, Tanuku and Bhimavaram and in the remaining villages of Razole and Amalapur taluks and the preparation and issue of supplemental subdivision lists for survey.

(*d*) Issue of fair registers based on resurvey in the remaining villages of Amalapur and Ramachandrapur taluks.

(*e*) Preparation and issue of fair accounts based on revision survey in the taluks of Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Chodavaram, Chintalapudi and Ellore upland villages up to 30th September 1928 and the preparation of fair adangals with columns for 'rate' and 'assessment' left blank in the remaining villages of those taluks.

(*f*) Field inspection, the preparation and issue of rough pattas and the preparation of fair adangals with columns for 'rate' and 'assessment' left blank in the Peddapur taluk and Yellavaram and Polavaram divisions.

(*g*) Preparation of resettlement registers in the taluks of Razole, Amalapur, Ramachandrapur, Narasapur, Tanuku and Bhimavaram.

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(*h*) Inspection and preparation of registers in the non-Government villages of Amalapur, Ramachandrapur, Cocanada, Razole, Rajahmundry and the Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chodavaram divisions.

(*i*) Final check of the revision survey records in the taluks of Nidadavole and Tadepalligudem and the delta villages of the Eluru taluk for which records may be received during the current year and the preparation of fair resettlement accounts in the taluks of Nidadavole and Tadepalligudem.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT PARTY NO. II
(KISTNA DISTRICT).

Latter half of 1928–29.

(*a*) Preparation and issue of rough pattas for the 17 Colair affected villages of Kaikalur taluk and 97 villages of Nandigama taluk.

(*b*) Preparation and issue of fair registers in respect of nine villages of Kaikalur taluk and 16 of Bezwada taluk.

(*c*) Opening of a Branch Settlement office in Gannavaram taluk by about 1st January 1929.

(*d*) Preparation and issue of revised A, B and C registers in respect of the remaining non-Government villages in Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks and of a portion of Bezwada taluk.

(*e*) Attending to the preliminary stages of introduction work.

(*c*) The Government see no reason to adopt the course suggested by the hon. Member. The work would have to be done whatever the rates of assessment might be.

Village Establishments

Travelling allowance to karnams in Nidadavole taluk summoned to the headquarters in connexion with resettlement work.

* 930 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the village karnams in Nidadavole taluk, West Godavari district, are being summoned to the headquarters in connexion with resettlement work;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that their stay at headquarters is for not less than a fortnight at a time;

(*c*) whether they are asked to maintain diaries, attendance registers, etc., as in the case of whole-time servants;

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) be in the affirmative, why they are not treated as whole-time servants for the purpose of drawing travelling and daily allowances;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the karnams are paid daily allowance of only four annas for a day's work and no travelling allowance;

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(*f*) whether it is a fact that by taking into account for purposes of daily allowance the work turned out by the karnams irrespective of their actual stay at the headquarters they are generally given daily allowance for only half the number of days of their halt; and

(*g*) whether Government will be pleased to pay karnams attending to settlement work at headquarters a daily allowance of at least one rupee a day and proper travelling batta?

A.—(*a*) As attendance at Settlement offices forms part of the ordinary duties of karnams, the case is doubtless as suggested in the question.

(*b*) The Government are not aware that this is so.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government are not aware whether the karnams are required to maintain diaries, attendance registers, etc., but even if they were so controlled during the period of their work in the Settlement office that circumstances would not be any reason for constituting them whole-time servants.

(*e*) Karnams employed in Settlement offices are paid a daily batta of four annas a day and a lump sum remuneration of Rs. 10 when the fair accounts of their villages are satisfactorily and finally completed. No travelling allowance is paid to them as attendance at Settlement offices forms part of their ordinary duties.

(*f*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(*g*) The Government are not convinced that it is necessary to grant travelling allowance or increased daily allowance as suggested.

Water-rate

Collection of water cess from the ryots of Kontivada village.

*931 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue in their order No. 1269, dated 14th May 1879, authorized the proprietor of Kontivada to collect water cess from the ryots;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, what extent of land was under irrigation in 1879 over and above the mamul wet area with regard to which the proprietor was authorized to collect water charge from the ryots;

(*c*) whether the proprietor has been collecting wet rentals from the ryots since 1879;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the total rental of Kontivada village was only Rs. 4,928-1-2 before the year 1879 and that, after 1879, it has been increased to Rs. 7,261-7-6;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the proprietor has issued wet pattas to the ryots with the stipulation that they should have to pay water charge to Government only for second crop irrigation; and

(*f*) if the answer to (*e*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government are aware that the proprietor is willing to make, in respect of lands covered by the said wet pattas, a reduction of rent equal to the water charge which Government may collect from the ryots as a result of the proposed transfer?

A.—A report has been called for.

[For further list of starred questions please see page 467 infra.]

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Number of Agricultural subdivisions and demonstrators in the province.

932 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Agricultural divisions into which the province is divided;

(*b*) the districts which are comprised in each such division;

(*c*) the number of Agricultural experiment stations in each division and the places where they are located; and

(*d*) the number of Agricultural demonstrators and the headquarters of each?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The information is furnished in the statement [a] appended.

Fisheries

Income from pearl fisheries.

933 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the gross income from pearl fisheries has not increased appreciably during the last 35 years the income being in 1889-90 Rs. 2,15,045 and in 1925-26 Rs. 2,25,498; and

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any steps to increase the income from this branch and if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) The gross income from pearl fisheries has increased appreciably as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Months in which pearl fishery was held.		Gross receipts.
		RS.	RS.
1889	March	...	1,89,984
1890	Do.	...	25,061
1926	February—March	2,25,498	
	November—December.	31,387	
			2,56,885
1927	February—April	2,54,497	
	November 1927 to January 1928	1,95,039	
			4,49,536
1928	March—April		2,02,575

(*b*) Research work has been recently initiated at the Krusadai Island station to investigate the causes for the irregular periodicity of pearl fisheries and the remedies for counteracting the influences relating to such irregular occurrences.

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 537—540 infra.

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Industries

Improvement of the aloe fibre industry in this province.

934 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have investigated the scope in this province for extension of the aloe fibre industry;

(*b*) what is the extent to which the industry exists now; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of undertaking the improvement of this industry by starting a mill themselves?

A.—(*a*) No special investigation has been made into the possibilities of the aloe fibre industry.

(*b*) There have been several attempts to establish the industry in South India, chiefly in the Travancore High Range, near Pallavaram, in the Shevaroys, Coorg, Mysore State and the Anantapur district, but the only localities where the industry appears to be carried on now with any degree of success are Sige Hosur in Coorg and Palsamudram in the Anantapur district.

(*c*) It is not considered that there is a case for Government starting a mill as there are already one or two factories in South India conducting operations.

Opening of an industrial school at Calicut.

935 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any decision has been reached with regard to the opening of an industrial school at Calicut; and

(*b*) if not, the reasons for the delay.

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Owing to want of funds in the current year, it is proposed to consider the scheme in connexion with the budget of 1929-30.

Experiments in crop cutting in the Presidency.

936 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any experiments in crop cutting are being conducted in this Presidency;

(*b*) if not, why;

(*c*) for how long the subject has been before the Government; and

(*d*) what the probable cost of the experiments will be?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such experiments were conducted in this Presidency for the past six years as the utility of these experiments is doubtful.

(*c*) Since 1922.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

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Medical

Extensions to the headquarters hospital at Palamcottah.

937 *Q.*—Mr. Daniel Thomas: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the site for the new headquarters hospital at Palamcottah has been selected and finally settled;

(*b*) when the building of the new hospital will be commenced;

(*c*) whether private houses and lands adjoining the present hospital premises were acquired for the purpose of hospital extension several years ago;

(*d*) why the new hospital was not built at the site of the present premises;

(*e*) whether the present in-patient accommodation in the hospital is adequate and satisfactory; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to expedite the construction of a new hospital?

A.—(*a*) The Government have provisionally decided that a new hospital should be constructed in the neighbourhood of the existing hospital for women and children, but the exact site has not yet been selected.

(*b*) It is not possible to give a precise answer to this question. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*g*) of his question No. 1318 on the 23rd January 1928.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government decided to abandon the site of the present hospital in view of the difficulty of obtaining a good water-supply.

(*e*) The accommodation is adequate as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Number of beds.	Daily average attendance.
1925	68	38
1926	68	45
1927	68	49

The Government have recognized that the buildings are unsuitable.

(*f*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*b*) above.

Special course of training in venereal clinics to medical practitioners.

938 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have in view any scheme for giving special course of training in venereal clinics to medical practitioners of this Province, and, if not, why not?

A.—The Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of a specialist in venereal diseases for this Presidency. One of the duties of this specialist is to train members of the various hospital staffs in the practical methods of diagnosis and treatment and to give similar training to medical men and women from rural areas and provincial towns who may be selected for the purpose. Details can be worked out only after the officer selected for the post has taken charge.

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Remodelling of the General Hospital.

939 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the estimates and plans for the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, are ready;

(*b*) what the various items of improvements are;

(*c*) whether any sites have been acquired;

(*d*) if so, at what cost;

(*e*) whether the construction of the buildings has commenced; and

(*f*) what expenditure has already been incurred thereon?

A.—(*a*) Rough plans and approximate estimates were sanctioned in 1927. Detailed plans and estimates have been sanctioned for the following works:—

Temporary sheds.
Out-patient department.
Venereal diseases block.
X-ray institute.
Additions and alterations to electric installation, and other minor items.

(*b*) The several items of improvements are—

(1) Out-patient department.
(2) Venereal block.
(3) X-ray institute.
(4) Nurses dining and recreation block [since included under item (5) below].
(5) Surgical wards and operation block with rooms for nurses at top.
(6) Remodelling the existing main building, etc.
(7) Temporary sheds.
(8) Dairy.
(9) Sanitary works, etc.
(9) (*a*) Laundry.
(10) Hospital equipment.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The question does not arise.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) An expenditure of Rs. 67,520 has been incurred on the buildings up to the end of October 1928.

Education

Scholarships to depressed class boys in Ceded Districts High School.

940 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many depressed class boys have been granted scholarships in the Ceded District High Schools for the year 1928–29; and

(*b*) how many in each district?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The particulars required are given in the subjoined statement :—

District.		Number of scholarships awarded to depressed class boys.	Remarks.
Cuddapah	...	5	Includes two scholarships awarded to Christian pupils of Adi-Andhra origin.
Kurnool ...	...	1	
Bellary ...	...	2	
Anantapur	...	6	Includes one scholarship awarded to a Christian pupil of Adi-Andhra origin.
		14	

Number of municipal elementary schools in this Province.

941 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of municipalities in the Presidency ;

(*b*) the number of elementary schools required in each for providing facilities for each boy of school-going age ;

(*c*) the number available in each ;

(*d*) whether any elementary tax is being collected in such municipalities ; and

(*e*) in which of them elementary education has been made compulsory ?

A.—(*a*) The total number of municipalities is 82, including the Corporation of Madras and the recently formed Karaikudi Municipality.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not got the information.

(*d*) & (*e*) Lists [a] showing the municipalities in which education-tax is being levied and those in which compulsory elementary education has been introduced are laid on the table.

Transfer of educational inspectors to the control of local bodies.

942 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the reasons for not placing the educational inspecting staff under the control of the local bodies ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will allow the local bodies to appoint their own inspecting staff ?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 541 infra.

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A.—(*a*) The educational inspecting staff has to inspect schools under various kinds of management, viz., Government, local bodies and private agencies, and has to submit reports about the working of these schools. The local bodies have at present no control over schools other than their own and any inspecting officers employed under them cannot be expected to exercise supervision over the schools under other managements.

(*b*) The Government are permitting the employment in individual cases of supervisors of elementary schools under local bodies. Employment of these supervisors is generally allowed in cases of municipalities which have introduced compulsory education and in other cases if the local bodies applying for permission to employ the supervisors have provided schools in all schoolless centres with a population of 500 and over and have adequately staffed and equipped the elementary schools under their management.

Local Boards

Inclusion of 'Vaisyas' as a minority community for nominations to local bodies.

943 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Vaisyas have been included in the minority communities and whether the authorities concerned have been advised to recommend members of the Vaisya community in proposing persons for nomination to local bodies?

A.—(*a*) No classification of minority communities has been attempted by Government.

(*b*) No such advice has been tendered.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Proposed amalgamation of the Vellore and Cheyyar Devasthanam Committees.

944 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to amalgamate the Vellore and Cheyyar Devasthanam Committees as a single committee for the district;

(*b*) if so, what is the number of members proposed to be allotted to each taluk;

(*c*) the names of temples in the North Arcot district with annual incomes of over Rs. 3,000 each;

(*d*) whether he contemplates selection of members from areas where these big temples are located; and

(*e*) whether in making appointments to the membership of temple committees people who have made rich endowments to temples are preferred, provided they have the other requisite qualifications?

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A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*d*) A single committee has been constituted for the North Arcot district with a strength of twelve members in the place of the two committees formed in 1927. The hon. Member's attention is invited to notification Nos. 1209 and 1217 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st August 1928 and No. 1378, dated 18th September 1928.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The factor mentioned in the clause is taken into account in making appointments.

Civil Justice

Alleged memorial regarding the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at Cheyyar.

945 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a copy of the mahazar sent by the people of Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, praying for the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at Cheyyar and whether they recommended to the High Court the establishment of a court at Cheyyar;

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to call from the High Court for particulars about the need for the establishment of a District Munsif's Court there;

(*c*) whether the matter was already once considered by the Government and the establishment of a civil court at Cheyyar was actually recommended by them; and

(*d*) if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay these papers on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) Yes; but the Government have not made any recommendation to the High Court.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to call for any particulars. Under the Madras Civil Courts Act, the High Court is the authority that determines the location of District Munsifs' courts.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Abolition of the Pleadership examination.

946 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when was the notification abolishing the Pleadership examination published;

(*b*) what is the number of candidates who failed in the last Pleadership examination;

(*c*) whether these candidates memorialized the President, Board of Pleadership examination, praying for the holding of one or two more examinations solely for the benefit of such "candidates"; and

(*d*) what relief Government propose to give to such cases?

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A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the notification published by the High Court at pages 1493—1495 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated the 25th October 1927.

(*b*) Out of 250 candidates who presented themselves for the examination, 107 failed in it.

(*c*) The Government have no information. A memorial was, however, received by Government from two of the candidates who failed in September 1928, and they were told they should address the High Court in the matter.

(*d*) The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Increasing the pay of the process-servers.

947 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have arrived at any decision with reference to the question of increasing the pay of the process-servers; and

(*b*) if so, what that decision is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 220.

Forests

Alleged circulars regarding levy of fines in abkari and forest offences.

948 *Q.*—Mr. Daniel Thomas: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether circulars have been issued by District Magistrates to subordinate magistrates with reference to abkari and forest offences directing that the fines levied should be double and in any case should not be less than the compensation amounts fixed by Abkari and Forest officers;

(*b*) whether such circulars are now in force in the Tinnevelly district; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take steps to have such circulars cancelled?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Irrigation

Emigration from this Presidency from 1920—1926.

949 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of men, women and children who emigrated from this Province to other countries in each of the years from 1920 to 1926; and

(*b*) the countries to which they have emigrated and their number in each of the above years?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual Emigration and Immigration reports from 1920 to 1926 which have been placed on the Editors' table.

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Police

Selection of depressed class candidates as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

950 *Q.*—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police fell vacant this year in each district in the Presidency;

(*b*) how many depressed class candidates appeared for the Sub-Inspector selection in each district in the Presidency; and

(*c*) how many of them were selected in each district in the Presidency?

A.—(*a*) Recruitment is not made against district vacancies alone but against the Presidency vacancies as a whole. Ninety posts fell vacant this year.

(*b*) Six candidates belonging to the depressed classes applied from the following districts:—

North Arcot	3
Chingleput	1
Coimbatore	1
Madras City	1

(*c*) Two candidates were selected—one from the North Arcot district and the other from the Coimbatore district.

Assignment of Land

Grant of darkhast lands to ex-military men.

951 *Q.*— Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 524, dated 11th October 1928,—

(*a*) whether the following ex-military men are entitled to the grant of lands on darkhast:—

(i) ex-army sepoys who have served and have been discharged from the Army before the Great War;

(ii) ex-army men who have served and have been discharged from the Army after the Armistice;

(iii) sepoys who are still serving in the Army;

(iv) non-combatants who have enlisted in the Army during the Great War, who have served overseas and are in possession of war medals; and

(*b*) if so, what are the rules governing the grant and whether they are entitled to any preferential treatment over non-military people while considering applications for such grants?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War are given preference in regard to applications for a grant of land on darkhast in the villages in which they reside unless they have already been assigned in those villages land amounting to 5 acres of wet or its equivalent at 2 acres of dry to one of wet after 14th April 1921. This preference is over all other applicants for the land except the following:—

(1) a person who has occupied the land under sivayi-jama and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land of weeds, scrub or prickly-pear or otherwise fitting it for cultivation or improving it.

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(2) A person who holds the trees on the land under the tree-tax system or who has been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation.

Preference is not now given to any non-combatant or to any combatant who did not serve in the Great War.

Irrigation

Improvement and extension of the Vamsadhara project.

952 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Ganjam Irrigation Committee have made any definite proposals with respect to the improvement or extension of the Vamsadhara project;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the report and connected papers on the table of the House;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that the river Vamsadhara has been corroding the bund of the river at Kalingapatam; and

(*d*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into it and take steps to protect the town from the same?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Ganjam Irrigation Committee have not yet made any recommendation in regard to the Vamsadhara project.

(*c*) & (*d*) Yes. The Government have sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 3,740 for the construction of pile groynes in the river to stop the erosion which is endangering Government buildings on the right bank of the river.

Tanks in East Godavari irrigating 500 and more acres.

953 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any tanks in East Godavari which irrigate 500 acres and more;

(*b*) if so, which they are, and what the capacity of each is; and

(*c*) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for the same?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A list of tanks [a] irrigating 500 acres and more in the East Godavari district is appended.

Information regarding the capacities of the tanks has been called for from the Superintending Engineer.

Number of tanks in this province irrigating 500 acres and more.

954 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tanks which irrigate 500 acres and more in this province; and

(*b*) the number of such tanks in each of the districts?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on page 541 infra.

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A.—(*a*) There are 428 tanks irrigating 500 acres and more in this Province.

(*b*) A statement [a] showing the number of such tanks in each district is appended.

Irrigation of lands in Thirumalai village.

955 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any lands belonging to Thirumalai village in Peddapur taluk, East Godavari, are irrigated from the water of the Thimmaraju tank;

(*b*) if not, whether any lands are being irrigated without the required permission;

(*c*) what the extent of such lands is in each of the last ten years;

(*d*) whether this village can be included in the ayacut of the tank; and

(*e*) if not, why?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The information has been called for.

Further enquiry regarding the Maluvambat tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district.

956 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, owing to the conflicting opinions expressed by two Superintending Engineers regarding the Maluvambat tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, any further enquiry has been made, and, if so what final orders have been passed on the same;

(*b*) if no such enquiry has been made, whether Government will be pleased to call for a report from a fresh officer such as the head of the department;

(*c*) what is the extent of area and the number of people that are to be benefited by this scheme; and

(*d*) what is the present economic condition of the people that are to be benefited by this scheme?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information about the Maluvambattu scheme beyond what is contained in the report placed on the table in reply to the hon. Member's question No. 983, dated 31st October 1927, namely, that this scheme had been dropped. They are unaware of any reports of the Superintending Engineer conflicting or otherwise.

Supply of water to the Kaveripauk tank.

957 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 211 answered on 6th September 1928 regarding supply of water to Kaveripauk tank—

(*a*) whether the report called for has been received and if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of this House; and

(*b*) whether any conclusion has been arrived at by Government on the matter after the receipt of the report?

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[a] Printed as Appendix XV on page 542 infra.

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A.—(*a*) The report[a] has been received and is placed on the table.

(*b*) The question of insufficient supply to the Kaveripauk tank is merged in the general question of scanty supplies in the Palar, which, as already stated in answer to clause (*g*) of question No. 211, has been receiving the attention of the Government for some time past. No conclusion has been arrived at.

Agency

Introduction of Central Distillery system in G. Udayagiri taluk, Ganjam Agency.

958 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government intend to introduce the Central Distillery system in G. Udayagiri taluk, Ganjam Agency;

(*b*) whether the Commissioner of Excise recommended any such scheme to Government;

(*c*) whether the local missionaries waited on a deputation on the Agent to the Governor and protested against the introduction of any such scheme;

(*d*) whether these missionaries presented any written representation to the Agent to the Governor at any time during last year; and

(*e*) if so, whether Government would place it on the Council table?

A.—(*a*) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) & (*c*) In accordance with the recommendation of a conference of Agency officers the Commissioner of Excise submitted, in March 1928, proposals for the introduction of the Central Distillery system in the G. Udayagiri taluk of the Ganjam Agency. The Commissioner reported later that there were doubts about the suitability of the system for the Ganjam Agency and that the local missionaries were not in favour of it. He requested that the consideration of the proposal might be deferred until he had had time to ascertain for himself the existing local conditions. The scheme has accordingly been held in abeyance.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The document has not been submitted to the Government. The Government do not think it necessary to call for it and lay it on the table.

Elementary education in Ganjam Agency.

959 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of boys and girls of school-going age in the Ganjam Agency; and

(*b*) for how many such boys and girls elementary schools are available?

[a] Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 542-543 infra.

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A.—(*a*) The male and female population of the Ganjam Agency tracts was according to the census of 1921, 165,889 males and 167,009 females. Fifteen per cent of the total population would perhaps be a fair estimate of the number of school-going age.

(*b*) The total number of elementary schools for boys and girls in the Ganjam Agency on 31st March 1927 was 306.

Forest Panchayats

Forest panchayats in Kurnool district.

960 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of forest panchayats now in existence in the Kurnool district;

(*b*) the area of reserve forests under the control of every one of these panchayats;

(*c*) the range, of which the forest area now transferred, formed a part;

(*d*) the area of such range;

(*e*) the grazing fee levied by every one of these panchayats per cow-unit; and

(*f*) the nature of the panchayat area, namely, whether it is mere grazing area, whether it contains underwood or whether it contains tree growth fit for timber?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

Land Revenue

Inclusion in settlement registers of the information regarding quit-rent payable by inamdars.

961 *Q.*—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the present settlement or diglott registers of Government jirayati villages show the assessment on enfranchised inams, but not the quit-rent payable by the inamdar on each inam or title-deed separately;

(*b*) if so, why this information is omitted; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to order the insertion of this information in the remarks column of the settlement registers now under preparation or to be prepared hereafter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The quit-rent referred to in clause (*a*) of the question is shown in village register B—Permanent field register of inams.

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Alleged failure of crops in Pallavapuram village, North Arcot district.

962 Q.—Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a reservoir and a separate channel have been provided for Pallavapuram village, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, from Cheyyar Anicut;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that water in the reservoir is and has been for some time in a low level and whether consequently water does not freely flow into the channel;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that even in "good" years failure of crops has occurred owing to the want of sufficient water and whether there have been fights with the neighbouring villagers for water; and

(*d*) whether Government will be pleased to call for a report on the matter?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information on the matter.

(*d*) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer.

Revenue Establishments

Appointment of depressed classes in the Ceded districts as clerks or probationary Revenue Inspectors.

963 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any member of the depressed classes or Salay community has been appointed as probationary revenue inspectors or as clerks in the Ceded districts; and

(*b*) if so, how many in each district?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The following statement shows the number of persons belonging to the depressed classes or the Salay community appointed as probationary revenue inspectors or as clerks in the Ceded districts:—

Districts.	Depressed classes.		Salay community.	
	Probationary revenue inspectors.	Clerks.	Probationary revenue inspectors.	Clerks.
Bellary	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cuddapah	..	2 (Boya)	..	3
Anantapur	..	3	..	2
Kurnool	..	..	..	9

Report of the Board of Revenue regarding the cost of the restoration of village officers.

964 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report from the Board of Revenue regarding the total cost of the restored village officers referred to in question No. 1190 answered on 5th November 1927 has been received;

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(*b*) if so, what the cost is; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to reconsider the question of increasing the pay of village officers?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A report has been received from the Board of Revenue but it did not contain full particulars of the financial effect of the restoration. The Board has been asked to supply them.

(*c*) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Rules governing the conduct of village karnams.

965 *Q.*—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any rules governing the conduct of karnams and village headmen; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government propose to prescribe such rules, as in the case of other Government servants?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Village Officers' Manual contains rules for the guidance of village headmen and karnams.

[For further list of unstarred questions, please see page 480 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Introduction of agricultural classes in the Board High School at Poonamallee.

* 966 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the experiences gained by the Agricultural Department, and the results achieved, by the introduction of agricultural classes and an agricultural farm in the Board High School, Poonamallee;

(*b*) the expenditure incurred by the Government thereon during the year 1927-28; and

(*c*) whether the Agricultural Department supervised the farm opened in the Poonamallee High School and whether the department propose to advise any improvements?

A.—(*a*) The Agricultural Department beyond giving advice when asked for it has not taken any special part in this experiment.

(*b*) The Agricultural Department have not expended anything.

(*c*) Advice was given by the Demonstrator at St. Thomas' Mount and the Deputy Director, IV Circle, during their visits to the school. Such advice from them can always be had when sought for.

Excise

Classification of palmyra or coconut toddy arrack as foreign.

* 967 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether arrack made from coconut or palmyra toddy is in any part of the Presidency classed as foreign; and

(*b*) if so, where and why?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Palmyra toddy arrack is not at present manufactured anywhere in the Presidency. Coconut toddy arrack is manufactured in the distillery at Chowghat, Malabar district. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Government in 1906 declared that, with effect from the lease commencing on 1st October 1906, coconut toddy arrack should be treated as foreign liquor and sold only in taverns and for private consumption in bottles. The objects of this order were to check illicit distillation and sale, to safeguard Government revenue, and to reduce the consumption of cheap imported foreign liquor.

Medical

Contributions to the Lady Havelock Hospital by the Cocanada Municipality.

*968 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Lady Havelock Hospital, Cocanada, was started by the District Board, East Godavari, and was being maintained by them for 30 years ;

(*b*) whether the District Board threatened to close down the hospital in 1926 and whether the Municipal Council was called upon to make a contribution of Rs. 2,000 a year for the maintenance of the hospital in 1926 ;

(*c*) whether the Cocanada Municipal Council passed resolutions to the effect that, in view of the large schemes on hand such as electricity, town extension and water-supply, the Council in the straitened circumstances cannot afford to pay the contribution ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government expressed its unwillingness in May 1928 to relieve the Cocanada Municipality of the contribution ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that on account of the present financial straitened circumstances and large commitments by reason of expensive schemes in operation, the Cocanada Municipal Council had to close down the Ayurvedic dispensaries which were recently opened ; and

(*f*) whether, in view of the circumstances mentioned in clauses (*c*) and (*e*), the Government would reconsider its decision to relieve the Municipal Council, Cocanada, from the yearly contribution of Rs. 2,000 to the Lady Havelock Hospital ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Municipal Council passed a resolution on 6th September 1926 requesting the Government to relieve it of the payment of the contribution. This resolution did not refer to the schemes mentioned in the question, but the Chairman referred to these schemes in a letter, dated 25th April 1928.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) The Government will consider the question.

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Establishment of a Gosha Hospital at Ellore.

*269 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any petition from M.R.Ry. Maddula Venkata Chinaraju Garu, an influential merchant of Ellore, representing that the citizens of Ellore are ready to co-operate and raise by public donations a part of the necessary funds if the Government propose to establish a Gosha Hospital at Ellore; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) Mr. Maddula Venkata Rao addressed Government in connexion with the contemplated construction of a Gosha hospital by the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army subsequently decided not to proceed with the proposal.

(b) The Government have expressed their inability to interfere in the matter.

Alleged ill-treatment of Christian patients by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Cumbum.

*270 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received the mahazar of Cumbum Christians through me regarding the ill treatment of Christian patients by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Cumbum;

(b) whether he has received a separate mahazar directly from Cumbum Christians;

(c) what notion was taken thereon;

(d) whether the President, District Board, Kurnool, has investigated into the matter;

(e) whether he submitted any report on it to the Government; and if so, what it is;

(f) whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. B. R. Narayana Rao of Cumbum has been ill-treating the Christian patients of Cumbum by making them stand outside the hospital;

(g) whether it is a fact that he is not attending to the confinement cases of the Christians;

(h) whether it is a fact that he is not taking prescription chits directly from their hands;

(i) whether it is a fact that he was abusing the Christians;

(j) whether it is a fact that he got a Christian suspended from the hospital service for no fault of his;

(k) whether several telegrams were sent to different officials of the Kurnool district; and

(l) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to get it from the district?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) A report was called for from the Taluk Board President, Markapur.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) No.

(f) to (i) No.

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(*j*) A Christian ward servant was suspended for persistent disobedience of orders.

(*k*) No information.

(*l*) The suggestion is indefinite and it is not possible to call for information.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he has since received the report from the Taluk Board President, Markapur?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The report was received from the President of the Markapur Taluk Board."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know what has become of the Minister for Public Health?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, he has asked me to answer the question and to apologise to you and the House for being away."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I did not receive any intimation from him or from the Minister for Education. The Leader of the House, I think, will manage to have the Public Health Minister here very soon.

"The Council will, in the absence of the Public Health Minister, proceed for the present with the subsequent questions regarding Education, etc."

[For further supplemental questions please see page 489 infra.]

Registration

Location of a Sub-Registrar's office at Devarapalli, Nidadavole taluk.

* 971 *Q.*—[Please see page 480.]

Education

Boarding and lodging accommodation for students in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.

* 972 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of pupils who attended the Government Training School for Mistresses at Rajahmundry in each of the years since the same was started;

(*b*) whether any hostel is attached to the above school;

(*c*) the number of pupils residing therein;

(*d*) the charge prescribed for boarding and lodging for each pupil;

(*e*) whether any poor pupils are given free boarding and lodging; and

(*f*) whether Government make any grants for the hostel?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the Annual Reports on Public Instruction.

(*b*) & (*f*) There is a hostel attached to the school. The Government are meeting all expenses connected with it, except the pay of cooks and feeding and lighting charges which are borne by the boarders.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education how far is this school from the hostel ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Working hours, pay, etc., of Vernacular Pandits in the Lady Willingdon College.

*973 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of periods per week the Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu Pandits and the Music teacher, teach on the average in the Lady Willingdon College ;

(*b*) the classes they take ; and

(*c*) the scale of pay on which they are respectively employed, their length of service and the actual pay they are drawing now ?

A.—The scale of pay sanctioned for the three pandits is Rs. 40—2—50 each a month. The post of music teacher is included in the cadre of secondary grade teachers, women's branch, which carries a pay of Rs. 45—3—90 with a selection grade on Rs. 100 for 20 per cent of the cadre. The Government have no information on the other points but have called for it.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the Minister for Education whether these pandits are whole-time men or part-time men ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"They are whole-time pandits."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If they are whole-time pandits, may I know why they are paid such a small salary as Rs. 40 a month ?"

Facilities for educational training in South Kanara district.

*974 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the percentage of trained teachers in the elementary schools in South Kanara ;

(*b*) the number of existing training schools in the district for the various grades and their capacity ;

(*c*) the number of applications received during each of the last three years for training in the said schools gradewar and the number selected out of each ;

(*d*) what steps, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter of providing additional facilities ; and

(*e*) whether Government have any proposals under consideration to give aid to private schools that train teachers ?

A.—(*a*) On the 31st March 1928 the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in elementary schools for boys in the South Kanara district was 47 and in elementary schools for girls 88.

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(*b*) The numbers are as shown below :—

For Masters.

One secondary training class.
Two higher elementary training classes.
One lower elementary training class.

For Mistresses.

One secondary training class.
Two higher elementary training classes.
One lower elementary training class.

Information as to the maximum number of students for whom accommodation is available in these classes is not available.

(*c*) The information is not available.

(*d*) The question of opening an additional training school in the district with higher and lower elementary training classes for women teachers is under consideration.

(*e*) Training schools opened by private agencies may be granted aid under the Grant-in-aid Code.

Local Boards

Amendment Bill to the Local Boards Act.

* 975 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Bill prepared by Government to amend the Local Boards Act has been considered by the Local Boards Advisory Committee and if so, what their recommendations are ; and

(*b*) when the Bill in question will be introduced in the Council ?

A.—(*a*) Yes, and their recommendations are under consideration.

(*b*) The Bill will be introduced as soon as its provisions are finally settled.

Municipal Councils

Expenditure on road maintenance in Chidambaram Municipality.

* 976 *Q.*—Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in respect of road maintenance a sum of Rs. 4,933 was spent by the Chidambaram Municipal Council in excess of the budget amount for 1927-28 ;

(*b*) whether there are any records authorizing or sanctioning the excess expenditure ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the original resolution book relating to this item is not available in the office ;

(*d*) whether the municipal council by its resolution, dated 31st August 1928, disallowed Rs. 1,000 out of Rs. 4,933 ; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to cause a thorough investigation to be made into items of expenditure mis-spent or spent in excess without the sanction of the Council and to recover the same from the person liable therefor ?

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A.—(*a*) From the accounts submitted to the Government by the Chairman it appears that the expenditure on the maintenance of the roads in 1927-28 exceeded the budget provision for the purpose by Rs. 4,934.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information. They have called for a report.

(*e*) Whether any action on the part of the Government is necessary can be decided only after the receipt of the report.

Jails

Diet to non-vegetarian prisoners in jails.

* 977 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the question of giving the non-vegetarian prisoners the kind of food they are used to, has been considered as promised in answer to the supplementary question to question No. 827 answered on 22nd October 1927; and

(*b*) if so, with what result?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have decided that no change in the existing practice is called for.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have abandoned the principle of giving the food the prisoners are used to in the case of Indian prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"The answer is given there."

Panchayat Courts

Provision of a clerk and peon for Panchayat Court.

* 978 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(*a*) to lay on the table of the House copy of the proceedings, dated the 30th September 1928, of the Panchayat Court Members of the Kasargod taluk in South Kanara sent to him regarding the provision of a clerk and peon for each court, more stationery and furniture, etc.; and

(*b*) to state whether the Government have taken or propose to take any, and if so, what action in the matter?

A.—(*a*) A copy of the proceedings referred to is laid on the table.[a]

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Panchayat Courts in South Kanara district.

* 979 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of village courts and the number of panchayat courts in the several taluks of South Kanara (from the latest returns available) classifying them under the following heads, viz., those which have below

[a] Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 645-646 infra.

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100 suits per year, 100 to 300 suits, 300 to 500 suits, 500 to 1,000 suits, 1,000 to 1,500 suits, 1,500 to 2,000 suits, 2,000 to 3,000 suits and over 3,000 suits (or any similar classification to show the quantity of work);

(*b*) the total income and expenditure from these courts talukwar;

(*c*) the number out of these which are supplied with a clerk or a peon or both;

(*d*) the approximate monthly salary given to such clerk or peon;

(*e*) the nature and adequacy of the furniture supplied to these courts;

(*f*) the nature and adequacy of the stationery supplied to them; and

(*g*) whether Government propose to call for a report from the Collector of the district on the actual needs of these courts with regard to

(i) a clerk and a peon,

(ii) the furniture,

(iii) stationery, and

(iv) on the additional cost that may be required for the same and place the same report on the table of the House, when received?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) The Government have no information.

(*g*) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask why the Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report for furnishing information regarding the necessity for a clerk, peon and some furniture, etc.?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because, the benefit that is likely to be derived from this enquiry is not proportionate to the amount of trouble involved in the enquiry."

Railways

Alleged scarcity of well-spanned bridges in Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts.

*980 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the recent floods in the Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts are due partly to the absence of sufficient number of well spanned bridges and culverts on the railway line capable of draining away accumulations of water due to heavy rains in the hills and flooded streams;

(*b*) whether the Government intend investigating into the matter of the sufficiency and capacity of the existing bridges and culverts of the railway line in the Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts; and

(*c*) whether with reference to the Cocanada-Kotipalli Railway that is now under construction the Government propose to take proper precautions to provide a sufficient number of well-spanned bridges in view of the fact that the Cocanada-Kotipalli Railway line runs through delta irrigation tracts?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no reason to think that the floods are due to the cause mentioned, but they will consider the question and address the Agent if necessary.

(*c*) Due precautions are being taken in the case of the Cocanada-Kotipalli Railway.

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Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" Are the Government aware that the general opinion in the country—it is mentioned in the papers too—is that it is on account of the insufficient number of well-spanned bridges and culverts that the railway line has been washed away ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" I am not aware of it."

Stationery

Tenders for ink, etc., supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery.

* 981 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the different kinds of ink and the quantities thereof ordered for by the Superintendent of Stationery during the current and the three previous years and the names of the suppliers whose tenders were finally accepted by him and their rates; and

(*b*) whether before entering into a contract for the supply of the articles needed by him, the Superintendent of Stationery invited tenders for their supply and, in doing so, whether he furnished any specification of the materials required according to recognized standards such as those obtaining in foreign countries and in the Government of India ?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] is laid on the table. It is not desirable to publish the rates.

(*b*) Tenders were not called for in 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28, but orders were placed with the Director of Industries and other suppliers after obtaining samples and quotations. For 1928-29, tenders are called for in open market. Such specifications were not furnished.

Agency

Resolution of the Agency Conference regarding the abolition of the Agency Educational Officer.

* 982 Q.—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Agency Conference held in 1927 resolved to abolish the post of Agency Educational Officer and if so, the reasons for the same;

(*b*) whether the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational department have finally come to any conclusion; and

(*c*) if the office is abolished, the means devised to carry on the work of supervision ?

A.—(*a*) The Conference of Agency Officers held in February 1928 did make such a recommendation. The Conference was of opinion that the office of the Agency Educational Officer caused delay between the Special Assistant Agents and the supervisors of schools.

(*b*) & (*c*) The question is under the consideration of Government.

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo :—" With reference to (*a*) may I know whether there are instances of the delay said to have been caused in the correspondence and if so who is responsible for it, the Special Assistant Agents or the Agency Educational Officer ? "

[a] Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 646-647 infra.

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I have no doubt that each will say that it was the other that was responsible."

Proposed abolition of the Agency Educational Officer.

*983 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether before the post of the Agency Educational Officer is abolished the Government propose to consult the District Educational Officers of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari as to whether they would be able to carry out the work as effectively as the Agency Educational Officer in the Agency;

(*b*) whether any addition to the existing establishment is necessary if the Agency work is to be attended to by the three above officers; and

(*c*) whether Government propose to consult public men in these three districts as to the desirability of abolishing this office?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The question will be considered if and when it is decided to abolish the post of Agency Educational Officer.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Papers relating to the abolition of the Agency Educational Officer.

*984 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table—

(*a*) G.O. No. 259, Law (Education), dated 18th February 1925, regarding the abolition of the post of Agency Educational Officer;

(*b*) letters submitted to Government on this subject by the Agents to the Governor in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Godavari districts expressing their views on this subject; and

(*c*) the opinions then expressed by the Director of Public Instruction on this question?

A.—(*a*) A copy of G.O. No. 259, Law (Education), dated 18th February 1925 is placed on the table [a].

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government will consider whether or no such papers should be published after they have passed orders thereon.

Constitution of Districts, Divisions, and taluks.

Formation of the Pamarru taluk.

*985 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the proposal to carve out a new taluk called Pamarru in Kistna district has been abandoned altogether;

(*b*) if not, in what stage it is;

(*c*) if the Pamarru taluk is to be formed what will be the reshuffling of the revenue divisions in the Kistna district; and

(*d*) what will be the headquarters of the new revenue divisions as reshuffled?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the affirmative.

[a] Printed as Appendix XIX on page 547 infra.

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Land Assignment.

Assignment of a certain piece of land in Manjembedu village.

* 986 *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a piece of land measuring about 24 cents in Manjembedu village, No. 181 of Conjeeveram taluk, Wallajahbad firka, was assigned to one Adi-Dravida by name Kuppan, son of Arumugam, more than three years ago;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government are now demanding from the said Adi-Dravida a certain amount of money over and above the means of this poor Adi-Dravida, and why; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of confirming the assignment of the said land to the same man without demanding any payment at this stage?

A.—The Government have no knowledge of the case and have issued no orders of the kind referred to in clause (*b*). If the action of a subordinate authority is in question, the Government will consider the matter on receipt of an appeal in the usual course accompanied by copies of the orders objected to.

Loans

Grant of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

* 987 Q.—Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the Council table all the orders issued by the Government from 1918 till 1928 regarding the grant of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act?

A.—All the general orders of Government on the subject of loans granted under the Act in question are embodied in the Madras Takkavi Manual which is a publication available in the Secretariat Library. A very recent order of Government—G.O. No. 2756, Revenue, dated 24th November 1928—which has not yet been so embodied is placed on the table.[a]

Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation tanks in the Presidency.

* 988 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tanks under minor irrigation in the Presidency;

(*b*) the extent irrigated under each tank;

(*c*) the revenue derivable for lands under each;

(*d*) whether any of them breached during the recent heavy rains (in October last);

(*e*) if so, how many; and

(*f*) the cost of repairing them?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) A report has been called for.

[a] Printed as Appendix XX on page 548 infra.

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Water-rate

Assessment of lands in Tanjore district.

* 989 Q.—Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to call for and lay on the table rent roll irrigation source and soilwar area classification and assessments of Ekabogam ryotwari villages in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts, wherein all lands are monopolized by five or ten landholders; and

(ii) to state whether it is a fact that lands in the soilwar classification area are assessed at far lower rates in well-to-do villages than similar lands occupied by poor miscellaneous pattadars in other adjacent villages of all firkas in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts?

A.—The Board of Revenue has been asked to report the information required in clause (i) if it is readily available; and to report on the allegation in clause (ii).

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja:—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to see that the reports are made available to the Members before the next meeting of the Council."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The Government will do their best, Sir."

Proposed transfer of Kontivada zamin in West Godavari district from Schedule A to B under the Irrigation Cess Act.

* 990 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: With reference to the Revenue Department notification No. 220 published at page 1194 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th August 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House all the material papers upon which the proposal to transfer Kontivada zamin in West Godavari district from Schedule A to B under the Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, is based;

(*b*) whether the notification referred to in (*a*) has been published in Telugu in the *West Godavari District Gazette* and in Kontivada village office and, if so, on what date or dates;

(*c*) before what date the ryots of Kontivada zamin have to submit their objections to the said proposal;

(*d*) why it is that in the notification referred to above objections are called for in respect of individual fields instead of in respect of the proposal for transfer as a whole;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that a similar request for transfer preferred by the proprietor in 1927 was rejected both by the Board of Revenue and the Collector, West Godavari district; and

(*f*) if the answer to (*e*) be in the affirmative, what has since happened that those two authorities should now change their attitude and recommend the proposal to Government?

A.—(*a*), (*e*) & (*f*) A copy of the report from the Board of Revenue, No. H. 7221/27-3, dated 13th July 1928, and its enclosures are laid on the table. [a]

[a] Printed as Appendix XXI on pages 549—554 infra.

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(*b*) The notification was published in the *West Godavari District Gazette* on 8th October 1928 in Telugu. As regards its publication in the village office the Government have no information.

(*c*) Before 8th December 1928.

(*d*) As the mamul wet lands in the estate have been localized and as the record of rights prepared for the estate has become final, it would seem to be now in order to invite and consider individual objections. The objections might not be common to all the lands in the estate.

Settlement

Enquiry into the conduct of a village munsif by the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram.

*991 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, is actively engaged in making enquiries whether a certain village munsif is in any way connected with the representations made to Government by the people in West Godavari district regarding resettlement proposals;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, at whose instance and with what object the enquiry has been undertaken; and

(*c*) whether village munsifs are prohibited from associating themselves with representations made to Government regarding resettlement proposals?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government do not know whether this is so or not.

(*c*) There is no such prohibition.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know why the Government refuse to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Because there is nothing wrong in a tahsildar making enquiries concerning the activities of one of his subordinates."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In answer to clause (*c*), the Government have stated that there is no prohibition in the matter of village munsifs associating themselves with representations made to Government regarding resettlement proposals. In that case where is the necessity for the tahsildar to make enquiries of that kind?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"We do not know what the scope of the enquiry is."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Therefore, will the Government be pleased to ascertain the scope of the enquiry now being made by the tahsildar?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"There is no reason to suppose that he is enquiring with the object of enforcing a prohibition that does not exist."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR, on account of whose absence questions relating to his portfolio were postponed, attended the Council by this time and made the following statement :—

"I am sorry, Mr. President, I was not here when the additional or supplementary list of questions was called in. I was urgently called away and I had asked my hon. Colleague, Dr. Subbarayan, to answer them if they were called in before I was able to come. I expected to be back within five or six minutes, but could not do so quickly. I am very sorry and I apologize to you and to the House for not being present when the questions were called in. If any hon. Member wishes to put questions, I am ready to answer."

Supplemental questions to question No. 970.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" Sir, may I ask the Minister for Public Health whether he has since received the report from the President of the Markapur Taluk Board ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The report was received."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" May I know whether he has received a report from the District Board President, Kurnool ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir."

Registration

Location of a Sub-Registrar's office at Devarapalli, Nidadavole taluk.

* 971 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the people of Devarapalli and the neighbouring villages have submitted any petition praying for the location of a Sub-Registrar's office at Devarapalli, Nidadavole taluk, West Godavari district ; and

(*b*) whether the District Registrar, West Godavari, recommended the establishment of a Sub-Registrar's office at Devarapalli ; and if so, whether Government propose to give effect to the recommendation ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such proposal has been received by Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Inspector-General of Registration has received the proposal referred to in the question and whether it has been pending with him ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is no such proposal now pending with the Government."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Registrar-General has sent up any such proposal ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know, probably he will be sending, if he has received one."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Number of Agricultural experiment stations in the province.

992 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Agricultural experiment stations there are in the province ;

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(*b*) how many of these are in the Telugu districts (Andhradesa) and how many in the Tamil districts (Tamil Nadu); and

(*c*) the reasons for the inequality, if any?

A.—(*a*) Thirty-one.

(*b*) Eight in the Telugu districts and seventeen in the Tamil districts.

(*c*) The location of stations is not determined on a linguistic basis. Each station has a definite purpose to serve for the benefit of the agricultural problems of the Presidency as a whole and has been located in such places where it was felt after mature consideration that the particular purpose which it was to serve could best be dealt with. Besides, at Coimbatore where the Agricultural College and Research Institute are situated, there are several stations which also account for the larger number of stations in the Tamil districts.

Medical

Dermatological clinics in Tamil and Telugu districts.

993 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of places where Dermatological clinics have been opened in Tamil districts; and

(*b*) whether any clinics have been opened in Telugu districts, if so, where; if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Two.

(*b*) For want of accommodation in District Headquarter Hospitals no clinics have so far been opened in the Telugu districts.

Constitution of Provinces

Formation of an Andhra Province.

994 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the question of the formation of the Andhra Province is; and

(*b*) whether this Government have had any further correspondence in the matter of the formation of an Andhra Province with the Central Government since answer to question No. 102 answered on 4th September 1928?

A.—(*a*) This Government has no information on the point.

(*b*) No.

Irrigation

Alleged failure of water-supply in the Cauvery and its tributaries.

995 *Q.*—Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that during September and October 1928 there has been a very serious drought in the district of Tanjore;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that side by side with the failure of local rains there has also been a failure of the supply of water in the Cauvery and its distributaries;

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(*c*) if so, to what causes this failure of water-supply in the rivers of the Tanjore district was due;

(*d*) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that during this period of drought in the district of Tanjore, the rivers of the Vennar irrigation area had some supply of water, whereas the rivers of the Cauvery irrigation tract were completely dry;

(*e*) whether cultivation has been very greatly retarded on this account;

(*f*) whether the Government propose to take any steps at an early date to set right such drawbacks in irrigation as may have in any manner been responsible for this very serious failure in the supply of water in the Cauvery delta in particular and the whole of this district in general; and

(*g*) whether any representations were received from the landholders of the district and if so, what action was taken thereon?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*e*) In the weekly season reports for the weeks ending 22nd September, 29th September, 6th October and 13th October water-supply was reported to be insufficient for irrigation. It was also reported that the transplantation of paddy and sowings were retarded. The Government have no reason for thinking that there was a serious drought.

(*c*) The period in question is in all years an anxious time, as is explained in paragraph 19 at page 5 of Volume I of the papers connected with the Cauvery Reservoir Project, a copy of which is in the Council Library. Failure of supply in the Cauvery distributaries is due to lack of rain in Coorg and other places far from Tanjore.

(*d*) The Government are not aware that this is so.

(*f*) The Mettur Project has been designed partly to provide steady supplies to the delta ayacut.

(*g*) Some representations were received. They were transferred to the Chief Engineer for disposal.

Pounds

Transfer of cattle pounds to local bodies.

996 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to a supplementary question to question No. 697 answered on 30th March 1927:

(*a*) whether he has considered the question of the transfer of cattle pounds to local bodies; and

(*b*) if so, what the result of such consideration is?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The question of transfer was examined as regards pounds within the limits of municipalities, unions and village panchayats.

(*b*) As matters stand the Government are not prepared to place the village headmen, who are at present by law the ex-officio pound keepers, under the control of local bodies; and, if the law were amended so as to free the village headmen from that duty, it would impose a heavy financial liability on the local bodies to employ pound keepers. Therefore as there appeared to be nothing to commend the proposal it was dropped.

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[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume consideration of the Madras University (Amending) Bill." 12-15 p.m.

Clause 24.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I want to urge the importance of including the faculty of comparative religion, veterinary science and technology and with this object I moved my [a] amendment the other day. Comparative religion deals not only with the highest religions, but also with primitive religions. Even the aboriginal tribes have got some kind of religion. To say that they have no religion is certainly incorrect. There is religion among animists who fancy that all the objects of nature possess a spiritual life or vitality. So, it will be very interesting to study the sub-strata of religions. In Europe, America and Japan they have got in several of their universities, faculties for the study of the science of comparative religion of the world. We have got the faculty of theology in Benares and Aligarh Universities. I would therefore urge that study of comparative religion should be included as a faculty in the Madras University also. We shall be able to find very learned and eminent lecturers on Christian, Hindu and Muhammadan theologies."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that the argument that teachers are available to teach this subject is pertinent to this amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have got the University calendar with me and it contains a faculty for commerce. But we have no commercial colleges."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to those points now."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, you asked me a question and I wanted to answer it, by saying that the problem of finding teachers is an important one and so far as the faculty of comparative religions is concerned we will have no difficulty in finding suitable teachers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be quite in order as long as he refers to the necessity of establishing a faculty for the study of comparative religion. He will not be in order if he develops his argument regarding the availability of teachers and how they can be secured."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Now, I shall take up veterinary science, which is of the highest importance to this Presidency. We have got a Veterinary college. It has not been raised to the status of a university college nor is it affiliated to the University. That can be easily done if Government makes up its mind to raise the standard in that college. If they do so, it would be much more useful to the public. In the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture several appointments in the Veterinary department have been proposed by that Commission. The argument which the Government advanced the other day with regard to the preparation of proper serum in this Presidency was that they were not able to find a sufficient number of trained men.

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[a] CLAUSE 24.—In line 5, after the word 'Arts' insert the words 'comparative religion, veterinary science and technology'.

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If the Government raises the standard of this Veterinary college and our University also includes Veterinary science as one of the faculties, I am sure we will be able to get a number of trained men. Sir, this is the reason why I want that veterinary science should be introduced as a faculty, feeling as I do the great needs of the agricultural population of this Presidency.

"Thirdly, I wish to deal with Technology. I think that subject has been included as a faculty in the curriculum of the Andhra University. It was only the other day, as a result of my amendment, that Technology was included as one of the faculties in the Annamalai University Bill. Technology is a very wide subject. Technology is the science of industrial arts and the cultivation of this science is of the highest importance to this Presidency. It is true we have not got any big college. We have got only a trade school and a few industrial schools. That is the reason why I would insist that such a faculty should find a place in our University Calendar because the Government have been very indifferent as to the establishment of technological colleges. We send our boys to the Victoria Technical College at Bombay. Even that is a third-class institution when compared with other similar institutions in Europe and Japan. Now this Presidency with a population of 42 millions should have more number of schools of arts and technological schools and a college. I am sure the hon. the Minister feels there is a great necessity for the development of industries in this Province, but whenever we ask him to adopt a more liberal policy with regard to the departments entrusted to his charge, he asks 'Where is money.' If we in this Council now decide that we ought to have a faculty in Technology, I think the Government will be bound to provide the necessary facilities for the establishment of a technological college."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be in order if he develops his argument in that way. He will be quite in order if he adduces arguments for the inclusion of Technology as one of the faculties in the curriculum of the University."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I was led into that line of thought when you, Sir, put the question to me about the availability of teachers."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"I beg to second the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. It appears to me that the subject of comparative religion is one of primary importance and at the same time of fascinating interest to all Indians. Our country of India possesses peculiar facilities and peculiar advantages for the study of comparative religion which I believe no other country in the world possesses at this time. Within the four limits of our country we can find religions living, vital religions which influence the every day life and thought of our people, from small stages, from comparatively primitive and early stages of religions to the most advanced and highest forms. I also believe that the Indian, by temperament, by natural gifts is peculiarly fitted to pursue studies in comparative religion The history of the country has been rich in studies of religions. The history of the country shows us how the great figures, the great geniuses have played their part in the matter of religion at every stage. I believe by tradition, by inheritance and at the same time by temperamental gifts and training the Indian is peculiarly gifted, perhaps above most of the people of the world, to continue studies in comparative religion. I will therefore consider that no University in India will be complete without the foundation for a study of comparative religion. It

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is regrettable to note that even in this field of comparative religion for which the country affords so many facilities and for which the people are so peculiarly fitted. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I know what the paper is that the hon. Member Mr. Tulasiram is reading ?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I am reading a paper entitled 'Universities and Industries'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it for quoting on this subject ?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Yes, for quoting."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"As I said, it is a matter for regret that in our country of India in a subject like comparative religion we have to take our lead from Westerners who have made it a point to take special interest in the religions of our land and to throw further light in expounding the principles of those religions. I believe time is ripe when reform ought to be effected in our education and in our universities and a chair should be found for the study of comparative religion. That will enable people to make researches and carry on deep studies in our religions thus tending to greater usefulness of the country in future. I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I can quite see the motive that impelled my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha to move this amendment. As a matter of fact in the Select Committee the words 'Commerce, Oriental learning, fine arts' were put in by his persuasive eloquence. His eloquence was not quite enough to persuade the Select Committee to agree for the inclusion of the third subject, viz., comparative religion. If my hon. Friend on the other side will read the clause he will find it stated thus : 'The University shall include faculties of arts, science, law, medicine, engineering, teaching, agriculture, commerce, oriental learning, fine arts and such other faculties as may be prescribed by the statutes.' So that the University is not precluded from having these faculties if they find competent men to form these faculties. As it is, there is a great deal of difficulty to find men to serve on the faculties already there. But there is the addition of the faculties of Oriental learning, fine arts and commerce. For Oriental learning it is not difficult to find men ; but for fine arts and commerce it is difficult to find men to serve on these faculties. If Mr. Saldanha's amendment is accepted the section will read : 'The University shall include faculties of arts, etc. . .' This means that the University will be compelled to have these faculties. What will happen if they are compelled to include these faculties statutorily and legally ? They will find it difficult to find men who know anything about these subjects which Mr. Saldanha has very much at heart. I would ask him to kindly withdraw his amendment, because we have already accepted that technology should be one of the subjects of study in the University on a motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Gopa'a Menon." 12-30 p.m.

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Sir, I find that our Madras University has been producing graduates cultured in literature and classics alone ; but we have not been giving any attention to the development of industries or technology. I here thank the hon. the President for his care in finding out

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what newspaper I was reading; I was only preparing to give a quotation in the Council. There are those who believe that a University degree is of no help but rather a handicap in business career. There is a lot of unemployment in the country and all the same our University is only a University producing quill-drivers, people who seek employment only in the public services. If you want to relieve this unemployment you will have to make arrangements to give the students of the University a training for a profitable career. You may have Oriental learning and all other kinds of learning together; but without an industrial bias our Universities will be of no use and they will only tend to produce discontent and extremism in the country. I beg of the hon. Minister to at least incorporate technology, which I know he has been kind enough to incorporate in the Annamalai University Bill. If I am permitted to do so, I should like to move that the words 'comparative religion and veterinary science' may be omitted in Mr. Saldanha's amendment and the word, 'technology' alone retained."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may move his amendment as an amendment to Mr. Saldanha's amendment."

*Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Sir, I beg to move that the words 'comparative religion, veterinary science and' be omitted from Mr. Saldanha's amendment."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"I second it."

Mr. J. A. SALDHANA:—"I agree to that."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I have already mentioned that there would be difficulty in giving effect to the object of the mover of this amendment. It is more easy to get men for the faculty of veterinary science which is sought to be omitted here; it is not easy to get men for the faculty of technology, because there are no technological institutes in this Presidency. Here, I may say for the information of my hon. Friends Mr. Saldanha and Mr. Tulasiram that it is one of the intentions of the Government to convert the Engineering College into a Technological Institute. The scheme will not be ready for the budget of the coming year, since no proposals have been received to that effect. One of the things that I took up was to ask the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for this scheme. When that is an accomplished fact then there will certainly be men who would be competent to serve on the faculty of technology in the University. But till that time comes, no purpose will be served by compelling the University to have a faculty of technology without having either the staff or the equipment for a technological institute in the province. I hope my hon. friend Mr. Saldanha will withdraw his amendment."

The amendment that the words 'comparative religion, veterinary science and' be omitted from Mr. Saldanha's amendment was put to the House and passed. The amendment that after the word, 'Arts' the word 'Technology' be inserted was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded by the hon. Minister.

After the hon. President had began reading the question to the House the hon. Member Dr. Mallayya entered the House and took his seat.

*The hon. the PRISIDINT:—"When did the hon. Member enter the Chamber?

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA .—" Just now, Sir." (Laughter.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will please remain outside until this division is over."

The House then divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
2. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
15. Mr. Mothay: Narayana Rao.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
22. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
23. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
24. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
27. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
28. ,, C. Gopala Menon.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, V. Ch. John.
17. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
18. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
19. ,, W. E. Smith.
20. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
21. ,, A. B. Shetty.
22. ,, J. Bheemayya.
23. ,, R. Foulkes
24. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
25. ,, Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib.
26. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
27. Mr. F. E. Corley.
28. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
29. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
30. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
31. ,, K. Krishnan.
32. ,, M. V. Gargadhara Siva.
33. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
34. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
35. ,, W. P. A Soundara Pandia Nadar.
36. ,, S Subrahmanya Moopanar.
37. ,, Daniel Thomas.
38. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
39. ,, S. Venkiah
40. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
41. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
42. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
43. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.
44. Rajkumar S. N. Durai Raja.
45. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
46. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
47. ,, G. R. Premayya.
48. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
49. ,, V. Ramji Rao.
50. The Raja of Panagal.
51. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
52. ,, Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
53. ,, K Sarabha Reddi.
54. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 28. Noes 54.

The amendment was lost.

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move—

that in line 8, for the words 'The constitution' the words, 'Otherwise the constitution' be substituted.

" In the previous sentence it is stated that each faculty shall comprise such departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the ordinances. The number and nature of the faculties are described there and it is desirable to prefix the word 'Otherwise' in this place."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Clause 24 as amended was put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 25, 26, 27, 28 *and* 29.

Clauses 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 were put to the House one by one, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 30.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move—

that in lines 6 *and* 7, *the words* ' *constituent colleges and*' *be omitted*; *and in lines* 7 *and* 8 *the words* ' *and the conditions of affiliation of colleges to the University*' *be omitted.*

" This is because the conditions of recognition of constituent colleges, of affiliation with the University of Affiliated Colleges, etc., are provided for in clause 28 (*c*). Therefore it would be better to omit these words from this clause."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and passed.

* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—" Mr. President, Sir, may I move an amendment to omit the word ' colleges ' ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member please put his amendment in writing and send it to me ? "

12-45 p.m. * Mr. W. E. SMITH :—" Sir, I beg to move that the word ' colleges ' may be omitted."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I beg to second the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I am afraid it is not easy to follow the effect of the amendment of the expert Member. As the section stands in the amending Bill as reported by the Select Committee the amendment of the hon. the Minister suggests that you should take out of the scope of ordinances the conditions of recognition of constituent colleges as well as the conditions of affiliation of colleges, on the ground that they are vested in the Senate in consultation with the Academic Council and so, would form rightly the subject-matter of statutes. That would be achieved by the carrying, by this House, of the hon. the Minister's amendment. I wish to know, Sir, if the amendment wants to omit the word ' and ' also . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to understand the amendment clearly. Will the hon. Member read the clause as it would read if his amendment is carried ? "

* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—" If my amendment is carried, the clause would read as follows : ' the conditions of recognition of constituent hostels'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The proper course for Mr. Smith is to withdraw the present amendment and then propose a new amendment."

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* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member will do well to propose the omission of the words 'constituent' in the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister. Does he agree to it?"

* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—"I beg to move that the word 'constituent' be omitted."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With all respect, Sir, this makes nonsense, because there are colleges of two kinds under the scheme of this Act; the colleges in Madras which are called constituent colleges have got to be recognized; then there are colleges in the mufassal which are called affiliated colleges. According to this amendment we are going to say that the conditions of recognition of constituent colleges should apply to affiliated colleges also. Do you want these conditions to be applied to affiliated colleges? I do not see why you should omit the word 'constituent', because recognition by the very nature of the definition of the word in the Act refers only to constituent colleges.

"With all respect, may I remind you of your ruling on an earlier amendment of mine that we are not at the drafting stage now? I consider the amendment of the hon. Minister is all right and any attempt to interfere with it now will land us in difficulties. I therefore suggest to my hon. Friend, the expert Member, to withdraw his amendment and allow the amendment of the hon. Minister to go forward. If there are drafting defects, they can be remedied at a later stage—the third reading of this Bill. The reason given by the hon. the Minister is sound and satisfactory. These are matters governed by statutes of the University; we want them to be outside the scope of the ordinances. Let us leave things as they are, and not interfere with them at the last moment."

* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'in lines 6 and 7, *omit* the words 'constituent colleges and' and in lines 7 and 8, *omit* the words, 'and the conditions of affiliation of colleges to the University.'"

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 30 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 31.

Clause 31 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

New Clause 31-A.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*Insert the following as a new clause* 31-A :—

"31-A. *In section* 35 *of the said Act*—

(i) *in sub-section* (2) for *the word* '*Senate*', *the word* '*Syndicate*' *shall be substituted*;

(ii) *in sub-section* (3) *the words* '*or hostel*' *in the two places where they occur shall be omitted*; *and*

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(iii) *after sub-section* (3) *the following sub-section shall be inserted as sub-section* (4), *namely*—

'(4) *The Syndicate shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any hostel which may not be conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed, provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the management of such hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit*'.'"

"It is proposed that the word 'Syndicate' shall be substituted for the word 'Senate' because I feel that the Syndicate will be a better authority to provide for the recognition and management of hostels. That is the reason why the word 'Senate' is omitted and the word 'Syndicate' is substituted. Therefore this new clause 31-A is proposed to be added."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I hope you will be pleased to put these clauses one by one to the vote of the House. I have no objection to clauses (ii) and (iii), speaking for myself. Clause (i) wants to substitute the Syndicate for the Senate. On the merits of the question I do not propose to address the House. But the hon. the Minister will see that in section 35 of the Act these words occur, colleges and hostels. Then those maintained by the University shall be such as will be recognized by the Senate on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed. That is a power vested in the Senate under section 16 of the original Act as amended by clause 17 of the Bill under discussion. In clause 17 you will find sub-clause (5), 'to institute and maintain constituent colleges, to prescribe in consultation with the Academic Council the conditions of recognition as constituent colleges of colleges not maintained by the University.' It is the power of the Senate to prescribe, in consultation with the Academic Council, the conditions of recognition of constituent colleges as constituent colleges if they are not maintained by the University. The Senate prescribes these conditions. The original Act, as it stood, left it to the Senate to recognize colleges and hostels other than those maintained by the University. Even under the scheme of the Bill, Sir, this right is maintained, as I have said already, by the Senate. No doubt, the new Bill gives the power, under general prescription of conditions by the Senate, to the Syndicate to recognize colleges within the limits of the University and not maintained by the University as constituent colleges. I presume my hon. Friend wants that in order to carry out that section of the Bill, it should be transferred from the Senate to the Syndicate. But although this new power is given by this House to the Syndicate, I would prefer that the larger body called the Senate should have the power so far as the purpose of this section, the admission and residence of students, is concerned. In this new matter which deals with the rather important question of admission and residence of students I would suggest that, where you want every student of the University shall reside in a hostel and if so in which hostel, that power may be left exactly as it is in the original Act in the Senate and not transferred to the Syndicate. I commend this point to the attention of the hon. Minister and the House."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I have no objection to withdraw my amendment with regard to clause (i). Clauses (ii) and (iii) may be renumbered as (i) and (ii). I move this amendment with your permission."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the mover of a motion has himself got the right of amending it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I move—

' that sub-clause (i) be omitted and that sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) be re-numbered as (i) and (ii) '."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' to omit sub-clause (i)' and re-number ' sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) as (i) and (ii)'."

The amendment was put and carried.

The original amendment as further amended was put to the House and carried.

Clauses 32 to 34.

Clauses 32 to 34 were put one by one, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 35.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

In line 4, after the word sum the words of at least two lakhs of rupees be inserted.

" My hon. Friend, Sir Parasurama Patro, in his dissenting minute in the second paragraph said that the University should have a statutory grant. Even before my hon. Friend suggested that the Vice-Chancellor, the Finance Member and myself had a meeting at which it was settled that the University should receive a block grant of Rs. 2,30,000 for the next three years which may be subject to revision after the three years' period is over. But after consultation with my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, I felt that it would be better to give the University at least a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as a statutory grant and leave the other Rs. 30,000 as a block grant which may be subject to revision at the end of three years. And I am glad to say my hon. Friend 1 p.m. the Finance Member has consented to this course being taken, subject to the vote of the House. That is the reason why this amendment is moved, and I hope the House will have no objection to accept this amendment."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :

' In line 4 after the word " sum " insert the words " of at least two lakhs of rupees ".' "

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Clause 35 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 36.

Clause 36 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 40.

Clauses 37, 38, 39 and 40 were then consecutively put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 19.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I have given notice of an amendment, Sir, which I beg the leave of the House to read :

'*Insert the following as sub-clause* (*a*) *and re-letter the existing sub-clauses* (*a*) *and* (*b*) *of the Bill as sub-clauses* (*b*) *and* (*c*) :—

'*Between the figure* " 18 " *and the words* " *The Syndicate* " *insert the letter* (*a*)."

" The first portion is only an arrangement of the items of the clause. The second merely rearranges the section.

'*In sub-clause* (*b*) *as relettered, omit item* (*i*) *and substitute the following in its stead* :—

" *In clause* (2) for *the word* '*three*' substitute *the word* '*six*' *and at the end of clause* (2), *add the following words* ;—

'*of whom three at least shall be teachers of affiliated colleges*'."'

" Hon. Members will notice that these are amendments to clause 19 of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee and also to the amendment given notice of by my hon. friend the Minister for Education. My amendments simply propose to the House to omit item (i), that is to say, the portion which seeks to qualify the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate by saying that 'three at least shall be teachers of affiliated colleges."

" Then with regard to item (ii). . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My difficulty is how far this contravenes the vote of the House already given on this clause."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I will make my submission on that point, Sir. The original amendment which was put to the House. . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Items 41 and 44 on the list of amendments are practically the same as those now moved."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My original amendment was to affect clause (3) by substituting the words 'Academic Council' for the words 'Council of Affiliated Colleges', and to add at the end the words 'of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges.' That affected the proposed representation under clause (3) of the original Act which the Bill sought to amend. We find that the original Act itself provides for the representation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges also. I sought to affect that clause by increasing the number to six and then providing for the reserved representation of three teachers of affiliated colleges. . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The effect is more or less the same. The House cannot revise its own vote at the same stage. This amendment is materially the same. The motion need not be identical, but in effect it is the same."

Clause 19 (as amended) was then put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 22—*class II—Other Members.*

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move my amendment, Sir, which is to re-number item (6) as item (5). Mr. President, I only want to

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submit that this would not be a contravention of any previous decision of the House. This only makes the clause run properly. That is the reason why I move it."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is : 'renumber item (6) as item (5).'"

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Clause 22 as amended was then put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

THE SCHEDULE.

Rule 1.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I move—

'*That in lines* 1 *to* 3, *for the words* "*being later than . . . Act*", *the words* "*later than the* 31*st March* 19 30" *be substituted.*'

"If the amendment is made, the rule will then read thus—

'The Local Government shall fix a date, not later than the 31st March 1930 on which the term of office of members of the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council holding office at the commencement of this Act shall expire.'

"That is intended, Sir, merely to allow the normal term of the present members of these various bodies to expire, after which the new Act may come into force. There are no such changes in this Bill as necessitate the termination in the middle of the term of office of these various members. That is the reason, Sir, why I beg leave to move this amendment."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is : In lines 1 to 3, *for* the words 'being later than . . . Act' *substitute* the words 'later than the 31st March 1930'."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept this amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Rule 2—*Proviso.*

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'*in line* 2, *for the word* "*section*", *substitute the word* "*rule*".

"It is only a verbal amendment, Sir, and I move it."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is : In line 2, *for* the word 'section' *substitute* the word 'rule'."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I formally move that the following be added at the end as a new proviso—

'*Provided however that the Syndicate may decide to have no election in the case of vacancies that may last for less than three months.*'

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"This is only an enabling section, and in the case of one or two vacancies, it will be unnecessary because naturally we will require some time for issuing the rules, etc. I am only making this amendment to give some power to the Syndicate not to go on with the election if, in their opinion, it is unnecessary as it will clearly be in some instances."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to add a new proviso as in the agenda."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept this amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Rule 4.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'*that in line* 4, *for the word and figure* "*clause* (1)" *the word and figure* "*clause* (2)" *be substituted*'.

"This is only a mistake that was made in printing, and so I move that this amendment be made."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is : In line 4, *for* the word and figure 'clause (1)', *substitute* the word and figure 'clause (2)'."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

The schedule as amended was then put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble was put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

III

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now take up Resolutions."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. the Revenue Member to whose portfolio Resolution No. 802 relates, is not here, Sir, and with your permission I will call him."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I shall just move my resolution, Sir, and then we may adjourn for lunch."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the use of moving it when the hon. the Revenue Member is not here ?"

"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

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After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

RESOLUTION *re* RECONSIDERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT ORDER ON THE REPORT OF THE METTUR PROJECT DEPUTATION.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I move—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that G.O. No.* 2616 *I., dated* 19*th October* 1928, *on the report of the Mettur Project Deputation be reconsidered so far as the following matters are concerned and that—*

(1) *immediate orders be passed for arranging the supply of water for irrigation purposes in Coimbatore district and if not impossible in the districts of Salem and Trichinopoly as recommended by the deputation* ;

(2) *no more money be spent on buildings except in cases where it is absolutely necessary in view of the fact that the cost of the buildings is already very high and that they are all of a temporary nature* ;

(3) *no more money be spent on the road from Erode to Mettur in view of the new railroad being put up from Salem to Mettur* ;

(4) *no filtered water be used for construction purposes and that no more money be spent for this purpose either by way of buildings or otherwise* ;

(5) *all possible attempts be made to cut down the establishment charges at the top and no new offices be created thereafter* ;

(6) *no one employed in the firms supplying machinery or material to the Government be hereafter employed in the Government service* ;

(7) *house-rent be collected from all officers serving in connexion with the project for Government buildings used by them for residence* ;

(8) *the amenities of workmen suggested by the deputation be provided for at once and that arrangements be made to close all arrack and toddy shops at or near Mettur and that necessary establishments be provided to prevent illicit distillation* ;

(9) *the question of fixing water-rates in the Tanjore district and coming to an early understanding with the Tanjore ryots be taken up at once to avoid all possible difficulties in the future* ;

(10) *immediate steps be taken to set up an Advisory Committee of the Council to make occasional inspections and suggestions regarding desirable changes in the working of the scheme* ;

(11) *the question of using cement for the whole dam or for only portions of it be re-opened and carefully considered over again, and*

(12) *if the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestions of the report to a large extent, a committee of experts chiefly composed of retired Indian Public Works Department officers be appointed to go into all the questions raised in the report and in the resolution.*'

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[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [29th November 1928

"This, Sir, is a question which has been dealt with on the floor of this House several times and it has been unfortunately the case that the opinions of the members of this House have not been cared for by the Government. As one of the small mercies, the Government appointed a committee to go into all the matters connected with this project and to make a report; and hopes were entertained that when that committee, a responsible committee composed of members from all parties and from all sides of this House, made its report, it would be carefully considered by the Government. But, unfortunately, Sir, we see from the Government Order that practically every recommendation of this deputation has been thrown to the winds, and only one small thing, namely, reducing the rent from 6 per cent to 4 per cent, has been granted. I, representing the ryots of Coimbatore, am no doubt obliged to the Government at least for this small mercy. I am afraid, Sir, that members of this Council have not had much time to go through the papers carefully, but, in fact, my resolution gives practically all the recommendations made by the deputation. The first one and the most important thing, is the question of giving a small supply of water to the districts of Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly. These three districts are entitled to the first claim, if for no other reasons, at least on account of the reason that they possess the riparian right, as the river flows through all the three districts. But, so far as Coimbatore and Salem are concerned, their claims are supreme. The river divides the two districts as a boundary, but what is more, a very large extent of cultivated and uncultivated lands in these districts have been taken away on account of this project and a large portion of the lands are to be submerged. People have been driven out of several villages in both these districts and they are wandering practically homeless and landless. Several requests were made to Government to help them by disafforestation and in ways various other ways but nothing tangible has been done so far, and we expect from the hon. Member in charge of the department—he had been in the Coimbatore district itself and knows the conditions of the district very well—that at least now he will do something to give some supply to the districts of Coimbatore and Salem, and to Trichinopoly also. It has been said over and over again that, so far as Coimbatore and Salem are concerned, it would be difficult for these districts to get water from this reservoir. But we have shown more than once from previous records and expert opinion, that the present expert opinion is not reasonable or warranted by fact. The reason why I have qualified my resolution a little so far as Salem and Trichinopoly are concerned is, that there is a little difference of opinion as to whether the water from the dam can be brought to the Salem district. The deputation clearly stated that, if there be any such difficulty, water can be given to Salem and to some extent to the Coimbatore district also by the anicut at Nerinjipet. The anicut at Nerinjipet is a very old one and, with a small sum of money, it can be repaired. The irresponsible way in which the Government deal with reports like that of the deputation will be seen from the fact that their order simply throws aside the recommendation in regard to the Nerinjipet project, because in the old nineteenth century there was one order recorded in 1887, namely, 'the Nerinjipet project will be excluded from all future lists of projects requiring investigation.' So that, once for all the Nerinjipet question was shelved and whatever may be the nature of the Government hereafter, that project shall not be considered. No further reasons are given. This order is dated 10th October 1887, more than 40 years ago. We think it is

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quite feasible to bring water to Salem, if not from the Mettur dam itself, at least from the Nerinjipet anicut. We may say, equitably also, the Trichinopoly district is entitled to have some water from the Mettur dam and we suggest this can easily be done by the Nerinjipet canal being extended a little to that district, so that it may have the benefit of this dam. That, Sir, is so far as one of the most important questions is concerned, namely, irrigation.

"Then, the other important question we have to deal with is concerning the whole Presidency as well as in the interests of future irrigation schemes. If one scheme becomes very costly to ryots, they are to be benefited in getting water from that project only by paying a large water-cess. If they have to pay enormous sums, it will have certainly a very bad effect as regards other irrigation projects. Our fear is that so far as this project is concerned, it is much more than a white elephant to the ryots or workmen of this country, but it is certainly a help to solve the unemployment question in the far-off England. One crore of rupees has to be spent on machinery, another crore has to be spent on cement, which though it may be manufactured here, goes practically to the benefit of English capitalists, so that two crores out of seven go in the initial stage to feed the Englishmen. The whole cost of the project was put at three crores about one and a half decades ago. And with every year, the estimates swell. In 1924-25 when this House gave general approval, as it were, to the scheme, the cement was never thought of, the cost was expected to be only about five and a half crores; in 1925 it came to six and to-day it is nearly seven and a half crores, and yet we are told authoritatively that we cannot say that the matter has ended, as the foundation levels have not yet been fixed up; so that I may prophesy—I am sure I may be a correct prophet in this respect—that before the completion of the work the cost will run to over ten crores.

"The deputation went into the question very carefully, visited both the dam as well as the canal system and have made several suggestions which can be expected to reduce the cost.

"But the Government have thrust aside the whole report saying that we are not experts, though the opinion of the experts is found to be wrong with regard to the site, with regard to the materials to be used, with regard to the height and with regard to everything. Expert opinion after expert opinion has been thrown away, and now we are told that we twelve people, including an expert retired engineer, their own trusted servant once and afterwards their own trusted Minister, that we do not know anything. We request any member of this House to go and see the place and I am sure he will return with tears of blood in his eyes when he realizes how our own men have been deprived of land and house and cannot get work even to support himself. 2-45 p.m.

"I will say only one thing in this connexion and that is the fourth clause of the resolution, viz., 'no filtered water be used for construction purposes and that no more money be spent for this purpose either by way of buildings or otherwise.' There is to be one big dam over one mile long and 200 feet deep and this, they say, should be built with filtered and even chlorinated water. We are told that some of the ordinary workmen will drink the ordinary Cauvery water and thus get cholera which may spread and even some of the Legislative Council members may be affected. Therefore, with a view to prevent all this they want to filter and chlorinate the water. And what does

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it cost? Some lakhs of rupees. After all will it be possible to make the workmen not to go to the Cauvery or not to drink Cauvery water? And, Sir, it is not the filteration charges only that we are complaining against. If the people living in the town of Mettur said that they too ought to be supplied with chlorinated water, we have no objection. And now, Sir, they say we want more money, some more lakhs, for this reserve of filtered water for the whole dam will involve more men and costly buildings. We know it will involve filtration tanks, filtration pipes, filtration tubes and what not. And we do not know whether the ryots would like to be charged simply for the purpose of preventing some Legislative Council member or other getting the disease. I am saying this to show how money is being wasted on all imaginary things. Why should not these people think of these things beforehand. Building was put up and after discarded, all this because somewhere malaria was prevailing.

"Then, Sir, I want to know why these high officers at Mettur should be free from the payment of house-rent. That is another thing which makes us think that somewhere things are going wrong.

"I shall now come to another important fact. At first there were no toddy or liquor shops. But the Government insist on toddy and arrack shops. The deputation included Messrs. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan and Sivaraj, who are expected to represent the labour interests, and our military officer over there from Salem—all these recommended unanimously that there should be no toddy or arrack shop there. But the Government said that if one is not established there will be illicit distillation of liquor. I am ashamed to hear this. Does it not speak volumes about the impotency of the Government? If a man wants to keep a shop he has to obtain a licence and yet we are told without a feeling of shame by this Government that they cannot prevent illicit distillation in this locality. I think the officers there merely fill their pockets with money and do nothing to promote the convenience, health and morality of the people of that locality. One of our recommendations was that these shops ought not to be opened. But the Government, without even postponing the sale, opened the shops, thereby showing what a great contempt they have got for the deputation.

"Then comes, Sir, the question of cement; and that has another sorry tale to tell. This project is fifty years old. Estimates after estimates were made and corrected. The highest authority in Calcutta and England gave their consent to the use of lime and yet in 1925, 1926 and 1927 the Chief Engineer all on a sudden for reasons best known to the Government said that they will have cement and that they will have costly machinery worth a crore of rupees to mix the cement. One of our recommendations again is that no one employed in the firm supplying the machinery or the materials should be appointed as an officer in the project. But yet there is such a gentleman, who is now the Superintending Engineer in charge of machinery. It was he who went to England more than once and is responsible for all this machinery. By the way, Sir, the servants of this company are to be given furnished houses. And three thousand rupees are to be spent on furniture! I am reliably informed that the Superintending Engineer was originally a representative of some firm. I do not say he will be dishonest. But what I mean is that his inclinations will be towards helping his own company by importing its

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machinery with the result that the whole work will depend on this machinery and if the machine goes out of order I do not know how much it will cost to get it repaired.

"May I know the time-limit, Sir ?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For the Mover of a Resolution, thirty minutes."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I was referring to the gentleman who was once a representative of the firm supplying machinery and who has been now raised to the position of Superintending Engineer and probably he now has become an indispensable person. The one reason for the adoption of machinery is that Government want to reduce the period of completion of the work. But as it is, it will take some months for the machinery to come; all its parts are yet to come; what is more the houses of these men are not yet furnished; we can't say how long it will take to fit up the machine and work it; none of us know the expenses for its repair if it goes out of order; and I do not know if there are any obliging friends like Mr. Natarajan (laughter) who will come and watch and oil this big machine in Mettur. It is impossible for me to conceive what makes Government stick to its programme already chalked out. Even supposing there will be a reduction of time according to that programme should they not consider that if they utilize human labour they will be feeding thousands and thousands of men now starving in India ? The Government Order very cruelly says that we hon. Members are trying to uproot a tree to see if its roots are all right. We want to do nothing of the sort. We only want to do the whole thing a little cheaply. So the deputation suggested the use of cement for the middle and front of the dam, and the use of lime and chunam for the sides. So that if the machinery breaks or if the people in charge of the machinery strike work, work in other ways may go on; for as things stand if the machine stops the whole work must stop till the machine begins to work again. If the machinery does not work, there will be no mixing of cement 3 p.m. and the grinding of the small pieces of stone. The Government will then say, our hon. Member will then say, 'What is to be done ? The workmen have struck work and nothing can be done.' So, as a provision against it we say that we may go on partly with cement in the middle and partly with the putting up in sides of the boulders with the ordinary lime and chunam which has been approved till now and which we say is the usual method adopted in every other country excepting perhaps in the case of one or two engineering miracles existing somewhere. This question of cement is very important because we are afraid that in spite of all assurances that may be given to us by the experts on the Government side there may be difficulties in constructing the whole thing by means of the mixing of the cement, and if the whole building work is necessarily to be gone through by the mixing of the cement and the passing of the stone through this machinery, I think it will be very difficult. We saw the present machinery and the deputation knows how complicated it was, and we thought it was impossible for any machinery to do this work without some complications. Therefore we suggested the process mentioned in our report, but the Government says: 'Our experts are infallible; you people are fools so far as this matter is concerned, you transgress your powers when you begin to speak about this matter.' Above all these things we thought that the Government has some confidence in us and, shall I say, some respect for the

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members of this Council, because very often they come for our votes, very often they come for our money, and therefore we suggest that in order that there may be a check upon these experts, a committee of this House, elected by this House, may be asked to visit this place occasionally—we do not ask them to be there permanently—and make its remarks or recommendations. The Government may say that will be allowing us to uproot the tree which they are gradually rearing. They say : 'You are untouchables so far as this matter is concerned. You should not touch the tree.'

"These are the main recommendations of the deputation. There are some at least which the Government in good grace could have accepted easily. I do not know if the Government of India have given their approval to the scheme. Certainly the Secretary of State for India has not given his approval to the scheme. It is therefore desirable that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be helped by this Government with their proper views, apart from the opinions of experts. Look at the modesty of my resolution. I am surprised at myself that I should in this resolution be so ultra-modest. I appeal to the Government to do this much : if you have absolutely no faith in us, if you have absolutely no regard for our opinions, if you have no regard for the Council, can you not do at least one thing ? Can you not appoint some of your own experts whom you once applauded to the skies, people who once were Superintending Engineers and even Chief Engineers ? By all means appoint a committee composed of such people. They have got a stake in the country. They have risen from the lowest to the highest positions. They probably worked in some parts of the Salem and Coimbatore districts, and they will certainly not say anything against what is considered to be orthodox expert opinion. They are not fools to go and give any opinion, if it is wrong, against expert opinion. The last thing I would urge is only this suggestion : if the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestions of the deputation to a large extent, a committee of experts chiefly composed of retired Indian Department of Public Works officers may be appointed to go into all the questions raised in the report and in this resolution. Can there be anything more modest ? If the Government refuse to-day to accept even that small recommendation of ours, I do not know what I shall say about the Government. But I hope, Sir, from all that I have known of the hon. Member in charge for the last eight years or so, that even he would recommend our suggestions to the Government and whatever regard he may have for the experts, I hope he will have some sympathy with us. On whatever points the Government may yield, he can also yield on behalf of the Government and as regards the points on which he may not see eye to eye with us, he may appoint experts of his own, getting pension from him at present, and ask them to examine and report on them. By experts I mean not men who come and go away to their own country, men who have no experience of Indian life, customs, etc., but experts who have lived in this country and who expect to live in the country, and who are responsible for the reputation and interest of this country. If such experts go into the matter and say that our recommendations are untenable, once for all our mouths will be closed. If the Government is sincere and earnest—I do not say, if the Government are honest—I would appeal to them to show it in action by appointing this committee. I heartily commend this resolution for the consideration of this House."

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Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, while seconding this motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I am not going to deal with the several somersaults that the Government have performed in connexion with this Mettur Project nor am I going to expose the several engineering inconsistencies that have been committed, and I do not think it will suit my present purpose to say anything about the irregularities in procedure and the inadequate investigation that has been made before the project has been commenced. I am only going to make a few observations upon the other aspects of the question and particularly with reference to the several paragraphs or the several clauses of the resolution. I will here and there show how unsympathetic the Government has been to the most innocent recommendations that have been made by this Committee. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar in his characteristic way has put the resolution in a long and winding form, but he could have done it in a much more brief manner. But this resolution has got in itself the virtue of having brought out all the salient features on which the report has been drafted. When the deputation was appointed by this Council, all of us thanked the hon. the Revenue Member who at the time was in charge of the Irrigation portfolio for having allowed an opportunity to this Council, or to some Members of this Council, to examine the several aspects that are connected with this Mettur Project and we expected that our labours would be properly viewed and appreciated, but the Government Order that has been issued upon this particular report is most disappointing if not discouraging. Although limitations were placed on our activities, that we should not go into the technical details of the scheme, yet we could not resist the temptation of pointing out certain of the inaccuracies that we were able to find out while going through the several reports and several papers placed before the Committee. In this particular order every paragraph has been categorically replied to, but the replies are as a matter of fact nil except to one or two. It has been pointed out by the Government that they are going to take some interest by way of removing the Collector and looking into the interests of the tenants who have already given up their lands for the Mettur Project. But as regards the other questions, they have shown utter lack of interest and we are sorry to find that there has been a deplorable discouragement evidenced in this final order of the Government. They have stated at page 63 of their order as follows: 'The Government observe that either it will be profitable for the ryots to take water at the prescribed rates or it will not. If it will be profitable, the ryots will certainly take the water and the Government then will have statutory authority under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act VII of 1865 to levy and collect the prescribed rate of water-cess.' This, I think, Sir, is placing the cart before the horse. They have not made a proper investigation as regards the desire of the ryots to take water at the rates now proposed under this scheme. They have immensely increased the water-rate by manipulating figures and put forward a case for the early undertaking of this work. But our own enquiries have proved that the Government have unnecessarily hurried on with the work without noticing the several defects that lay behind the whole scheme, and without understanding the possibilities of the success of the scheme. They have pointed out again at page 62 that the cost of establishment is only 8 per cent of the cost of the works. The work is done only in a limited locality, and yet we find a number of officers whose services

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can easily be dispensed with. We also found that there are more supervising officers than real workers, because we see there is the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer, several Executive Engineers and several more sub-divisional officers. This is only placing one officer for supervising over the other, and this work of supervision seems to be more in evidence than the actual work of construction that is going on. In regard to this matter all the members of the deputation have found that the cost of establishment is already very high, and proper measures must be taken for decreasing the cost of the establishment, so that the 8 per cent may be reduced. Just before the Government paid a compliment to the members of the deputation, they have made a very significant remark on page 64 of the Government
3-15 p.m. Order: 'The Government consider that no useful purpose will be achieved but considerable risk of loss incurred if there is a constant uprooting either by Government or by non-official committees of the tree to see how it is growing.' This is, Sir, in connexion with the proposal to have a standing committee of this Council to be enquiring into the progress of these works. It is a very unhappy compliment paid by the Government to the members of the deputation. It has not been the intention of the members of the deputation or of this Council that has approved of the deputation to meddle with the growing tree. Their idea has been to see whether the roots of the tree have been eaten away, whether there has been an excess of expenditure over the necessities of the case, whether it was not possible to show to the Government how the expenditure that has been incurred might be reduced to a great extent—that was the main idea with which the deputation set to work. It was not at all to obstruct the progress of the Mettur Project, but to see that the tree which was planted by this Government was properly progressing and capable of proving beneficial to the large number of ryots which it is intended to benefit. I find, Sir, that the whole matter is going to be shelved, and the words that have been expressed in the Government Order attached to this report are very discouraging. This Council is responsible for the finances of the province, for the proper spending of the provincial funds, and we do feel that it is a duty imposed upon us to press for this resolution and for the proper carrying out of the works now undertaken by Government."

* Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: "Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'In clause (1) of Resolution No. 802 *insert* the words "Salem and Trichinopoly" between "Coimbatore" and "district", and *substitute* "districts" for "district" and *omit* all the words beginning with "and if . . . by the deputation".'

"The amended motion will run as follows: 'immediate orders be passed for arranging the supply of water for irrigation purposes in Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly districts'

"I wish to say a few words in support of my amendment. In the first instance I should thank the hon. Members of the Mettur Project Deputation for the unanimous opinion that they have expressed regarding the feasibility and necessity of taking water to all these three districts. The hon. Member representing Tanjore, Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, has also expressed that the people of Tanjore have no objection to the taking of water from Mettur reservoir to the other districts, such as Salem and Coimbatore. Coimbatore

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and Trichinopoly have got some hope through some other schemes, such as Bhavani Project for Coimbatore and Kattalai Project for Trichinopoly district, but for Salem there is no such scheme in the near future. Salem has to depend solely upon this Mettur reservoir scheme. Otherwise, there is no salvation for this poor district. Mettur dam is constructed within the limits of the Salem district. Vast lands have been acquired and many villagers have been sent away from their houses, who have gladly consented to give up their lands in the hope that they will be given water for irrigation from this reservoir. I am glad to note that in the Government Order recently issued Government have realized the importance of supplying water to the Salem district also. But if they take up the work of acquiring lands and excavating channels now, it will take some years. So, they could go on with this work in the Salem district first. I think that will not in any way hinder the progress of the Mettur dam project. With these few remarks I move my amendment."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second this amendment. The amendment seeks to place the recommendation in more unequivocal terms. The resolution seeks to place Salem and Trichinopoly on the same footing as Coimbatore. Sir, I shall not go over all the various questions referred to in the resolution, but shall confine myself to the amendment. The Mettur scheme, as originally designed, sought to locate all the irrigated area in one district, namely, Tanjore district. All along there has been a feeling that that was unjust and that the irrigated ayacut should be distributed between Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly ; and this amendment seeks to place the matter in clearer and unambiguous terms.

"I shall try to remove some misapprehensions and illusions prevalent with respect to this question. The Mover of the amendment said that Trichinopoly might hope for something in the future on account of the Kattalai scheme. I am afraid, Sir, that here is a misapprehension. The Kattalai scheme, it will be admitted, does not seek to give a new irrigation or a new ayacut either under the Mettur scheme or under any other scheme. On account of the damages caused by the floods of 1924 and on account of the heavy expenditure which the Government have been incurring on the korambu system, the Government thought it necessary and productive to invest some money on the excavation of one canal and on an anicut to ensure regular supply of water to the existing channels. Therefore, it cannot be said as an argument against conceding the claims of Trichinopoly that they could hope for something in the Kattalai scheme. It is only the guaranteeing of the existing supply through the existing channels.

"I shall also refer to another misapprehension which seems to have prevailed among the members of the deputation. While I am thankful to the members of the deputation for their realization of the claims of Trichinopoly, it is a pity that the case of Trichinopoly has not been examined as fully as it might have been and ought to have been. In 1924, when this subject came before this Council, the iniquity of the original system was recognized and the then Law Member said that he would try to reallot the portion to be irrigated, and for that purpose he was pleased to appoint the Mettur Committee. That Committee recommended that at least 50,000 new acres should be irrigated in Trichinopoly under the Mettur scheme. The question was

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examined by the Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer was pleased to observe that, while in the case of Salem and Coimbatore there were engineering difficulties, there was absolutely no such difficulty in the case of Trichinopoly. Not only that, but the financial aspects also were much better. While the scheme wanted only Rs. 15 per acre in the case of Tanjore, i.e., if the whole area were located in Tanjore alone, it required Rs. 16 if this extension of irrigation was to be given to Trichinopoly; and this Rs. 16 the tax-payers of Trichinopoly were willing to pay.

"Now, Sir, if we refer to the report of the Chief Engineer, I believe there is an apparent mistake, and I submit that even the Rs. 16 would not be the rate if a proper computation were made. The Chief Engineer said that the net cost of the scheme of irrigating 50,000 acres will be 42 lakhs and in dividing the return on this amount he said that Rs. 16 would have to be realized from each acre in the Trichinopoly district. That 42 lakhs was arrived at by including a sum of 25 lakhs which was to be debited to the anicut across the Kattalai. So, the calculation went wrong on that basis. If there was to be a Kattalai scheme, if there was to be a Kattalai anicut, it was wrong to debit that sum of 25 lakhs necessary for the anicut as against the Mettur scheme. Therefore, if we take the figures given by the Chief Engineer, the real net cost that should be debited to the scheme would be 42 minus 25 lakhs. Therefore, the rate, so far as Trichinopoly is concerned, would be far less than Rs. 15. I submit that in the case of Trichinopoly there is no difficulty whatever, neither engineering nor financial. It would be the most productive scheme, and there have been expert opinions expressed that the Trichinopoly scheme was much better than the Pattukkottai scheme. Now, Sir, I am not going to traverse all those regions. In trying to claim for Trichinopoly its equitable share, I would only press this on Government to reconsider that portion of their order relating to this district. They seem to have felt that it is really unjust to have excluded Trichinopoly and in page 61, paragraph (2) (i) of the order, they say 'it may be practicable to achieve this object by extending the area at present irrigated through the existing open head channels taking off from the Cauvery on either side.'

3-30 p.m. "I submit that the investigation of the question need not be confined to this narrow issue. They may examine the question whether it is possible to irrigate an extent of 50,000 or more acres through the extension of the existing open-head channels and also through opening new channels, say, at Kattlai or at some other place to the east of it. The deputation has suggested another channel from Nerinchipettai. This also may be examined. As it is, the Government Order seems to exclude the investigation of such questions. As a matter of fact, the investigation of the question of irrigating through these new channels is not a new thing. Already, in 1908 and 1910 these questions have been investigated, considered and conclusions arrived at to the effect that irrigation so extended would be beneficial and productive. Therefore, while we have before our minds this report, it will be unjust to Trichinopoly to exclude the consideration of these proposals. The Mover of the resolution has travelled over a wide range of subjects, but mine is a humble lot. I am not here quarrelling with the huge waste of cement or machinery. (Cries of: 'Why not'?). (The hon. the President: 'Order, order.') My only request to the Government is to see that the injustice which they have admitted is redressed.

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And, in redressing that injustice, I request them not to confine their investigation to the consideration of extension through the open-head channels alone. I request them to carry out their idea of giving a concession to Trichinopoly by any means. Let them not be scared away even if it becomes necessary to cut new channels in order to extend the irrigation facilities in Trichinopoly.

"There is always the illusion that Trichinopoly has any number of irrigation works as compared with Tanjore. The truth is that it has not got even one-tenth of what Tanjore has got. Its irrigable area is not even 3 per cent of the total extent of irrigation in that district. Having 73 miles of the Cauvery running through our district, we are not allowed to have its benefit to the extent to which we are entitled. We feel that once we let this opportunity slip, we shall have no such chance hereafter. It is a question of now or never. That is our condition. Therefore hon. Members will be pleased to accept this amendment and see that Trichinopoly gets its fair share by any means, either through open-head channels or through new channels taking off at Kattalai. This alone will extend irrigation in the Trichinopoly and Kulittalai taluks."

*Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, while I accord my hearty support to many of the recommendations contained in this comprehensive resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I feel that the recommendation embodied in clause (1) that immediate orders be passed for arranging the supply of water for irrigation purposes in Coimbatore district and, if not impossible, in the districts of Salem and Trichinopoly, as recommended by the deputation, is premature and requires a good deal of examination before any decision can be arrived at.

"I quite sympathise with the hon. Mover's object, but at the same time I have to invite the attention of this House to the fact which has been recognized ever since the inception of this scheme that its primary object is to improve and protect the irrigation of the existing delta. It is therefore but meet that my hon. Friend and Colleague Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai should have laid special stress in his note of dissent to the report of the Mettur deputation that 'this project owed its origin from the very outset to the need which the Government and the ryots have felt for generations for stabilizing supply of water to the deltaic tracts of the district of Tanjore under cultivation, and rendering that valuable and revenue-yielding area free from the uncertainties and risks of unseasonable floods and the irregularities and unexpected shortages of supply when water is needed most.' The total land revenue which the Tanjore ryots have paid to the Government in fasli 1336 is roughly 78 lakhs, the largest contributed by any district or extent of cultivated land in this Presidency. The construction of a reservoir, therefore, for stabilizing and assuring the supply of water for irrigation in the district of Tanjore is not only a legitimate but a primary charge on the revenues of this province. Besides, the area newly proposed to be brought under cultivation in the Tanjore district is one which will largely benefit a backward community, and times without number we have been assured that this is one of the ways in which the reclamation of the Kallar community is proposed to be brought about. It is in this view, therefore, that special stress has so often been laid both by the people of the district concerned and by the press on the fact that this project is more a protective than a productive one and that revenue considerations alone should not weigh with the Government. In this

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sense, the importance of the recommendation embodied in clause (9) of this resolution becomes apparent and I would suggest to the Government the desirability of making further enquiries in the matter before finally adopting any rates to suit their estimates.

"I am very much surprised that this very reasonable suggestion which weighed with my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar in regard to the Tanjore district should have been clean forgotten by him when he dealt with the other districts. He has already expressed in this Council that the ryots of Coimbatore would be willing to pay any rates that the Government might fix for the irrigation facilities they might give them. In this connexion I would suggest that it will not be wrong to say that the necessity of coming to an early understanding with the ryots of the other districts with a view to avoid possible difficulties in the future is equally important. But, before that matter can be taken into consideration, the question whether the supply of water is possible or feasible has to be gone into. The Government, in their order on the report of the Mettur deputation, say: 'The question whether some land in Coimbatore and Salem districts could be irrigated by channels taking off from the Mettur reservoir has already been considered and the Government on the advice of the Chief Engineer abandoned the idea on engineering and financial grounds. The Government, however, have always held the view that these districts should be served to some extent by the Mettur scheme if this could be done at a rate that would pay for the cost and was not so high as to make realization doubtful or difficult. It seems to the Government that it may be practicable to achieve this object by extending the area at present irrigated through the existing open-head channels taking off from the Cauvery on either side. It may be possible to let in more water into these channels and thus extend irrigation at a cost that would not be prohibitive. The question will be remitted to the Engineer-in-Chief for early investigation and report.' Before therefore immediate orders can be passed for arranging the supply of water to these districts, the Government have to await the report of the Engineer-in-Chief as to the feasibility of the proposal. And, when the Chief Engineer's report is received, it will be time enough to consider, if his report is in favour of the possibility of the supply of water to other districts, the actual cost that will have to be incurred for this additional supply and the rates that will have to be levied. It is then and only then that it will be possible to come to an understanding with the ryots of those districts as to the rates. In this view, therefore, I consider, as I have already said, that the recommendation contained in clause (i) is premature. I need hardly say that the other recommendations embodied in this resolution have my full support."

* Mr. C. MARUDAVANAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as I represent the district which this scheme is intended to benefit, I would be failing in my duty if I do not express my views and impressions gained by visiting the headquarters of this project. Generally, I endorse the views contained in the report, but I take exception to the views given expression to by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and also by my hon. Friends from Trichinopoly and Salem. I request not to be misunderstood. It should not be thought that the people of my district are jealous of, and do not want to give water to, the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore. As has been clearly stated in the report, if the scheme could be so modified, without any detriment to the lower riparian rights of the Tanjore ryots to water,

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water may be allowed to Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; because it is not a thing which is not known to the Government or to the public that Tanjore is paying a land revenue of 76 lakhs of rupees to the Government. The Government is bound to maintain irrigation works and also the necessary irrigation facilities for the district which is paying the largest revenue. As has been pointed out by previous speakers, the scheme was originally intended to conserve the existing irrigation in Tanjore and also if possible to provide extension of irrigation to other areas. Therefore even now if the Government refer this scheme to a deputation of experts and find it possible to modify as to benefit other districts also, certainly Tanjore people will have no objection to it. As the scheme at present stands, it is purely a scheme intended for irrigating the large unirrigated area of Tanjore and also to stabilize the existing irrigation of Tanjore. My submission is that the interests of landholders as well as the interests of landowners of those lands which this scheme is going to benefit should not be interfered with by diverting water to any other place. As a layman, during my visit to that Mettur Project, it struck me that it was an extravagant and wasteful expenditure on the part of the Government to spend moneys under the heads of establishments, communications and so on. Certainly, if the Government had any means of reducing the expenditure they might have done so in the interests of the tax-payer. I also suggest that by cutting down the charges on establishment and other items the savings effected might be utilized for the reduction of rates which are going to be levied for the areas to be irrigated by this new scheme. I appeal to the Government to find out ways and means to reduce the extravagant expenditure so that such a reduction might go to the benefit of tax-payers. 3-45 p.m.

"So far as other points which find a place in the resolution are concerned, I do not approve of them. I do not agree that the scheme should be suspended till the revised estimate is sanctioned, because Tanjore is already longing for the project and it is but just and fair on the part of this Government not to defer the scheme but to see that it is completed at as early a date as possible.

"With these few words, I support generally the principle of this resolution."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"In rising to support this resolution, I wish to make only a few remarks. In the order of the Government on the report of the Mettur deputation the Government say 'The object of the Government is not to invite criticism on professional details.' The criticism that has been offered by the hon. Members of the deputation as regards the question of substituting surki mortar for cement has been brushed aside as a criticism of the professional details of the scheme. When it is to be considered whether a fabric is to be built of granite or brick it is not a professional detail. It is one of the fundamentals of the scheme. That deputation has come to the conclusion that at least a part of the dam should be built in surki mortar instead of cement. This cannot be brushed aside simply as a professional detail with which the deputation has nothing to do.

"Then the last request in the resolution is that, if the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestions of the report to a large extent, a committee should be appointed to go into the question. This is only a moderate proposal. Still there are experts who think that a colossal mistake is being made

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in building the whole dam with cement. That question was not disposed of by the Government of India. The report that was supplied dealt with only one portion of the question. But the question of using mortar still remains to be disposed of. Therefore, Sir, the request that mortar may be used for the whole dam or at least for a portion of it is a legitimate request.

"Another important point is that machinery to the extent of one crore of rupees is being sent for. The deputation says that all the agriculturists are suffering from famine conditions and skilled and unskilled labour should be utilized in the place of labour-saving machinery."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"On what clause is the hon. Member speaking?"

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"On the point raised by the deputation in their report."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I may point out to the hon. Member that it is not the report of the deputation that we are dealing with now. It is the resolution of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar that is under consideration."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I shall restrict myself to that.

"The third point I wish to refer to is the employment of a young Belgian gentleman named Bellefontaine, who is drawing a salary of Rs. 750. After all he is a pure marine mechanic, an ordinary mill coolie and he is to be given £60 per mensem or £720 per annum, a thing unheard of in the annals of the distribution of salaries. After all he has been connected with a machine-manufacturing company and he underwent a course of education only for five years in Belgium. Such a man to be given so high a salary is a thing which I condemn. The excuse given by the Government for the importation of this gentleman is that they are going to import heavy and costly machinery, that it would be very difficult to train men here to use that machinery and that therefore they had to bring this man from Belgium. I submit that no time should be lost in seeing that this gentleman's services are dispensed with. Drilling machines require no training at all. Anybody could sit and work on it. Several machines have been used for agricultural operations by the Development Department which are a misnomer for pumping and boring operations, and several of our countrymen have had training in pumping and boring work. So to import this Belgian gentleman at such a high salary is, I consider, an extravagant and slanderous waste of public money.

"Sir, we hear that in building this dam they are using filtered water. Human wants are many and where there is a bad supply of water we require filtered water. But dam is not a human being, it will not be affected with epidemic if unfiltered water is used. I know that several buildings have been built by using unfiltered water. So there is no necessity at all to use filtered water at such a high cost."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar not to use the Council Hall as a room for reading newspapers."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I raise also my voice in support of the people of Salem. Salem has been considered to be suffering from want of water for irrigation purposes. The Mettur dam is to be built between the boundaries

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of Salem and Coimbatore. In Nerinjapet there is a ruined aniout and if that is revived it will give some water to the people of Salem. We always see a number of people migrating from Salem district to other districts and if we ask them what is the reason for their migration, they say 'we have no water facilities there'. If there is any district which really needs water it is Salem district. The Mettur Project is being built to give irrigation facilities to the Tanjore district, but at the same time it is also necessary that a few taluks of Salem district should be supplied with water because they are the people whose lands are acquired and it is their villages that are going to be submerged in water. It is therefore necessary that people who make the first sacrifice should have the benefit also of the undertaking. To say that water cannot be taken from a lower level to a higher level cannot hold water. Water can be taken from a lower level to a higher level. As one connected with Periyar system, I know water is taken from a lower level to a higher level by construction of suitable sluices. So it is not an extraordinary thing for the Engineering department to take water to a higher place in the Salem district.

"Then the Government say no useful purpose will be served by uprooting the tree by going and visiting the tree very often. Sir, it is very easy to indulge in allegories and similes. What the deputation wants is not to uproot the tree but to see how the tree is growing, whether the leaves are falling and whether there is foliage at the top. The hon. the Secretary says that the sending of a deputation is uprooting the tree. We are also businessmen and we want to see whether the watchman is taking care about the tree and not uprooting the tree. Therefore to say that by going and visiting the Mettur Project you will be uprooting the tree is a thing which cannot hold water. The object of such visits is to see that money is not wasted, that the subordinates there are not paid such high salaries to simply sit under the cool breeze of the punkah. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will kindly bring his remarks to a close."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"With these remarks I support the proposition and say that a committee ought to be appointed and must be given the permission to make occasional visits to the Mettur Project so that they may make their criticisms in this House."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"In rising to support the amendment as well as the proposition which have been moved, I wish to place a few facts before this House. So far as the river Cauvery is concerned, it is running not only through Tanjore, but also through the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. We have to bear the burden of the river as well as the dangers from its overflow through our district. In fact, in the year 1924 we bore the brunt of the heavy flood that came along the river and Trichinopoly has suffered a loss of nearly 10,000 acres of its wet lands.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, has already told you that 4 p.m.
of 70,000 acres of wet lands in our district we lost about 10,000 acres on account of the floods. It is but fair and just that we should be given a share of the benefits of the project. The hon. Member from Tanjore said that if

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they were not touched he had no objection to Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly having a portion of the Mettur water. I do not know what he meant. But if he has no objection to these districts also sharing the benefits of the project, then it can only be done by the Tanjore district foregoing a little bit of the benefits they are going to derive from the project. The present proposal is to irrigate three lakhs of acres in the Pattukottai taluk. It is well known that all these lands are at present dry lands and the proposal is to make the same absolutely wet. On the contrary, the original Mettur scheme proposed to take the new channel not along the Grand Anicut but across Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks of the Trichinopoly district which would have benefited about a lakh of acres in that district. Already there are about 50,000 acres of wet lands in those two taluks and the present proposal is to take an off-take from this river and make them receive the benefits of the Mettur scheme also. I may say here that this may not necessarily be at the cost of Tanjore ; for we are already well provided with a network of tanks. It is a well-known fact that the floods in the Cauvery come a little too early and waste themselves into the sea. If only the engineering authorities take care to fill these tanks in time, I am quite sure that we will not be depriving the people of Tanjore of any of the benefits that they hope to derive under the present scheme. But even if they should happen to lose a little bit, they should not grudge ; for after all Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly have as good riparian rights in the river Cauvery as Tanjore itself. I would even go further and say that these districts, being higher up the river, have a better riparian right in the river than Tanjore which is at the tail end of the river. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar, said that, while there was a prospect of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly getting the benefits of other schemes, there was none whatever for Salem. I quite sympathise with the people of Salem, but I should say that we stand to gain nothing by any other scheme. We are not going to gain anything new by the Kattalai scheme which only goes to safeguard the interests of the existing ayacuts but not for increasing the irrigated areas. We are in the same boat as Salem and Coimbatore, not a bit better than they. We ask nothing more than bare justice to be done to us when we ask that out of three lakhs of acres proposed to be irrigated by the new project a few thousands may be given to us, say 40 or 50 thousand acres. All these 40 or 50 thousand acres are, as I said before already, wet, most of them. The preliminary work of converting the dry lands into wet ones is not necessary here. The ryots are already there. Whereas in Tanjore they have to colonise the area anew for the purpose of converting the dry area into wet. That is a great problem and it remains to be seen whether it will succeed. Government have taken so many things for granted in arriving at conclusions regarding the productivity of the project. No such presumptions exist in the case of Trichinopoly as in the case of the other districts. We have got wet lands already there. We have told Government that we are not only prepared to pay the new rate of Rs. 15 or 20 or whatever it may be, but also contribute to the capital expenditure of the scheme if it is deemed necessary. There is absolutely no difficulty so far as the extension of the benefits to these districts is concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close soon."

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* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIFULLAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"So far as Trichinopoly district is concerned, engineering experts have told us that there are absolutely no engineering difficulties. Therefore, taking into consideration the fact that there is no engineering difficulty and that we are ready to pay any rate and contribute to the capital cost of the concern, it is but for bare justice that we are crying for, when we ask Government to re-investigate the question if necessary and sanction the extension to our district."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, it is not without a feeling almost akin to despair that I rise to support this resolution. This question has been discussed again and again on the floor of the House ; but so far, I am afraid that we have received little satisfaction. But before proceeding further, may I thank the hon. the Revenue Member for giving us an opportunity of discussing this question and I hope that this time it will be more fruitful than on previous occasions.

"The Mettur Project has been sanctioned as a productive scheme; but before I refer to the details of the scheme mentioned in the resolution now before the House I shall refer to a few points which make it almost certain that this project is not going to satisfy the requirements of a productive public work. Apart from what is certainly the expenditure on the work itself which will increase considerably before they are done with it, I should like to point out that Government does not seem so far to have considered the effect of the execution of the Mettur scheme on the present irrigation in Tanjore. The project has for its main object the substitution of continuous flow for what I may call intermittent flow in the river. The substitution of continuous flow for an intermittent flow is obtained by the storage of flood-water and limitation of maximum discharges in the rivers in Tanjore. The immediate result will be a very considerable reduction in flood supplies. When the flood supplies become reduced, although the supply in seasons of low water are increased, it is certain that on account of this reduction of flood supplies the lands that now depend for their irrigation on the drainage rivers would considerably suffer; and unless Government take steps at once to carry out the necessary work to prevent loss to those who will suffer on account of the substitution of continuous for intermittent supply, the result I expect will almost be disastrous and, instead of the project proving, as I hope the Government want it to prove, a blessing to the ryots of Tanjore, it will almost come as a curse to certain portions of the delta. The point that I wish to mention is this, that before long Government would be forced to undertake works for what I may call the remodelling of the rivers and distributory systems in Tanjore. What the cost of this is going to be we have no idea at all. And is Government going to include the cost of the necessary alterations in those works in the capital cost of the Mettur Project or is it going to be charged to the capital cost of the delta system? This is a thing about which we know nothing at present. The whole of the expenditure on the Mettur works now consists of works which are almost outside the delta. The first effects of the construction of the Mettur reservoir will be disadvantageous to the delta in some respects. It is only fair that Government should follow the principle of capitalizing the costs of the consequential alterations in the rivers and distributary systems in Tanjore on account of the construction of the Mettur Project and debit it to the capital cost of the

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Mettur Project itself. What this capital cost will be is not known now. But certainly it is not going to make the project a productive work.

"I shall now come to the Mettur Project itself. The Committee has gone carefully into all the points that are before the House in this resolution. I shall deal first with the question of the extra cost on account of certain alterations that have been made. About the alteration of the site of the dam, when the first proposal for this was put forward it was stated that the alteration was necessitated by the floods of 1924. It was explained that at the original site of the dam it was impossible to dispose of the floods of 1924 and that the new site proposed presented facilities for the disposal of the surplus both on the right and the left banks. It was stated that the Ellis Saddle was incapable of disposing of the floods of 1924 and that the new site would be able to dispose of even larger floods than those of 1924. But what has happened? The site has been changed; we hear nothing about the new surplus arrangements at all which were supposed to be under consideration on the right bank of the river. The floods of 1924 are now proposed to be disposed of through the Ellis Saddle alone. We now see how the decision for the alteration of the site of the dam costing so much extra expenditure was taken with undue haste and without that detailed examination and investigation that the importance of the matter demanded.

1-15 p.m. "I refer to this point to illustrate what the committee has been trying to place before the Government, namely, that these alterations that have been made in the Mettur Project and have caused considerable excess in the total estimate have been rather hastily taken up without due consideration and careful examination that a project of this nature demands. I do not wish to say much on the question of cement *versus* lime as it has been sufficiently discussed on the floor of this House. Considering the haste with which the Government have been going on with the construction of the foundations of the dam at the new site, although I recognize that it will not be possible to go back to lime mortar alone, we have not been placed in possession of convincing facts to prove that it is indispensable that cement should be used. The objections raised against surki mortar were answered and it was proved that the dam could be safely constructed with surki mortar. This point was considered when Colonel Ellis was in charge of the project, and his proposals supported by Sir Hugh Keeling were accepted and the estimates sanctioned by Mr. St. John Gebbie, who succeeded Sir John Benton. We are now getting a new set of experts who have stated that lime mortar is useless and that it is necessary that cement mortar alone should be used. What were the reasons that were given for indispensability of cement mortar? Apart from the question of its suitability it was stated that it was going to result in considerable increase of revenue during the years of construction. It was expected that the period of construction would be shortened and, in consequence, a considerable amount of extra revenue would accrue to the Government during the construction period. Although I see no reference specifically in the printed papers that have been supplied to us, I presume that the Revenue Department have not been able to agree to shortening the period for the extension of irrigation. By accelerating the construction of the dam, if your irrigation does not expand equally fast, the result would be that, while the cost of the scheme would go up, the large revenue that was anticipated would not be realized while interest charges will go up. We hear nothing about

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increased revenue ; the cost of the scheme only has been increasing. I take it that the Revenue Department are not going to accept an accelerated expansion of irrigation. It is for these reasons that the Committee expressed its dissatisfaction with the most recent decisions of the Government.

" Concerning the question of irrigation facilities to Salem and Coimbatore, this has also been discussed on the floor of this House. We have been told that experts have prepared estimates and have found that the cost of carrying water to Salem and Coimbatore is so prohibitive that it is impossible to do so. I have some knowledge of what exactly happened. Estimates were prepared not within recent times but 25 years ago. Estimates were prepared by the late Mr. Moss. His proposals were intended to irrigate somewhere about 25,000 acres in Salem and Coimbatore ; but the funniest part of it was that, while irrigation was only to a limited extent, the channels themselves commanded something like 200,000 acres. Obviously, if more careful estimates are prepared and if the Government send out really their experts to prepare the estimates on modern lines, they would have found that the cost would be quite reasonable. If the Government are able to give water to a reasonable area, I say that the cost of the new schemes would be found to be quite reasonable.

" In the Government Order that was published as a result of the recommendations of the deputation the Government state that they are prepared to consider the feasibility of extending irrigation from the Corambu channels. I feel sure that the districts of Salem and Coimbatore should get some share of the Mettur water. I would urge on the hon. the Revenue Member the necessity for insisting upon his experts preparing reliable estimates ; because, as I see, what has been done was that they took up the estimates of 1903 which I know were incorrectly prepared and have simply estimated the cost with reference to the current rates. Therefore, I consider those estimates as quite unreliable ; and, in view of the volume of feeling in this House and in the country that a larger share should be given out of the Mettur water for irrigation in Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts, I think it is my duty to inform the Government that this question must be examined carefully. I therefore have very much pleasure in supporting this resolution."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall confine my attention at present with regard to one question in which I am deeply interested, viz., the distribution of water of the Mettur reservoir for irrigation in the various districts of the Presidency. The policy of the Government with regard to the distribution of water is so unwise and so impolitic that we find that the crying of the Members in this Council for a better policy has been a cry in the wilderness. The Government seem to be obsessed with the idea of the productive (or otherwise) nature of irrigation schemes and every project is tested purely on those lines with the result that a good deal of injustice is being done to districts which are really entitled to the distribution of a share of the water. Sir, from a selfish point of view, I am not interested either in Coimbatore, Salem or Trichinopoly ; but on higher policy I feel strongly that, when a river runs through various districts, the distribution of that water ought to be equitable and fair to the various districts that are concerned. I can understand the position of Tanjore if they say that they are prepared to pay not only the present charge, that is the usual rate so much per acre, but

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every additional pie that they earn by this new irrigation facility, so that the country is not in any way the loser."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member will have to confine himself to the terms of the resolution."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I am justified in asking the Government to give water to Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly from a point of view which requires some elaboration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid it is outside the scope of this resolution, however interesting the point may be."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" The Government are wrong in insisting not to give water to Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore mainly because it does not pay. No doubt, in their Government Order they say that there are some engineering difficulties ; there are no such difficulties which cannot be easily overcome. The only question with them seems to be is whether it will pay Government to give water to Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts. If the Government look at this question from a wider and general point of view, viz., the amount of wealth that is going to be added to the country by means of irrigation projects, it is my firm conviction that most of the projects that are given up as unremunerative are really productive ones from the point of view of the country. I hope the Government would look at this aspect of the question before they consider a scheme as productive or unproductive. I am certain that the Mettur project will be productive from this point of view, whatever may be the point of view of the Government. Relying on the basis that the scheme is productive, we have to consider how far the Government are justified in denying water to those districts. I can understand Government giving water to Tanjore for the present ayacut. But if the Government are going to deny supply of water to Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly for the sake of irrigating three additional lakhs of acres in Tanjore, that is very unjust and inequitable. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will consider the question of equitable distribution of water of the Cauvery river from the points of view urged by various members. The whole difficulty seems to lie in the fact that it costs less for the Government to supply water to Tanjore. I think the Government are following a bad and unwise policy in doing so. If they can charge some reasonable rate for water, it would be all right. One can understand the Government if they ask the people of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly as well as those of other districts to pay a flat rate per acre. Or the Government can charge according to the value of the water to the particular ryot who is given water. The Government are at present following an uncertain policy, a policy which no one can understand. If they ask that Tanjore should pay Rs. 15 and that Coimbatore should pay Rs. 25 because of the varying value of water to the ryots, I can understand that policy. After all, from the point of view of the State, not the cost of the water but the value of the water to the ryot should be taken into consideration. Let Tanjore which wants three lakhs of acres of land more to be irrigated in that district pay something more than the bare cost if it wants water that can be given more justly to other districts. Why should the water of the Cauvery be used for the benefit of one district alone at the cost of the

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other three districts? It is stated that the Mettur project was originally intended for irrigating lands in the Tanjore district. According to the point of view of the Government and according to the point of view of the Engineers who are obsessed with the idea of productiveness of an irrigation project, it may be so. It is better that they give up this false standard of productiveness and look from the point of view of the additional wealth the irrigation project is going to bring to this country apart from the point of view of the bare revenue that the Government will get. If once they realize this fact, where is the difficulty about the matter? The Government consider the question from the point of view of the revenue they will get. They do not take into account the money they will get in the shape of income-tax and the money that the local boards will get. Besides a particular district, a particular area, a particular channel is treated separately. This is a most unwise policy. This is a policy which one who can devote some kind of attention to the matter cannot understand. It is better that the Government fix a good and wise standard which is based on general principles. I can understand if the Government charge a flat rate of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 everywhere. You take then into consideration the amount you are going to get, and not the cost of the scheme. The only just standard is the value to the ryot of the water that is supplied to him. This is not easy to fix and is variable. Generally you can fix one flat rate for the ryots of Tanjore and another rate for the ryots of Coimbatore. On the whole it will be all right."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to see how the question of the levy of rates is relevant to the resolution before the House."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" As I said, Sir, if the Government's object in giving up the Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly districts is that the scheme will be unproductive because the ryots of those districts do not pay very high rates, I say it will not be unproductive. From my point of view, the value of the additional production of grain due to extended irrigation in these various districts is certainly more than enough to satisfy the requirements of a productive scheme . . ." 4-30 p.m.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I ask the hon. Member, for the benefit of the other hon. Members, to confine himself to the time-limit?"

*Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I want to impress on the Government the necessity of deeply pondering over this question of the productive or unproductive nature of the scheme. Judging by the standard that they have set before themselves, namely, the revenue-producing capacity of a particular project without regard to its usefulness to all the people concerned, they will surely come to the conclusion that this scheme is after all unproductive. Let them consider that a scheme is productive or not, not in the shape of mere revenue to the Government but in terms of additional wealth created by such a scheme. No particular district should be considered as a separate area for the purpose of deciding this productive nature of the scheme. Judging from that standard, Sir, I believe it is but fair and just that the claims of the various districts wishing to have a fair share of the waters of the Cauvery should be satisfied."

*The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am glad to see from this resolution that the hon. the Mover does not now suggest a

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cessation of the work. That was the proposition in the report which the deputation submitted to the Government. Apart from that, the most important recommendation, in the opinion of the Government, was the recommendation that some parts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts should be irrigated. I would invite the attention of the House to the remarks of Government on that recommendation :—

'The Government have always held the view that these districts 'should be served to some extent by the Mettur scheme if this could be done at a rate that would pay for the cost and was not so high as to make realization doubtful or difficult. It seems to the Government that it may be practicable to achieve this object by extending the areas at present irrigated through the existing open-head channels taking off from the Cauvery on either side. It may be possible to let in more water into these channels and thus extend irrigation at a cost that would not be prohibitive. The question will be remitted to the Engineer-in-Chief for early investigation and report. Pending a final decision in the matter, the acquisition of lands and excavation of channels in the tail-end portion of the system '

(that is in Tanjore)

'should be deferred.'

"We have thus taken steps to see that, pending the investigation of this matter, the whole area should not be taken up, i.e., the allotted 301,000 acres should not be taken up completely in Tanjore, but that a sufficient area should be reserved for irrigation in the other districts and that the question should be investigated. I note the suggestion of Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that the estimates which were prepared a couple of years ago as regards irrigation from the Cauvery in the Coimbatore and Salem districts were incorrectly prepared and that merely old data were used for applying new rates. If that is so, the matter will be re-investigated. The real question is whether the land either in Coimbatore or in Salem can be irrigated from Mettur at a cost which is likely to be profitable to the ryot ; because Government holds that if it is not likely to be profitable to the ryot, he would not be prepared to take water ; nor will it be useful to take an agreement from him, because if it is not profitable to him to take the water, we practically cannot recover the revenue from him.

"As regards the question of Trichinopoly, there is a scheme for a new channel being made from the Cauvery to irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres at a place called Kattalai. It is being investigated ; but I cannot agree with the optimism of Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai when he suggests that the cost of the anicut necessary to feed the channel should be omitted from the calculation. As I have said, we have considered sympathetically the most important recommendation of the Committee, and we are taking steps to comply with it, if we can practicably do so.

"Another suggestion made by the deputation and now repeated in this resolution has reference to the question of using cement for the whole dam or for only portions of it. If hon. Members will look at the revised estimate which was communicated to them all including the deputation, they will see that a considerable portion of the dam is to consist of surki mortar. In fact, there is an amount of 13 lakhs shown as saving consequent upon the use of surki mortar, and it is explained that that amount of Rs. 13 lakhs is due to the fact that 20 per cent of surki mortar and 80 per cent of cement was to be used. We have subsequently heard from the Chief Engineer that he will probably be able to use a larger quantity, and I hope some further saving will result.

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"There are various other less important matters on which the deputation have made recommendations, and I shall briefly go through them as they were all mentioned again by the Mover of the resolution.

"As regards money to be spent on buildings, all expenditure on buildings is practically finished and Government have no proposal before them for additional buildings at present, and probably more buildings may not be necessary; anyway none will be built unless absolutely necessary, because after the dam is finished and the work is completed, these buildings will be practically of little use. As a matter of fact, they are all buildings of a temporary nature, and their cost is very much less than that of buildings built according to standard designs.

"It is said that no more money need be spent on the road from Erode to Mettur in view of the new rail road from Salem. We certainly do not propose to spend any more money on this road after the railway comes into working. But it is not working yet, and the present road has to be used. Practically the whole money allotted for its construction has been spent, and it is only the cost of maintenance of the road at such a standard as will enable it to bear the transport of the machinery, etc., that have to go to Mettur that will have to be incurred hereafter.

"As regards the supply of filtered water for construction purposes, I am obliged to differ from the hon. Member who moved the resolution. This was due to the recommendations of the Health Staff who maintained that by supply of unfiltered water on the works, the people drank it and that it was one of the causes of cholera. I need not say that apart from humanitarian considerations an outbreak of cholera is calculated to cause considerable loss as the workmen will run away, and the work is likely to be stopped and delayed. Apart from this, nowadays, higher standards are expected of Government in dealing with the labour they employ in regard to this matter.

"The next suggestion is that all possible attempts should be made to cut down the establishment at the top and that no new offices be created hereafter. The establishment charges have been kept as low as practicable, and are considerably below the amount provided in the estimates.

"The next suggestion is that no one employed in the firms supplying machinery or material to the Government be hereafter employed in the Government service. I do not think that is good business, because I believe it is an ordinary practice and a desirable one, that in the case of special machines, it is useful to employ a man who is familiar with them at least for some time till we train our own people to understand and work the machines. In this connexion, statements were made regarding the sumptuous residences and furniture given to these officers. I may tell the House that whatever it is, whether sumptuous or not, they have to pay rent at rates calculated to cover the cost. It is not supplied free.

"The next proposal is that house rent should be collected from all officers serving in connection with the project. This concession of free housing was given because Mettur is an out of the way place, practically in the middle of the jungle and also malarious and all stores and conveniences of life have to be obtained from outside."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Provisions are being carried by the Government."

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is only from the railway station. I do not think it is an unusual concession, and I think that very largely contributes to the contentment and efficiency of the service which is so important in a project of this nature.

" As regards the recommendation about the amenities of workmen and the closing of toddy shops, those matters were referred to the Mettur Advisory Committee, and we have not yet received their report.

" With reference to the question of fixing the water rates in the Tanjore district, the view taken by the Government has been explained in the Government Order, and I do not think I need repeat it, because I did not hear any Member who has spoken on the subject dealing with that matter.

" As regards the setting up of an advisory committee, I am sorry that any Member of the deputation should have thought that the Government intended to cast any aspersion on the members of the Committee by the remark that they thought it ' undesirable to be uprooting the tree to see how it is growing.' They will notice that Government have included themselves in the remark. If it was considered derogatory, it applies also to the Government.

" When we have started an important work like this and have framed our final estimates, it is good policy to give the responsible officers in charge of the work some discretion, to leave them alone to carry it out unless we have reason to suppose that there is something wrong that needs investigation. For Government to be sending committees either of officials or non-officials at intervals there, upsets the work and unsettles the minds of the people on the spot who are doing the work ; and I do not think we will get good service. On the other hand, if there is any reason to suspect that there is anything wrong, I am quite sure the Members of this House will very soon get some suspicion of it in some manner or other, and Government would be only too glad to have a special enquiry made in such circumstances. But we hope they will not occur.

"I think that is all, Sir, that I need say to the House at present. We will of course consider all that has been said to-day before any orders are issued on the recommendations. But I can assure them now, as they regard it as an important matter, that the irrigation of areas in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly shall be carried out, if it is practicable to do so."

4-45 p.m. * Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, in view of the impatience of the House, I propose to be very brief. When I heard my hon. Colleague Mr. Marudavanam Pillai, his speech reminded me of the old proverb which says ' To him that hath it shall be given and from him hath that not even the little he has shall be taken away.' But fortunately for me, however, I got very good support from friends like Messrs Tulasiram, Koti Reddi and others. So, I hope the case of Salem will be fortified and that Government will give special attention to Salem, because it is almost unimaginable when this stupendous work is located at Salem, that Salem which was buoyed up with hopes should at the last moment find that all the water should be taken away to other places, leaving Salem destitute. Moreover a railway has been constructed and then where is this railway to lead except to the dam and to the barren Sahara desert near it on Salem side. Unless you give irrigation

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facilities to Salem, all the advantages of opening the railway at a cost of so many lakhs will be a waste and it would be most uneconomical besides. There is the other question of the alleged technical difficulty which was more than once hinted in the report.

"I may add that the popular opinion is that the case for Salem has not been seriously considered at all. It is believed the land this side is unsurveyed. Where then is the engineering difficulty or the technical difficulty that has been given expression to more than once in the report and that has not been challenged. I mean the statement that Salem has not been surveyed. The trotting out of these alleged difficulties look more like a bogey than a real fact. Salem demands that water will be supplied at least to certain portions of the district.

"The justification for the committee has been dealt with at length by the previous speakers. I am glad to say that expert opinion has not been praised as *vox dei* and that non-official opinion has been shown as being entitled to some weight after all. I may mention that in the British Cabinet, a late War Minister, Lord Haldane, the philosopher whose spiritual home was Germany had no actual war service to his credit. If Fisher can be a very efficient Cabinet Minister for Education and Haldane for War, I do not see any reason why my friend Mr. Saldanha with all his industry and his ability and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar cannot constitute themselves into a useful committee. They will be wise counsellors though not technical experts, and as men of wisdom they can advise Government from the commonsense point of view. The fact that Government instead of their original resolve to use cement right through have now come down to 20 per cent of surki mortar and 80 per cent cement, thereby bringing down the cost to 13 lakhs according to the hon. the Revenue Member, though a small fact in itself, is proof positive that there is need for such a committee. Therefore I hope, no more will be said about uprooting the tree and that sort of thing and that the Government will hereafter climb down from their untenable position and recognize the realities and allow a small committee to go into the matter now and then and to advise Government, because even Government is not above ad vice. With these words, I support the motion."

Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the question be now put."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the amendment of Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar to the vote of the House :—

> '*In the resolution of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar*' *in clause* 1, insert *the words* "*Salem and Trichinopoly*" *between* "*Coimbatore*" *and* "*district*" *and* substitute "*districts*" *for* "*district*" *and* omit *all the words beginning with* "*and if . . . by the deputation*'."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the resolution of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar as amended by the Council to the vote of the House. The question is that :

' *This Council recommends to the Government that G.O. No.* 2616 *I., dated* 19*th October* 1928, *on the report of the Mettur Project Deputation be reconsidered so far as the following matters are concerned and that—*

(1) *immediate orders be passed for arranging the supply of water for irrigation purposes in Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly districts* ;

(2) *no more money be spent on buildings except in cases where it is absolutely necessary in view of the fact that the cost of the buildings is already very high and that they are all of a temporary nature* ;

(3) *no more money be spent on the road from Erode to Mettur in view of the new rail road being put up from Salem to Mettur* ;

(4) *no filtered water be used for construction purposes and that no more money be spent for this purpose either by way of buildings or otherwise* ;

(5) *all possible attempts be made to cut down the establishment charges at the top and no new offices be created thereafter* ;

(6) *no one employed in the firms supplying machinery or material to the Government be hereafter employed in the Government service* ;

(7) *house-rent be collected from all officers serving in connexion with the project for Government buildings used by them for residence* ;

(8) *the amenities of workmen suggested by the deputation be provided for at once and that arrangements be made to close all arrack and toddy shops at or near Mettur and that necessary establishments be provided to prevent illicit distillation* ;

(9) *the question of fixing water-rates in the Tanjore district and coming to an early understanding with the Tanjore ryots be taken up at once to avoid all possible difficulties in the future* ;

(10) *immediate steps be taken to set up an Advisory Committee of the Council to make occasional inspections and suggestions regarding desirable changes in the working of the scheme* ;

(11) *the question of using cement for the whole dam or for only portions of it be re-opened and carefully considered over again* ;

(12) *if the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestions of the report to a large extent, a committee of experts chiefly composed of retired Indian D P.W. officers be appointed to go into all the questions raised in the report and in the resolution.*' "

The resolution as amended was put and declared carried.

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Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes:

1 Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
3. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
4. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
5. ,, N. Siva Raj.
6. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
7. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai
8. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
9. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
10. ,, S. Venkiah.
11. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
12. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
13. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
14. Mr. A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
15. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
16. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
17. ,, S. Satyamurti.
18. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
19. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
20. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
21. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
22. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
23. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
24. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
25. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
26. ,, K V. R. Swami.
27. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
28. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
29. Mr K Uppi Sahib.
30. ,, K. R. Karant.
31. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
32. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
33. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
34. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
35. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
36. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
37. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
38. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
39. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
40. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
41. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
42. ,, K R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
43. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
44. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
45. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
46. The Raja of Panagal.
47. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
48. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
49. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
50. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
51. ,, Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
52. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
53. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
54. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
55. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Noes:

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
6. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
7. Mr. H. A. Watson.
8. ,, C. A. Souter.
9. ,, S. H. Slater.
10. Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe.
11. ,, C. W E Cotton
12. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
13. ,, J. Bheemayya
14. ,, R Foulkes.
15. ,, Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib
16. ,, K. Krishnan
17. Rao Sahib R Srinivasan.
18. Rajkumar S N. Dorai Raja.
19. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.
20. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

Neutral;

1. The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
2. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
3. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Mr. V. Ch. John
5. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
6. ,, Moopil Nayar of Kavalappara.
7. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
8. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
9. The Zamindar of Seithur.
10. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai.
11. Khan Bahadur S. K. Syed Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 55. Noes 20. Neutral 11.

The resolution as amended was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on the 28th January 1929."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 801 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 366 supra.]

Letter R.O.C. No. 1277/28, *dated 12th September* 1928, *from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.*

In returning your letter to the Registrar-General of Panchayats I have the following remarks to offer.

My connexion with the rural reconstruction scheme inaugurated by the District Board President, Chingleput, dates to the beginning of January 1927. The conference consisting of some Taluk Board Presidents, the President, District Board, Vice-President, District Board, the District Board Engineer, District Health Officer, District Medical Officer, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, District Educational Officer, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and a few others under the presidency of the Registrar-General of Panchayats was held on the 17th January 1927 when a discussion took place on the scheme which the District Board President prepared for consideration at the meeting. It was settled at that conference that three supervisors should be appointed for doing propaganda work in village rural reconstruction in the firkas of Uttiramerur, Villivakkam and Kannigapeir. There were 19 resolutions but the 16th referred to the Agricultural department which runs as follows :—

"That attempts be made to start a demonstration farm in charge of the agricultural demonstrator in each firka, a part of whose time should be devoted to inspecting farms attached to rural schools and advising on the methods adopted in those farms."

At the meeting itself I expressed that it would not be possible to carry out this resolution into practice as I was very much short of men and that it would be almost impossible to have three demonstration farms in three firkas in one taluk alone when it was found extremely difficult to run successfully one demonstration farm in each district during the years 1924—1927. Please refer to the opening paragraph of my monthly report for February 1928 where I dealt with this subject.

2. On the 3rd February of the same year, the President, District Board, sent me draft forms and instructions on the weekly reports of the rural supervisors, instructions to the District Health Officer, to the District Board Engineer, and to the rural supervisors requesting me to offer my suggestions by way of additions or omissions. In my letter, dated 23rd February 1927 (C-152-27), I offered some remarks on the weekly reports of the rural supervisors which alone referred to agricultural matters. In March of the same year I received a letter from the District Board President asking me to depute one of my agricultural demonstrators to work along with the rural supervisors "to do intensive propaganda work" in the three firkas already mentioned. I wrote and asked him to make clear what my demonstrators were expected to do, as I did not understand what his request meant. He replied to say that the demonstrators had to tour along with the rural supervisors and help them in carrying out "intense propaganda work on

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improved methods of agriculture and that mission consisted in purely educating villagers in the areas selected specially for rural reconstruction work on all agricultural subjects." As I was not sure whether these supervisors had any agricultural knowledge to be really benefited by the assistance that my demonstrators would give them, I asked the President whether his supervisors were agriculturally trained men and whether they had any experience in the kind of work they were to do and I also requested him to let me know their names and their qualifications if he had no objection. To this he replied about the end of March mentioning the names of three men, one, a science B.A., another a science Intermediate, and the third who read up to Matriculation class, " all belonging to agricultural families having knowledge of village affairs." He also stated that they had undergone necessary training under the Registrar-General of Village Panchayats and that he was arranging to get them trained under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. My opinion, therefore, was that although these people belonged to the agricultural classes, they had no knowledge of modern agriculture and that they needed training, first in agriculture before I could send a demonstrator to assist them as to how propaganda work should be done. A knowledge of local agriculture was first necessary before propaganda in improved methods could be understood by them. I enclose a copy of my letter R.O.C. No. 162/27, dated 12th April 1927. This was my opinion and I hold to the same even now because I consider it would have been a great waste of time of my demonstrators to go with untrained men and trying to teach them agriculture as well as methods of propaganda. You will notice in my letter, that I suggested that they may undergo practical training in agriculture under a demonstrator similar to the training they had undergone under the Registrar-General of Village Panchayats and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. After this I had no letter from him till the 24th of November. On that date, he wrote in reply to my letter referred to above stating that the rural supervisors had already commenced work and could not be disturbed for any long period for being trained under the agricultural demonstrators and that one of them posted to Kannagapeir was an agricultural graduate and was doing propaganda work. He then asked me to depute one of my demonstrators either to Ambathur or Uttiramerur to do intense propaganda work in one of these two firkas. He also thought that " unless this was done the rural reconstruction work undertaken by the Board may not be got done quite so satisfactorily." At that time two of my demonstrators had gone on urgent leave and their work had to be done by the neighbouring demonstrators as additional charges. My demonstrator at St. Thomas' Mount was completely engaged in the preliminary arrangements for the All-India Exhibition and several of my demonstrators had to be drawn for work in this connexion for varying periods during the months of December and January. So I wrote and regretted my inability to post an agricultural demonstrator as I was under-staffed at that time and suggested that he might send his supervisor to work under the agricultural demonstrator at least for six weeks, as he could, in my opinion, pick up a lot during that time ; failing this I suggested that I would send copies of the tour programme of the concerned demonstrators so that the rural supervisors might visit the places in company with the agricultural demonstrators and do propaganda work. The President evidently was not in favour with my first suggestion and therefore wrote and asked me to send him copies of the tour programmes of the demonstrators. This I have been doing since

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December 1927 and I believe the tour programmes of my demonstrators at Tiruvallur, Madurantakam, Conjeeveram, are still being received by him every fortnight.

3. In spite of the remarks of the District Board President in the Madras Panchayat Bulletin to which I take serious objection I might give you some information on what my demonstrators have been doing to some extent at least in helping the rural reconstruction scheme.

4. In March 1927 my demonstrator at St. Thomas' Mount wrote to the President, Villivakkam Union, with reference to his personal interview with that gentleman that the sole object of his visit was to help them in the rural reconstruction area by starting a demonstration farm and that he was very disappointed that the meeting that the President of the Union promised to arrange was not held on the day fixed. Replying to this the President of the Union Board regretted that it was not possible to hold a meeting and that he would in consultation with the ryots fix another day. After this no letter seems to have been received from the union board and no work by this demonstrator could be organized for this reason. In July 1928 the same demonstrator met the supervisor at Villivakkam and made enquiries about the villages where improvements could be started. He selected five villages which could be tackled first as there were better facilities here than in others. Owing to other work he was not able to go in July but made a tour in August and visited three villages. The supervisor, however, did not find it convenient to tour with my demonstrator during that period.

5. With regard to Kannagapeir, my demonstrator reports that he met the supervisor for the first time in January 1928 near Vanianchatram. After that in spite of the tour programmes of the demonstrator having been sent to the District Board President regularly, he met the supervisor two or three times at Kannagapeir itself and on the last occasion he requested him to supply some quantity of G.E.B. 24 to a ryot at Kuppam village. The demonstrator requested the supervisor to send a servant of the mirasidar to his depot to obtain the seed as is done in all cases where seed is required. Nothing transpired afterwards.

6. With regard to Uttiramerur, my demonstrator at Conjeeveram visited the villages round about Uttiramerur in connexion with rural reconstruction scheme and advised on agricultural matters. Again he demonstrated the improved implements in the village of Ravatanallur, Kuruvadi, Ammayappanallur and supplied necessary implements. The head coolie employed in that area worked under the guidance of the rural reconstruction supervisor, Uttiramerur, and conducted demonstrations of Konkan ploughs and Roll Easy Mhotes. Another head coolie visited Uttiramerur in July-August 1928, and demonstrated Malwa plough in Pennalur, Perumkoli, Kathayampandal and Tholavanpundi. These were in response to four applications received from the ryots which were forwarded by the Rural Supervisor, Uttiramerur, sent through the District Board President.

7. The President also asked me recently to let him know what implements and seeds should be stocked at the headquarters of these supervisors and after carefully going into the question, I have just sent in my proposals.

8. I believe the above will give an idea of the sincere effort made by me and my staff to help the District Board President in the scheme that he initiated and if we did not do more it is not due to indifference as he makes

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it out to be but to exigencies of work and to the fact that the President did not care to take my advice but to his insistence that I should carry out his suggestion rather than meet me half-way.

Enclosure

Letter from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, to the President, District Board, Saidapet, dated the 12th April 1927, No. C. 162/27.

I think it would be far better if your supervisors would get an agricultural training under my demonstrators instead of the latter tour about with your men. It would be a waste of time and I can ill-afford to spare my men for such a purpose. I am prepared to have these men trained under experienced demonstrators if you can spare them for at least a period of three months, but I would prefer six months. If you are agreeable, they can be sent to the Agricultural Demonstrator, Wallajah, Agricultural Demonstrator, Tiruvalur, and Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator, Mailpatti, in the order of the list of the supervisors you sent me.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 815 asked by Mr. G Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 375 supra.]

From the Director of Industries, No. 122-A/28, dated 10th August 1928.

I have the honour to state that the Collector of Bellary who was asked whether anything could be done to improve grazing facilities in his district reports that the unreserves in the district are gradually diminishing in extent on account of the grant of land to members of the depressed classes and to ex-army men. The grazing ground known as the Cavalry Ramnah Hill in Kudutani village is in charge of the Military Department and is not available for use by the sheep owners in the village. The only places where grazing areas can be found are the Forest Panchayat reserves and as there are many Forest Panchayats in the district, sh ep, though not goats, of the villages adjoining the area may be allowed to graze in the reserves at reduced rates, if neces-ary. Some of the lands that have been reserved for assignment to the members of the depressed classes are being eliminated from the reserve list as they have been found quite unfit for cultivation and such lands may be classed as grazing porambokes. The Collector has no other suggestions to offer in regard to the improvement of grazing facilities.

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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 824 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 384 supra.]

Name of taluk board.	Estimated cost of water-supply.		Amount of Government grant sanctioned.		Amount contributed by the local board, taluk or district board.		Total amount thus available.		Surplus or deficit, if any, to make up the estimated cost of the year's programme.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurnool	15,300	9,500	5,141	4,200	4,915	3,533	10,056	7,733	— 5,244	1,767
Dhone	17,830	25,007	8,274	9,673	8,956	9,584	17,230	19,257	— 600	5,750
Nandyal	13,270	6,100	6,878	2,550	4,936	1,700	11,814	4,250	— 1,456	1,850
Koilkuntla .. .	51,465	51,465	5,718	9,275	5,718	6,407	11,436	15,682	— 40,029	35,783
Markapur	10,400	9,440	5,231	2,550	5,200	1,731	10,431	4,281	+ 31	5,159

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 826 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 385 supra.]

Statement of gross receipts and refunds under timber tax with reference to section 129 *of the Madras City Municipal Act,* 1919.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Refunds
	RS.	RS.
1921–22	1,95,212 ...	38,128
1922–23	1,83,702 ...	32,687
1923–24	1,67,713 ...	49,408
1924–25	1,48,608 ...	52,411
1925–26	1,74,186 ...	36,119
1926–27	1,83,985 ...	12,565
1927–28	1,50,650 ...	14,020

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 843 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 398 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Cuddapah, Dis. No. 1536-*D.B. of* 1928, *dated the* 18*th November* 1928.

I have the honour to state that in the last one or two years the regime of the river Pennair has changed and the deep water section has moved away from the Chennur side with the result that sand and silt is being deposited on the river bed on the Chennur side and the underverts of the causeway are getting choked. After the last flood this year, the bed has shown a tendency to regain its old level. The condition of the causeway in the winter cannot be said to be satisfactory. The central portion of the causeway which has a stone pitching has a rough uneven surface during the winter while the portion treated with concrete has developed ruts which are being closed up after each flood. In the current year the causeway was under water for an exceptionally long period. After the rainy season, the causeway is annually metalled for the entire length.

* * * *

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 848 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 400 supra.]

G.O. No. 1304, P.H., dated 26th June 1928.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore, No. C.-751/B-27-28, dated 30th March 1928.

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore, No. C.-751/B-27-28, dated 12th May 1928.

From the Director of Town-Planning, No. 827/28, dated 28th May 1928.

Order—No. 1304, *P.H., dated 26th June* 1928.

Under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to sanction, subject to certain modifications, the "Block No. 10 Market Ward Town-planning scheme" approved by the Mangalore Municipal Council in its resolution, dated 19th December 1927. The scheme as sanctioned is set out in Appendix I to this order. The notification in Appendix II will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

2. The Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore, is requested to see that the scheme is open to the inspection of the public during office hours at the municipal office for a period of six months from 1st August 1928.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.
" Collector of South Kanara.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), through Revenue Department.
" Director of Town-Planning.
" Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
" Law (Drafting) Department.
" Superintendent, Government Press (with copy of Appendix II only for publication).

APPENDIX I.

The Block No. 10 *Market Ward Town-Planning Scheme, Mangalore,* 1928.

1. This scheme may be cited as "The Block No. 10 Market Ward Town-planning Scheme, Mangalore, 1928."

2. In this scheme unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

'Act' means the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920.

'Scheme' means "the Block No. 10 Market Ward Town-planning scheme, Mangalore, 1928."

'Area' means the area included within the scheme as defined in clause 3 of the scheme.

'Council' means the Municipal Council of Mangalore.

'Map' or 'schedule' means a map or schedule attached to the scheme.

3 The area to which the scheme shall apply shall be that within the inner edge of the boundary line coloured red on Map C.

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4. The ownership and extent of all lands included in the scheme is given in Schedule I.

5. Map C shows the lines of existing streets in the area coloured yellow, and proposed streets and widenings coloured burnt sienna.

6. An estimate of net cost of the scheme is furnished in Schedule II.

7. The new street and widenings described in Schedule III and all works connected therewith shall be constructed by the Council on the lines and of the width indicated on Map C.

8. So far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, the Council may demolish any buildings or other works in the lands reserved under the scheme for streets and other purposes.

9. The Council may acquire every land and building in the area under or for the purposes of the scheme and shall be entitled to enter upon and take possession of the same at any time after six months from the date on which the scheme takes effect.

10. The Council may dispose of the lands either acquired under clause 9 above or owned by it by sale in auction, lease or otherwise, subject to compliance with this scheme and also subject to payment of the same assessment or ground-rent as was levied upon them prior to acquisition. The rate so fixed will be liable to revision at resettlement.

11. (*a*) The lands allotted and reserved under section 4 of the Act are given in Schedule IV.

(*b*) In the area reserved under the scheme for municipal offices the following may be permitted :—

Municipal office with out-buildings, theatre, town hall, public library, reading room, picture gallery, museum and a depot for lorries, vans, etc.

(*c*) If any of the lands shown reserved in Schedule IV are not required for the purpose mentioned therein, they may be reserved by the Council for any other purpose as it thinks fit.

(*d*) No part of the area shall be used for any factory or workshops in which it is proposed to employ steam, water, mechanical or electrical power.

12. (*a*) In the unreserved area, such residential, commercial or public buildings may be erected as in the opinion of the Council will not be detrimental to the amenity of the area.

(*b*) Plans and elevations of buildings shall be of a design approved by the Council.

(*c*) The use of thatch as building material in the area is prohibited.

(*d*) In the area for municipal offices, not more than two-thirds of the extent of the site shall be built upon.

(*e*) In the area, the building line shall be placed at a distance of at least 10 feet from street alignment and in the space between the building line and the street no building of any character other than a compound wall shall be permitted.

(*f*) The building rules, regulations and by-laws in force in the municipality of Mangalore shall apply to the scheme in so far as they are not inconsistent with this scheme.

13. Claims for compensation under section 20 of the Act shall be made within four months of the date on which the scheme takes effect.

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14. Claims for betterment contribution under section 23 of Act shall be made by the Council within six months of the date on which the scheme takes effect.

The contribution shall be payable annually for a term of 15 years and shall be levied at 7½ per cent of the increase in value calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Provided that the lands acquired and sold or leased by the Council shall not be liable for betterment.

15. The Council may, subject to the approval of Government, make any agreement that it thinks fit with any person or persons in furtherance of the carrying out of the scheme or any matters concerning therewith, provided that such agreement is not inconsistent with the scheme.

SCHEDULE I.

Ownership and extent.

Serial number.	Subdivision number.	Names of owners.	Extent.	Present use of land.
			ACS. SQ.FT.	
1	186	Mary Matilda Coelho Bai, Manager, (John J. Fernandes.)	4 13,068	There are many huts and undesirable sheds, such as coffee hotels, motor garages and motor stand, jatka workshop, one main building used as offices and two other roadside buildings used as shops.
2	185	Jakappa and Chandramma.	2 23,087	There are coffee hotel and cinema company and shops.

SCHEDULE II.

Estimate of the net cost of the scheme.

Debit.	Rs.
1. Acquisition of lands, buildings, etc.—	
(1) For road and lanes ..	8,746
(2) For other purposes ..	30,561
2. Improvements—	
(1) Raising level	200
(2) Forming roads	300
(3) Culverts	1,500
(4) Drains	1,500
(5) Lighting	..
(6) Water-supply	..
(7) Latrines	..
(8) Schools	..
(9) Markets	..
(10) Other works	..
3. Compensation for injurious affections	..
4. Miscellaneous—	
(1) Cost of preparation of scheme including special surveys	..
(2) Cost of arbitration	..
(3) Legal expenses	..
(4) Contingencies	693
Total ..	43,500
Net capital cost—Nil.	

Credit.	Rs.
1. Government grants	..
2. Contribution from—	
(a) Government departments ..	..
(b) Other local authorities ..	..
3. (a) Sale-proceeds of sites and buildings	7,000
(b) Credit for public building site with buildings ..	35,000
4. Amounts debitable to—	
(a) The Elementary Education fund of the municipality.	..
(b) The water-supply and drainage fund	..
(c) The Remunerative enterprises fund	..
5. Other items (trees and other materials)	1,500
Total ..	43,500

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SCHEDULE III.

List of new streets and widenings.

Serial number.	Distinguishing letters.	Length in feet.	Width in feet.	Extent in square feet.	Survey numbers affected.	Extent in survey numbers affected.
						CENTS.
1	D	280	30	8,400	185 & 186	19
		40	40	1,600		4
2	E	170	30	5,100	186	12
		40	40	1,600		4
		90	70	6,300		15
				23,000		54

SCHEDULE IV.

Reserved lands.

Serial number.	Distinguishing letters.	Purpose of reservation.	Extent in square feet.	Survey number affected.	Extent in survey number affected.
					ACS.
1	A	Municipal office ..	81,200	186	1·86
			43,500	185 & 186	1·00
2	B	Shops	10,800	185 & 186	0·25
3	C	Do.	8,000	186	0·19
4	D & E	New streets, etc. (from Schedule II).	28,000	185 & 186	0·54
					3·84

APPENDIX II.

Notification.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, the Local Government are hereby pleased to notify that under sub-section (3) of the said section they have sanctioned, subject to certain modifications, "the Block No. 10 Market Ward Town-planning scheme" submitted by the Mangalore Municipal Council. The scheme as modified will be open to the inspection of the public during office hours at the municipal office, Mangalore, for a period of six months from the 1st August 1928.

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Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 862 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 409 supra.]

Statement showing the approximate extent of (unreserves) forest set apart for grazing purpose for each of the villages in which reserves have been formed.

Chapidiya Reserve.

1. Boradabilli	The extent set apart for this village for grazing purposes is 100 acres.
2. Noronopur	The extent set apart for this village for grazing purposes is 63 acres and 94 cents.
3. Haripur	The extent set apart for this village for grazing purposes is 60 acres.
4. Kusuguma	The extent set apart for this village for grazing purposes is 15 acres.

Rongomatiya.

1. Jhoropari	An extent of 50 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
2. Kesapursyasan ...	Do. do.
3. Kondhosundorapalli.	An extent of 84 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.

Baduva Reserve.

1. Sasopur	An extent of about 500 acres has been set apart for grazing purposes.
2. Konokapolli	An extent of about 27 acres.
3. Golabondhopolli ...	An extent of 60 acres has been set apart for grazing purposes.
4. Kondhobondho ... }	An extent of 410 acres has been set apart for
5. Guntupoda ... ... }	grazing purposes as unreserve.
6. Dontaribodogo ...	An extent of 35 acres has been set apart for grazing purposes as unreserve.

Bododonda Reserve.

1. Sasopur	An extent of 500 acres has been set apart for this village as unreserve for grazing purposes.
2. Kesapursyasan ...	One side of this village is also Bododonda reserve. An extent of about 50 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
3. Bhumidhimiripolli ...	An extent of 74 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.

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Bhumidhimiripolli.

1.	Bhumidhimiripolli village.	An extent of 74 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
2.	Mohulapolli	.....
3.	Vinjagiri	An extent of about 180 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
4.	Konobhago	An extent of 30 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.

Gudiya and Suliya.

1.	Hirakhandi village.	An extent of 100 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
2.	Soropoda	An extent of 20 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
3.	Baharipur	An extent of 40 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
4.	Kondupolli	An extent of 150 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
5.	Padmapur	Do.
6.	Chancharapalli ...	Do.
7.	Polavupolli	An extent of 180 acres has been set apart as unreserve for grazing purposes.
8.	Rosokumpa	

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 892 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 431 supra.]

Letter No 2303/28-*C.E.P., dated* 19*th November* 1928, *from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

The Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, reports that as Navigation Rules do not apply to portions of the river referred to in clause (*a*) of question No. 549, no check is exercised over the boats with regard to their river-worthiness or otherwise. If the boats are overloaded so as to be dangerous to human life, action can be taken under the Penal Code by the Police and the record of accidents, if any, may be available with the Police department.

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Appendix IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 893 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 431 supra.]

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 31st October 1928, No. 2368/28-C.E.P.

The Boradapalli project or Rushikulya reservoir project is for the formation of a reservoir on the Rushikulya river to supplement the supply to and fully develop the Rushikulya system. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 23·9 lakhs in 1906. This was re-examined in 1921–22 by Mr. F. E. Morgan, late Executive Engineer, Projects division. The estimates for constructing reservoirs (1) at Singapuram and (2) at Nimmapalle, which were forwarded by him, were sent to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, for revision. The Superintending Engineer, while submitting the estimates duly revised, stated that the reservoirs were prohibitively costly and were not worth further investigation. The estimates which were examined and revised in this office with reference to the 1927–28 rates amounted to Rs. 71,20,000 for the Singapuram reservoir and Rs. 61,86,000 for Nimmapalle reservoir. Mr. Stoney, the then Chief Engineer for Irrigation, considered the projects as unremunerative and they were accordingly abandoned.

2. The Superintending Engineer was then asked to examine the supply channel scheme—item No. 9 at page 8 of Mr. Morgan's report—which is intended to supplement the supply to the Rushyikulya system. The Superintending Engineer has recently suggested that this scheme might be taken up after the recently sanctioned improvements to the Surada reservoir are carried out and the effect is watched. This suggestion is being examined by me.

Appendix X.

[Vide answer to question No. 897 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 433 supra.]

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Nellore division, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 13th November 1928, No. 1961-M.

[Tanks—Bandaganapalli—Makabanda project—Udayagiri taluk, Nellore.]

Makabanda tank is situated below the hills behind Udayagiri Fort near the village of Bandaganapalli. A stream with a catchment of 4½ square miles issues from the hills at that place. In 1892, Mr. J. E. S. Campbell, who was then Head Assistant Collector, urged the investigation of a project for making a large tank at that place. In 1894 Mr. R. A. Graham again took up the question; he showed that 1,338 acres of land were available for cultivation and expected that the money invested in this project would give a handsome return. In 1894 Mr. S. H. Wynne commended it to the Executive Engineer. In March 1895 Mr. C. H. D. Marjoribanks sent to the Collector an estimate for constructing a tank at this place at a cost of Rs. 28,975 and showed that it would irrigate 220 acres and would probably

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give a return of 2 per cent with a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre. In 1901 late Mr. R. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the then Executive Engineer, reported to the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, that the project would not pay even the maintenance estimate of the tank.

In June 1914 whilst the Collector, Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, camped at Udayagiri, a mahazar was presented to him and the question was reopened. Taking the average area cultivated per square mile under seven tanks in Udayagiri taluk to work out to 17 acres per square mile, it was considered that only ($17 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$) or 76 acres could be reckoned on. An estimate approximately amounting to Rs. 30,000, to which about one-third was added to meet the cost of establishment and tools and plant, bringing the total cost to Rs. 40,000, was accordingly prepared to irrigate 76 acres on an average. In the report accompanying the estimate, it was explained that the project should yield a gross revenue of Rs. 1,700 a year on the sum invested if it was to be remunerative (vide details below):—

	RS.
Interest at 4 per cent on Rs 40,000	1,600
Add maintenance charges at As. 12 per acre and a small percentage for the share of Revenue Department to collect the revenue.	100
Total ...	1,700

and that in order to collect this amount on 76 acres, it was necessary that the water-tax should be levied at 1700/76 or Rs. 22–6–0, which was perhaps four to five times the water-tax which could be levied on such remote and insecure cultivation. On the recommendation of the then Executive Engineer that the project could not be made to pay even as a famine work, the proposal for the formation of the Makabanda reservoir was dropped by the Collector for a second time.

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Appendix XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 898 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 433 supra.]

Statement showing the present stages of the several irrigation schemes in the Kollegal taluk.

1. *Hebbahalla project.*—A report has been received from the Chief Engineer in which he has suggested that the scheme may be abandoned, in view of the fact that it is hopeless as a remunerative proposition. The matter is under consideration by the Government.

2. *Udutharahalla scheme.*—The gaugings are going on and will not be completed till April 1930.

3. *Honahalla scheme.*—The scheme is for improving the supply to Mudigondan, Kongankorai and Anbapuram tanks, and consists in the construction of a combined bridge and regulator. Plans and estimates are under preparation by the local Public Works Department officers.

4. *Thattahalla scheme.*—The proposal is to construct an anicut across the stream and to divert water for irrigation in the villages of Hanur and Doddamaridavaraisamudram. Preliminary plans and estimates have been prepared. The ryots who originally promised to bear the cost of the scheme are not now prepared to do so. The question of carrying out the scheme at Government cost is under consideration by the Superintending Engineer. He states that the scheme will probably have to be treated as a famine-relief work.

5. *Improvements to Hampapuram tank.*—The scheme is under examination by the Chief Engineer.

6. *Improvements to Polayam tank.*—Plans and estimates are under preparation by the local Public Works Department officers.

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 932 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 453 supra.]

Agricultural divisions.		Agricultural Experimental stations.			Agricultural Demonstrators.	
Number of Circle.	Districts which are comprised in each Circle.	Number of stations in each Circle.	Names of the Agricultural Experimental stations.	The places where they are located.	Number of Agricultural Demonstrators in each Circle.	Headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrators.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I Circle ..	(1) Ganjam. (2) Vizagapatam. (3) East Godavari. (4) West Godavari.	2	(1) Sugarcane Experiment station. (2) Experiment station.	(1) Anakapalle. (2) Samalkot.	15	Ganjam district— (1) Chicacole, (2) Berhampur, (3) Aska, (4) Parlakimedi. Vizagapatam district— (5) Vaddadi, (6) Yellamanchilli, (7) Vizianagram, (8) Bobbili, (9) Anakapalle, (10) Narasapatam. East Godavari district— (11) Samalkota (12) Amalapuram. West Godavari district— (13) Bhimavaram, (14) Ellore, (15) Nidadavole.
II Do. ..	(1) Kistna. (2) Guntur. (3) Nellore.	2	(1) Paddy-breeding station. (2) Experiment station.	(1) Martern. (2) Guntur.	10	Kistna district— (1) Gudivada, (2) Masulipatam, (3) Gannavaram. Guntur district— (4) Tenali, (5) Bapatla, (6) Vinukonda, (7) Guntur. Nellore district— (8) Nellore, (9) Nayudupeta, (10) Kavali.

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Agricultural divisions.		Agricultural Experimental stations.			Agricultural Demonstrators.	
Number of Circle.	Districts which are comprised in each Circle.	Number of stations in each Circle.	Names of the Agricultural Experimental stations.	The places where they are located.	Number of Agricultural Demonstrators in each Circle.	Headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrators.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
III Circle ..	(1) Bellary. (2) Anantapur. (3 Kurnool. (4) Cuddapah.	2	(1) Experiment station. (2) Do.	(1) Hajari. (2) Nandyal.	12	Bellary district— (1) Kudligi, (2) Hospet, (3) Bellary, (4) Adoni. Anantapur district— (5) Guntakal, (6) Tadpatri. Kurnool district— (7) Kurnool, (8) Allagadda, (9) Nandyal, (10) Markapur. Cuddapah district— (11) Cuddapah, (12) Proddatur.
IV Do. ..	(1) Chingleput. (2) North Arcot. (3) South Arcot. (4) Chittoor	2	(1) Experiment station. (2) Groundnut experiment station.	(1) Palur. (2) Palakuppam.	17	Chingleput district— (1) St. Thomas' Mount, (2) Conjeeveram, (3) Madurantakam, (4) Tiruvallur. North Arcot district— (5) Tiruvattipuram, (6) Tiruppattur, (7) Gudiyattam, (8) Polur, (9) Wallajah. South Arcot district— (10) Cuddalore, (11) Villupuram, (12) Tindivanam, (13) Kallakurchi. Chittoor district— (14) Tiruttani, (15) Chittoor, (16) Madanapalle, (17) Palmaner.

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Agricultural divisions.		Agricultural Experimental Stations.			Agricultural Demonstrators.	
Number of Circle.	Districts which are comprised in each Circle.	Number of stations in each Circle.	Names of the Agricultural Experimental Stations.	The places where they are located.	Number of Agricultural Demonstrators in each Circle.	Headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrators.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
V Circle ..	(1) Tanjore. (2) Trichinopoly.	1	Paddy-breeding station ..	Aduturai	14	Tanjore district— (1) Tanjore, (2) Kumbakonam, (3) Mayavaram, (4) Tiruvalur, (5) Pattukkottai, (6) Nannilam. Trichinopoly district— (7) Trichinopoly, (8) Lalgudi, (9) Musiri, (10) Karur, (11) Kulittalai, (12) Manaparai, (13) Ariyalur, (14) Perambalur.
VI Circle ..	(1) Madura. (2) Ramnad. (3) Tinnevelly.	1	Cotton breeding station ..	Koilpatti	17	Madura district— (1) Dindigul, (2) Sholavandan, (3) Madura, (4) Melur, (5) Usilampatti, (6) Palni, (7) Uttamapalayam. Ramnad district— (8) Virudhunagar, (9) Sivakasi, (10) Rajampalayam, (11) Manamadura. Tinnevelly district— (12) Koilpatti, (13) Ettayapuram, (14) Ottapidaram, (15) Srivaikuntam, (16) Ambasamudram, (17) Sankarankoil.

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Agricultural divisions.		Agricultural Experimental stations.			Agricultural Demonstrators.	
Number of Circle.	Districts which are comprised in each Circle.	Number of stations in each Circle	Names of the Agricultural Experimental stations.	The places where they are located.	Number of Agricultural Demonstrators in each Circle.	Headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrators.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VII Circle ..	(1) Malabar. (2) South Kanara.	6	(1) Experiment station. (2) Paddy breeding station. (3) Cocoanut experiment. (4) Do. (5) Do. (6) Do.	(1) Taliparamba. (2) Pattambi. (3) Nileshwar I. (4) Do. II. (5) Do. III. (6) Kasaragod.	16	Malabar district— (1) Badagara, (2) and (3) Calicut. 4) Manjeri, (5) Ponnani, (6) Perintalamana, (7) and (8) Palghat. South Kanara district— (9 and (10) Mangalore, (11) Mudabidri, (12) Udipi, (13) Puttur, (14) Kasaragod, (15) Tellicherry, (16) Cannanore.
VIII Circle ..	(1) Coimbatore. (2) The Nilgiris. (3) Salem.	9	(1) Central experimental station. (2) Paddy breeding station. (3) Cotton do. (4) Millets do (5) Betel vine station. (6) Potato farm. (7) Pomological station. (8) Do. (9) Do.	(1) Coimbatore. (2) Do. (3) Do. (4) Do. (5) Vellalore. (6) Nanjanad. (7) Coonoor. (8) Kullar. (9) Burliar.	16	Coimbatore district— (1) Coimbatore, (2) Tiruppur, (3) Dharapuram, (4) Avanashi, (5) Kollegal. (6) Bhavani, (7) Gobichettipalayam, (8) Udumalpet, (9) Pollachi, (10) Erode. Nilgiris district— (11) Ootacamund. Salem district— (12 Salem, (13) Attur, (14) Hosur, (15) Rasipuram, (16) Dharmapuri.

N.B.—The Agricultural experimental stations do not include the cattle breeding stations at Guntur, Hosur, Coimbatore, Chintaldevi and the botanic gardens at Ootacamund and Coimbatore.

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APPENDIX XIII

[Vide answer to question No. 941 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 457 supra.]

I

List showing the Municipalities in which education tax is being levied.

Municipalities which are levying the education tax.

1. Anantapur.
2. Hindupur.
3. Tadpatri.
4. Vellore.
5. Hospet.
6. Chingleput.
7. Conjeeveram.
8. Saidapet.
9. Chittoor.
10. Erode.
11. Tiruppur.
12. Proddatur.
13. Peddapuram.
14. Rajahmundry.
15. Tenali.
16. Ellore.
17. Masulipatam.
18. Dindigul.
19. Kodaikanal.
20. Madura.
21. Calicut.
22. Cochin.
23. Tellicherry.
24. Virudhunagar.
25. Kumbakonam.
26. Negapatam.
27. Tanjore.*
28. Tinnevelly.
29. Corporation of Madras.

* Has since decided not to levy the tax.

II

List of Municipalities in which compulsory elementary education has been introduced.

1. Anantapur.
2. Hindupur.
3. Vellore.
4. Hospet.
5. Chingleput.
6. Conjeeveram.
7. Erode.
8. Tiruppur.
9. Proddatur.
10. Parlakimedi.
11. Rajahmundry.
12. Ellore.
13. Masulipatam.
14. Dindigul.
15. Madura.
16. Calicut.
17. Cochin.
18. Tellicherry.
19. Virudhunagar.
20. Kumbakonam.
21. Mayavaram.
22. Negapatam.
23. Tinnevelly.
24. Corporation of Madras.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 953 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 462 supra.]

List of tanks irrigating 500 acres and more in the East Godavari district.

Serial number and taluk.	Village.	Name of tank.
1. Polavaram	... Ganapavaram	... Panta tank.
2. Do.	... Pedakopalli	... Sitayyacatta tank.
3. Rajahmundry	... Koti	... Patrum tank.
4. Do.	... Raghavapuram	... Narayerakanna tank.
5. Do.	... Kottapalle ...	... Pedapatruni tank.
6. Ramachandrapuram.	Bikkavolu ...	... Lingala tank.
7. Peddapuram	... Peddapuram ...	... Peddapuram tank.
8. Do.	... Lingamparti ...	... Tiruma Raju tank.
9. Do.	... Jagapatinagaram	... Yeticalva tank.
10. Do.	... Pedasankarlapudi	... Venkandora tank.

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APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 954 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928 page 462 supra.]

Statement showing number of tanks in charge of the Public Works Department irrigating 500 acres and more in each district.

Serial number and name of district.	Number of tanks in charge of the Public Works Department irrigating 500 acres and more	Serial number and name of district.	Number of tanks in charge of the Public Works Department irrigating 500 acres and more.
1. Ganjam	5	12. Tanjore	12
2. Vizagapatam	7	13. Trichinopoly	13
3. Godavari, East	10	14. Madura	19
4. Godavari, West	10	15. Ramnad	6
5. Kistna	5	16 Tinnevelly	25
6. Guntur	5	17. Salem	9
7. Nellore	55	18. Coimbatore	11
8. Chingleput	115	19. Cuddapah	13
9. Chittoor	5	20. Anantapur	25
10. North Arcot	14	21. Bellary	7
11. South Arcot	50	22. Kurnool	7

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 957 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 463 supra.]

Letter, dated 4th September 1928, from the Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, Vellore.

(Kaveripauk tank.)

As the tank is many centuries old the original dimensions and capacity are not known.

The present dimensions are :—

Waterspread—about 7 square miles.

Depth	...	...	30·90 This is depth to sill of lowest sluice. It is probable that even centuries ago a leading channel would have to be dug to this depth.
Capacity, etc.	...		1,268 million cubic feet.

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This tank is one of the largest in the Presidency, and has the advantage of being near the head of the system and of having one of the largest channels emptying directly into it; so that after every flood in the Palar the water received for this channel must first fill the tank up to the level of the weirs before it can pass to the tanks lower down. The whole trouble is due to scanty supply in the Palar and has nothing whatever to do with the dimensions of the tank. The tank was full in 1912. There are sixteen villages directly under the Kaveripauk tank; but there are many more under Ponnappan thangal and Kaveripauk surplus course which cannot be supplied until the water level in the tank rises to the level of the escapes. In 1902 Government allowed a small increase in the level of the Bettamangalam tank but this is not likely to have had very much effect in the water flowing down the river.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 978, asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 473 supra.]

A public meeting of the members of the panchayat courts of the Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara, was held at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 30th September in the Co-operative building at Hosdrug, Mr. K. R. Karant, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., presiding. There were present the following panchayat court members:—

Presidents.

1.	Mr. H. Seetharamaya ...	Hosdrug	Panchayat Court.
2.	„ A. C. Kannan Nair	Ajanoor	„ „
3.	„ Potail Mohamad Beari	Udma	„ „
4.	„ Potail Mohamad Beari	Koipady	„ „
5.	„ Mohamad Kunhi Haji	Trikarpur	„ „
6.	„ M. Thymapanna Shetty	Uppala	„ „
7.	„ T. Vasudev Rao ...	Kilaikote	„ „

Members.

8.	Mr. Ishwaraya ...	Koipady	Panchayat Court.
9.	„ B. Purushottam Shenoy	Ajanoor	„ „
10.	„ H. Narasimha Kamath	Hosdrug	„ „
11.	„ K. Lexumana Shenoy	Ajanoor	„ „
12.	„ Unnian Ahmad ...	„	„ „
13.	„ K. Vaikunta Shenoy	„	„ „
14.	„ P. Koran Nair	„	„ „
15.	„ P. Achuta Warior	„	„ „
16.	„ Govinda Kurikal ...	„	„ „
17.	„ Pakeera ...	„	„ „
18.	„ Kandapara Hussain Beari	„	„ „
19.	„ H. Appanna	„	„ „
20.	„ P. V. Kalandan	„	„ „
21.	„ Udamanthale Muhammad Beari.	Hosdrug	„ „
22.	„ Ukkara Nambiar ...	„	„ „
23.	„ Rama Nair	Trikarpur	„ „
24.	„ P. Kunhiraman Nair	„	„ „

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Besides these Mr. S. B. Bhide, B.A., B.L., Joint Secretary of the South Kanara Landholders' Association and Vakil, Mangalore, and some members of the public were also present.

Mr. A. C. Kannan Nayar, one of the conveners of the meeting, in proposing Mr. Karant to the chair made a touching speech in Malayalam. He spoke on the unsatisfactory work of some of the members, on the step-motherly and contemptuous attitude of some of the Government officials towards the members, on the utter impossibility of carrying on the work without a proper clerk and a process server for each court, how in most cases petty amounts were being collected from the parties to defray the actual expenses, etc. In proposing Mr. Karant he said he had great pleasure in doing so inasmuch as he and the people of the district who had voted for him at the last election were extremely satisfied with his work in the Council and outside.

Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar seconded the motion, and Mr. Karant was unanimously voted to the chair.

The chairman after thanking the meeting for calling him to the chair spoke for a few minutes on his Council work and specially in regard to the resurvey and the grievances of the people in regard to the forests. On the subject of the day he said that, whether well founded or not, there was gaining ground a very serious apprehension in the minds of the public that panchayat court members were largely corrupt and that justice was not being done in these courts. He said that it was high time that they should all join together and search their hearts and see that the scandal, if true, was put an end to. On the actual difficulties felt by them in their work he said that it was for them to place them all before the meeting and discuss them so that they and he might approach the Government for their redress on something definite.

Mr. Narasimha Kamath who had worked as President for several years and now a member gave a frank expression to his experiences on the alleged corruption of members and also dwelt on the urgent need of the Government giving them one clerk and one process peon to each court with decent salary and also sufficient stationery and furniture. He instanced his own court where 25 to 30 sheets of paper were supplied by Government whilst not even 1,000 sheets would suffice for the very heavy work of the court. The result was that it was an open secret that in almost every court a fee varying from eight annas to three rupees was being collected for each plaint and if the Government wanted clean work it was for them to give clerical and other assistance which were a necessity.

Mr. H. Appanna Maistri said that the panchayat elections were a new element of discord in the villages. He would rather have Government levy openly a small and varying fee for the plaints than compel members to have recourses to dubious courses. The furniture (or the lack of it) supplied to these courts, he said, were simply a redicule He also said that for want of a proper and sufficient income the process servers were habitually making false returns so that by repeating the process they might get one anna more on each process.

Mr. K. Lexumana Shenoy stated as to how Presidents and their clerks had to dance attendance on the clerk of the District Munsif who had to be appeased by the supply of ghee or other stuff and how the su prvision meant

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to be done by the Civil and Revenue officers was in actual practice being done by their clerks who, if not suitably rewarded, wrote all sorts of remarks.

Mr. Kannan Nayar agreed with Mr. Appanna that it would be more honourable for Government to levy a fee than force the panchayats to take to collecting money to meet legitimate expenditure by illegitimate means. He instanced a case in which very unjust and uncalled for remarks were made by a Revenue Divisional officer. He strongly objected to the tone and language used by these officers as if the panchayat members were the hired servants of Government.

Mr. Seshagiri Kamath suggested that the Government which was making some income by the levy of a fee of eight annas on execution petitions should bear the entire cost of the staff, stationery and furniture and not compel the litigants to bear any cost.

Mr. S. B. Bhide said that panchayat members should set before themselves the ideal of true service of the people and not grab the places for power or profit.

After a discussion on the various points touched by the various speakers in their speeches the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

I. That with a view to improve the efficiency, usefulness to public and safeguard the prestige and fair name of the Panchayat Courts in the Kasargod taluk, the members present hereby resolve to form themselves into an association, called "The Kasargod Taluk Panchayat Members' Association".

A committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Kannan Nayar, H. Seetharamayya, H. Narasimha Kamath, Muhammad Kunhi Jaji and M. K. Muhammad was appointed to draft a constitution and place it before the next meeting of the Association to be held at Kumbla, to which place the meeting was invited by Mr. M. K. Muhammad at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 28th October 1928.

II. That this meeting deplores the unsatisfactory condition of the work turned out by most of the panchayat courts in the taluk and their growing unpopularity with the public, and earnestly appeals to all members to stop all evils and to strive their utmost to do justice and save the fair name of these courts.

III. That this meeting considers that it is impossible to do any satisfactory work in these courts unless Government immediately comply with the following requests :—

(*a*) To provide a clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem and a process-server on Rs. 12 per mensem for each panchayat court, and also sufficient stationery and furniture for all. This meeting is of opinion that this cost should be borne by Government from the 8 annas fees recovered in execution or otherwise, and if it be impossible, to levy for meeting the said expenditure, a fee not exceeding 8 annas on plaints of which the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 10, 12 annas between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 and Re. 1 for Rs. 20 and over.

(*b*) To see that the inspection of books and papers relating to these courts is done by the superior officers themselves, and not allow them to have the whole thing done by their clerks who subject the members to indignities.

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(*c*) To instruct the departments concerned not to use such expressions as 'Takid or Hukum' in their correspondence with the Panchayat Presidents, which are highly resented by them, but to use respectful language.

(*d*) To provide the courts with seals, the present practice of some courts using seals and others not allowed to do so being irregular.

IV. That this meeting authorize the chairman to represent the above grievances before Government and to communicate the proceedings to the authorities and to the press.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated at 1 p.m.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 981 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 475 supra.]

Statement showing the different kinds of ink and the quantities thereof ordered for by the Superintendent of Stationery during the current year and the three previous years.

Description of inks.	Quantities ordered.	Names of suppliers.
1925-26.		
(*a*) Registration liquid ink	5,000 jars of 40 oz. of ink each.	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*b*) Blue-black ink powder in tins. Each tin to produce 12 oz. of ink	2,500 dozen tins ..	Do.
(*c*) Scarlet ink powder in tins. Each tin to produce 40 oz. of ink	5,000 tins	Do.
1926-27.		
(*a*) Blue-black registration liquid ink in jars of 40 oz. of ink ..	8,000 jars	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*b*) Blue-black ink powder in tins (each tin to produce 12 oz. of ink)	8,000 dozen tins ..	Do.
(*c*) Scarlet ink powder in tins (each tin producing 40 oz. of liquid ink)	1,000 tins	Do.
(*d*) Cheque writing ink	6,000 bottles of 24 oz. each.	The Bengal Industrial Company.
(*e*) Rubber stamp ink, black ..	25 gallons	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*f*) Do. violet ..	25 ,, ...	Do.
(*g*) Do. red	10 ,, ...	Do.
(*h*) Stephens blue-black ink ..	700 jars of 40 oz. each.	Director-General of Stores, London.
(*i*) Leopald Cassillas soluble blue crystals in 1 lb. tins	20 lb.	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*j*) Scarlet ink in jars of 40 oz. each.	300 jars	Do.

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Description of inks.	Quantities ordered.	Names of suppliers.
	1927-28.	
(*a*) Blue-black registration ink ..	7,500 jars	Alayans Ink Factory, Coimbatore.
(*b*) Blue-black ink powder	6,200 dozen tins ..	Do.
(*c*) Scarlet ink powder	3,000 tins	Director of Industries.
(*d*) Red ink powder, Fuschine—		
1 oz. tins	1,000 ,, ...	Do.
½ ,, ,, ...	500 ,, ...	Do.
¼ ,, ,, ...	500 ,, ...	Do.
(*e*) Cheque writing ink	500 bottles ..	Bengal Industrial Company.
	1928-29.	
(*a*) Black record registration ink ..	8,333 bottles of 24 oz. of ink each.	The Excelsior Oil and Technical Works, Poona.
(*b*) Blue-black ink powder in tins (each tin to produce 12 oz. of liquid ink)	8,000 dozen tins ..	The Premier Ink Works, Madras.
(*c*) Scarlet ink powder in tins (each tin to produce 40 oz. of liquid ink)	5,000 tins	Director-General of Stores, London.
(*d*) Red ink powder, Fuschine. Each ounce to produce 320 oz. of ink.	3,000 ounces ..	Do.
(*e*) Cheque writing ink	400 bottles of 26 oz. each.	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*f*) Rubber stamp ink, black ..	20 gallons	Do.
(*g*) Do. violet ..	80 Do.	The Students and General Stores, Madras.
(*h*) Stephens blue-black ink ..	800 jars of 40 oz. of ink.	Director-General of Stores, London.
(*i*) Blackwood's Rubian red ink ..	520 jars of 40 oz. each.	Do.

Appendix XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 984 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 476 supra.]

G.O. No. 259, Law (Education), dated 18th February 1925.

Recorded.

2. The Government do not propose to make any change at present.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Education, etc.)

V. T. Krishnama Achariyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the Revenue Department.

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APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 987 asked by Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 477 supra.]

G O. No. 2756, Revenue, dated 24th November 1928.

Read—the following papers:—

Memorandum to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, No. 2424-E/28-1, dated 16th August 1928.

From the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Ref. No. F. 5894/28-2, dated 20th November 1928.

Order—No. 2756, *Revenue, dated* 24*th November* 1928.

The Government have received a representation that hardship is caused to ryots who take loans under the Loans Acts by the fact that penalties are frequently levied on petty outstanding arrears even though the rules permit the remission of such penalties in deserving cases. The Board of Revenue has submitted its report on this representation after consulting some Collectors The Government are of opinion that the rules require amendment. They direct that no penalty should be charged when the amount of arrears does not exceed Rs. 10 and that when the arrears exceed this figure it should be left to the discretion of the officers to impose or not to impose the penalty.

2. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit at an early date, draft amendments to the revised loan rules mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Board's reference read above.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
„ all Collectors.

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APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answers to question No. 990 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 478 supra.]

Reference from the Board of Revenue (L.R. and Sett.), No. H. 7221/27-3, dated 13th July 1928.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

[Assessment—Water-rate (Godavari West)—Bhimavaram taluk—Konitivada estate—Transfer from Schedule A to B—Proposals submitted.]

The Board submits for the orders of Government a copy of the appeal petition of the proprietor of Konitivada estate applying for the transfer of his estate from schedule A to B of the schedules prepared under section 1-A of the Irrigation Cess Act and appended to the notification issued in G.O. No. 1159, Revenue, dated 22nd April 1914. At present the water-cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the proprietor and the proprietor's request is that it should be levied from the ryots. He says that the Konitivada estate was placed in Schedule A in 1914 because the mamul wet area had not then been localized and that the intention was to do so as soon as the area was localized and that now that the mamul wet area has been localized and a record of rights which has become final prepared determining old wet lands there is no objection to granting his request.

When the proprietor preferred a similar request in 1927 the ryots objected to the transfer on the ground that it would interfere with the contractual relations between them and the proprietor as their pattas contained a condition that in case the ryots cultivated a second crop they should pay water-cess to Government but not otherwise, that the selection of mamul wet fields made by the proprietor was not in conformity with the old accounts and that the rents of some lands that were omitted were the same as the rents of lands selected as mamul wet. The Collector did not attach any importance to these contentions. He observed that it was not to be expected that the mamul wet localization would suit every one or that the rents on the mamul wet lands would show any marked difference from those on the non-mamul wet lands and added that the consideration on which rents were fixed originally could not be traced now. He stated that the outstanding facts were that the ryots did formerly pay water-rate on the non-mamul wet area and that the proprietor had great trouble over collecting the water-rate now which has led up to much litigation and recommended that as the evidence showed that there was no contract between the proprietor and the ryots to the effect that he was responsible for the payment of water-rate, the estate should be transferred to Schedule B. He also observed that the reason why the estate was included in Schedule A in 1914 was that the mamul wet lands had not been localized then and that it was intended to put the estate in Schedule B when localization had been completed.

The Board however considered that if the Collector's proposal was accepted Government would be liable to be sued by every ryot from whom they attempted to collect water-rate and that the burden of proof would rest

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on Government to show that any land on which water-rate was levied was not wet at the time of the Permanent Settlement. It therefore informed the Collector that it could not support the proposal unless there was clear evidence that the lands excluded from the mamul wet zone were not old wet. The proprietor now represents that this evidence is forthcoming in the record of rights prepared for the village and that this record of rights has become final and cannot be questioned hereafter—vide certified copy of the Sub-Court's judgment enclosed. According to the record of rights register the total extent of mamul wet lands in the village is 909·34 acres as against a mamul wet area of 931·88 recognized for the village. The remaining extent of wet lands, viz., 132·68 acres, is described as 'tirva wet' in the register, i.e., lands which are liable to pay water-cess when water is used for irrigation. This meets the difficulty anticipated by the Board before for no lands not classified as such can hereafter claim to be mamul wet and no complications will result from the transfer of the estate from schedule A to schedule B. The Board accordingly supports the proposal and submits it for the orders of Government. A preliminary notification inviting objections has to be published and it may be provided therein that objections, if any, raised by ryots should relate to individual fields.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

To the Hon'ble the Members of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.

The humble memorandum of appeal of Sri Taduri Sri Rama Narasimha Rao, proprietor, Konitivada estate, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari, residing at Rajahmundry, against the order of the District Collector, West Godavari, dated 7th September 1927, R.O.C. No. A-2-9722/25, and received by the appellant on 11th September 1927 passed on the appellant's petitions, dated 25th May 1927, and 12th August 1927, with enclosures attached to both, requesting the transfer of the estate from schedule A to B, most respectfully showeth :—

The petitioner first applied to the Collector on 13th July 1926 to kindly recommend to the Board of Revenue and get his estate now included in schedule A of the Irrigation Cess Act, transferred to schedule B. The Collector, apparently on a Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 718, sent a memorandum, dated 25th April 1927, to the petitioner informing the petitioner that the lands cannot be transferred from A to B unless he can prove conclusively the lands that have not been selected as mamul wet are not old wet.

The petitioner submitted petitions in reply on 25th May 1927 and on 12th August 1927 to the Collector. On this the Collector passed the order now appealed against. It is submitted that the Collector should have forwarded the petitions of the petitioner to the Board and recommended the transfer, as the Collector is cognizant of the estate having been duly surveyed and settled and the record of rights for the estate having been prepared and published and had sufficient material to show that there was no old wet other than the mamul wet already classified and localized as such.

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The petitioner submits that till the year 1914, the Government was collecting the water-cess as regards the lands cultivated over and above the mamul wet area from the tenants directly and when the notification of rules for the levying of water-cess under the Irrigation Cess Act came into force in the year 1914 the village of Konitivada was classed under A schedule as there was then no localization of mamul wet. But when the village Konitivada was classed under schedule A the petitioner believes it was intended that when the localization was made it will be transferred to schedule B and the collection will be made direct from the ryots. The localization was made and approved in the year 1919 after due examination of a number of tenants, according to the proposals of the proprietor, as the Board by its Reference No. 132, dated 31st March 1894, directed that the localization was to be made according to the choice of the proprietor. But this was not given effect to immediately as the estate was being surveyed and an enquiry as regards the settlement of rents and the record of rights was going on. The register of record of rights was published in 1922 and localization was given effect to immediately after in fasli 1334 when it was possible to say which was mamul wet and which was not. After the localization was given effect to, the Collector on my application ordered the refund of the single and penal water-cess collected from me and collected the same from the tenants directly on the grounds that the irrigation of lands over and above the mamul wet area in Konitivada village carried on by the ryots is unauthorized and the water-cess single and penal for the irregular irrigation of land included in the ryots' holding should be collected from the ryots. There was an appeal by the tenants against the order of the Collector to the Board, but the Collector's order was confirmed in Board's Proceedings Routine No. 4561, dated 13th September 1926.

The petitioner then presented a petition to the Collector to change his estate Konitivada from A Schedule to B. The Collector on Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 718 sent an order, dated 25th April 1927, already referred to. The petitioner thereupon again submitted a memorandum explaining in detail how the localization was made and now it is binding on the tenants, the proprietor and the Government. The Collector, without again referring the matter to the Board, issued another order which is now appealed against. The Collector in his order now appealed against says that petitioner's request to change the classification cannot be complied with " unless he can show that the lands that have not been selected as mamul wet are not old wet."

The above two orders seem to proceed on the assumption that localization of mamul wet was not completed, whereas the localization had already been made and approved by the Collector, Kistna, in his Dis. No. 18515/19-18, dated 28th November 1919.

The lands that were localized as mamul wet were incorporated in the record of rights as finally published in the year 1922 after the resurvey of the estate, and it is now in force. There is thus no difficulty in finding out which is mamul wet and which is not. And when once the mamul wet area is localized as in the present case and incorporated in the record of rights, there is no necessity to prove which land is old wet and which is bapat wet or theeruvapallam. The tenants never objected to the localization which was adopted in the record of rights. The record of rights was prepared under

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section 166 (2) of the Estates Land Act after due notification and observance of other formalities and the tenants cannot now question the entries therein regarding classification, etc. The mamul wet lands have been so noted in the register of record of rights, and other lands usually cultivated with wet crops have been noted as 'theeruvapallam' or bapat wet lands. The tenants cannot claim under the law lands other than those noted as mamul wet in the record of rights to be mamul or old wet. Thus the record of rights is conclusive evidence of the fact that no lands not classed as mamul wet therein are old wet and the petitioner and the tenants are estopped from questioning it. The period of limitation for questioning the entries in the record of rights in a civil court has also expired. As a matter of fact, some of the tenants filed suits in the civil courts for certain corrections in the record of rights and they were held to be out of time and they were thrown out as barred by limitation.

While it is immaterial to the tenants whether they pay the water-cess which they are bound to pay, either to the proprietor or the Government, it is a great hardship to the proprietor to pay the amount to the Government first and then collect it from the tenants, particularly in view of the fact that the water is supplied to them on the application of the tenants directly made to the Government Public Works Department officers and the proprietor who is not even apprised of such applications gets no benefit whatever. There is thus a fresh contract between the Government and the tenants as regards the supply of water to bapat wet or dry lands on the individual application of the tenants and it is unfair to collect the water-cess for such irrigation from the proprietor who is not a party to the contract at all.

It is therefore prayed that, for the reasons stated above, the Government will be pleased to transfer the estate from A to B schedule and collect the water-cess if water is supplied for over and above the mamul wet zone from the tenants directly.

The petitioner prays that the Board will be pleased to send for the connected papers and the petitions filed before the Collector and read them as part of this memorandum. A list of records filed before the Collector along with the petitions is herewith annexed.

T. S. Narasimha Rao.

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(2)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF ELLORE.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. S. VENKATASUBBA RAO PANTULU GARU, B.A., B.L.,
Subordinate Judge.

Thursday, the 6th day of January 1927.
Appeal No. 125 *of* 1926.

BETWEEN:

Rachuri Lakshminarayana Rao Pantulu Garu ... ... *Appellant (Plaintiff)*

and

(1) Sri Taduri Sree Rama Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, (2) Sri Taduri Sree Rama Raghavendra Rao Pantulu Garu and (3) Sri Taduri Sree Rama Bhanu Venkoji Rao Pantulu Garu ... ... *Respondents (Plaintiffs).*

On appeal from the decree of the Court of the District Munsif of Bhimavaram, dated the 30th day of January 1926, and made in O.S. No. 180 of 1924.

This appeal having been heard on the 5th day of January 1927 in the presence of Mr. Peddiraju, vakil for appellant, and of Mr. L. V. Bhadrayya, pleader for respondents, and having stood over to this day for consideration, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

This is connected with two other appeals A.S. Nos 128 and 134 of 1926. The appellants in all the three appeals are ryots and their complaint is against the record of rights prepared by the settlement officer.

2. The only question in these three appeals is whether the suits were filed within time.

3. Under section 173, clause 2 of the Estates Land Act suits questioning the record of rights have to be filed within six months from the date of the final publication of the record of rights. Under sub-section (3) of section 170, if an appeal has been presented to revenue authorities under section 174 then within six months from the date of the disposal of such appeal the suit can be filed; it is admitted in these cases that the record of rights was finally published under section 170 on 30th April 1923. But these suits were filed in 1924 after six months from the date of the publication. Therefore, unless an appeal has been filed and was disposed of within six months from the date of the suits, they will be barred by time. Appellant Yerakaraju Venkataraju is plaintiff in O.S. No. 165 of 1924 out of which one of these three appeals arises. He alone contends that he filed an appeal to the revenue authorities. In the other two suits, it is admitted that the plaintiffs therein did not file any revenue appeals themselves. But they and

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this Yerakaraju Venkataraju contend that the appeals filed to the revenue authorities were of a representative character. The appeal momorandums are not filed nor has it been proved otherwise that the appeals to the revenue authorities by other ryots were of representative character for the benefit of these appellants also. Those appeals, not being shown to be of a representative character, would not avail these appellants. Therefore, the two appeals arising from O.S. Nos. 166 and 180 of 1924 are barred and were rightly dismissed.

4. As regards Yerakaraju Venkataraju's suit O.S. No. 165 of 1924 his contention is that he filed an appeal to the revenue authorities. In support of it, he filed Exhibit II certified copy of a vakalat which contains among those who signed the vakalat a name Yerakaraju Venkataraju which is similar to the name of this plaintiff in O.S. No. 165 of 1924. But this Venkataraju examined as P.W. 3 had to admit that among the ryots of that village there are two or three people bearing the same name. Thus except his uncorroborated word, there is nothing to show that Yerakaraju Venkataraju who signed the vakalat Exhibit II was this plaintiff himself. The original of this vakalat has not been procured nor was the village munsif before whom the vakalat was executed examined to prove that this plaintiff was one of those executants. Thus beyond his own word, there is nothing to show that he filed any revenue appeal. On the other hand, the evidence of P.W. 1 Lakshminarasimham one of the three appellants in these connected suits filed an appeal to the revenue authorities. Thus it is clear that this plaintiff Venkataraju has failed to prove that he filed a revenue appeal and therefore he cannot avail himself of the latter portion of section 173, clause 2 of the Estates Land Act, as he did not file an appeal. Therefore in his case also his suit O.S. No. 165 of 1924 was filed after the period of limitation and, that was, therefore, rightly dismissed.

Thus these three appeals fail and are dismissed with costs. Pronounced in open Court, this 6th day of January 1927.

S. VENKATASUBBA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

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